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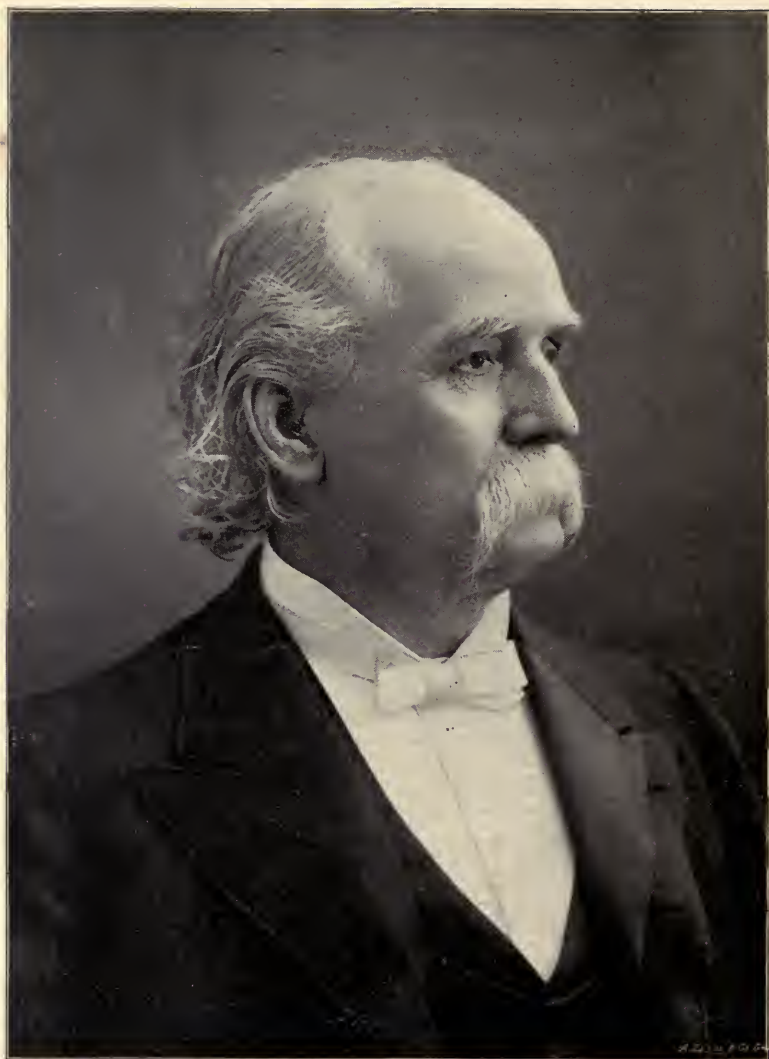


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Vol. 5



REV J. H. BRYSON, D.D.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

FIFTH CONGRESS,

AT

SPRINGFIELD O.. MAY 11-14. 1893.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF
THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

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THE SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.

PART I.

OFFICERS OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

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Vice President General.

REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Vice President at Large.

T. T. WRIGHT, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice President at Large.

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Secretary.

A. C. FLOYD, Knoxville, Tenn.

Treasurer.

JOHN McILHENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Connecticut.—HON. D. S. CALHOUN, Hartford.

New York.—DR. JOHN HALL, New York City.

Pennsylvania.—COL. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia.

New Jersey.—HON. THOMAS N. McCARTER, Newark.

Ohio.—HON. W. H. HUNTER, Steubenville.

Illinois.—HON. J. M. SCOTT, Bloomington.

Iowa.—HON. P. M. CASSADY, Des Moines.

Florida.—DR. GEORGE TROUP MAXWELL, Jacksonville.

Alabama.—IRWIN CRAIGHEAD, Mobile.

Michigan.—HON. B. M. CUTCHEON, Grand Rapids.

Texas.—HON. ORAN M. ROBERTS, Houston.

Minnesota.—S. J. R. McMILLAN, St. Paul.

Maine.—HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.

Indiana.—HON. J. B. WHITE, Fort Wayne.

Nebraska.—HON. W. H. ALEXANDER, Omaha.

California.—MR. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, San Francisco.

Virginia.—HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, Richmond.

West Virginia.—MR. JAMES ARCHER, of Brooke County; post office Steubenville, O.

North Carolina.—HON. S. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte.

Georgia.—COL. G. W. ADAIR, Atlanta.

Mississippi.—RT. REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, Jackson.

Louisiana.—HON. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, New Orleans.

Tennessee.—MR. A. G. ADAMS, Nashville.

Kentucky.—DR. HERVEY McDOWELL, Cynthiana.

Oregon.—REV. THOMAS McCLELLAND, Forest Grove.

Canada.—REV. STUART ACHESON, Toronto.

Ontario, Canada.—HON. A. T. WOOD, Hamilton.

State Secretaries.

New Jersey.—PROF. GEORGE MACLOSKIE, Princeton.

Kentucky.—HELM BRUCE, Louisville.

Texas.—W. HUGH HUNTER, Dallas.

Iowa.—MR. W. H. FLEMING, Des Moines.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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DR. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, *Vice President General.*

A. C. FLOYD, *Secretary.*

JOHN McILHENNY, *Treasurer.*

PROF. GEORGE MACLOSKIE, Princeton, N. J.

MR. HENRY WALLACE, Des Moines, Ia.

DR. JOHN W. DINSMORE, San José, Cal.

DR. J. H. BRYSON, Huntsville, Ala.

DR. ROBERT PILLOW, Columbia, Tenn.

MR. HELM BRUCE, Louisville, Ky.

MR. W. HUGH HUNTER, Dallas, Tex.

} *ex officio members.*

LIFE MEMBERS.

MR. ROBERT BONNER, New York City.
REV. DR. JOHN HALL, New York City.
HON. A. T. WOOD, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
MR. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.
PROF. A. L. PERRY, Williamstown, Mass.
COL. W. A. HERRON, Pittsburg, Pa.
DR. WILLIAM C. SHAW, Pittsburg, Pa.
MR. J. KING McLANAHAN, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
MR. A. G. ADAMS, Nashville, Tenn.
REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
PROF. GEORGE MACLOSKIE, Princeton, N. J.
COL. THOMAS T. WRIGHT, Nashville, Tenn.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS AS AMENDED AND ADOPTED AT PITTSBURG.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

The name of this Association shall be the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

Article II.

The purposes of this Society are the preservation of Scotch-Irish history and associations, the increase and diffusion of knowledge regarding the Scotch-Irish people, the keeping alive of the characteristic qualities and sentiments of the race, the promotion of intelligent patriotism, and the development of social intercourse and fraternal feeling.

Article III.

Any person above the age of twenty-one years, who is of Scotch-Irish descent, shall be eligible to membership in this Society.

Article IV.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President General, two Vice Presidents at large, a Secretary and a Treasurer, with Vice Presidents for each State, Territory, and Province, and the District of Columbia.

Article V.

The President, Vice President General, Vice Presidents at large, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected by ballot at the annual sessions of the Congress. The Vice Presidents for the States, Territories and Provinces, and the aforesaid District, shall be chosen in such manner as each Congress shall direct.

Article VI.

There shall be a National Council of the Society, composed of the officers named in Article IV.

Article VII.

During the Congress at which their terms of office begin, the National Council shall choose an Executive Committee, to consist of the President, Vice President General, Secretary and Treasurer, and seven other members of the Society.

Article VIII.

The annual Congress of the Society shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

Article IX.

This Constitution may be altered, amended or repealed only by a majority vote of the members of the Association present and voting at the annual Congress, or at a special meeting called for that purpose after twenty days' notice in writing to the members.

Article X.

The Executive Committee shall have authority to establish by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Society, subject to the revision of the annual Congress.

BY-LAWS.

Section I.

1. Any person eligible to membership may send his application to the Secretary with suitable reference and annual dues, and, upon a favorable report of the Membership Committee, shall become a member of the Society.

2. The annual dues up to January 1, 1891, shall be \$2.00, but thereafter shall be \$3.00, for which each member shall be entitled to the annual volume and other publications of the Society.

3. The payment at one time of \$100.00 shall constitute a life member, who shall be exempted from all annual dues.

4. The financial year of the Society shall end the 31st day of March of every year. Any member whose subscription shall remain unpaid at that date, no satisfactory explanation being given, may be dropped from the roll after thirty days' notice. Such members shall be restored upon fresh application and the payment of all sums due the Society.

5. The Executive Committee may, by a two-thirds vote of their number, suspend for just cause, or remove altogether any person from the roll of the Society.

Section II.

1. A majority of the members who shall have reported their arrival to the proper officer at the place of meeting, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Congress.

Section III.

1. The President, or, in his absence, one of the national Vice Presidents, in the order named, shall preside at all meetings; but should all these officers be absent, or from any reason be unable to act, a Chairman shall be chosen for the special occasion.

2. The Vice President General shall be especially charged with the duty of extending the membership and influence of the Society, and organizing branch Societies under the direction of the Executive Committee.

3. The Vice Presidents at large shall assist the Vice President General in the discharge of his duties, and co-operate with the Secretary and Treasurer to the utmost of their ability in the fulfillment of their respective duties.

4. The Vice Presidents for States, Territories and Provinces shall act as the official heads and representatives of the Society in their respective territories, and shall use their official influence in furthering its interests therein.

5. The Secretary shall keep an accurate roll of the members of the Society; preserve a record of all its proceedings; conduct its general correspondence; collect its funds; keep its seal and valuable papers; present at each Congress a necrological report, and see that its orders are properly carried out. His salary shall be fixed each year by the Executive Committee.

6. The Treasurer shall have custody of the funds of the Society; they shall be deposited in some bank to the credit of the Society, and shall be drawn thence only on the Treasurer's check for purposes of the Society. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums as may be ordered by the Congress or the Executive Committee. He shall keep a true account of receipts and expenditures, and render report of the same at each annual meeting of the Congress, when his accounts shall be audited by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Section IV.

The Executive Committee shall carefully carry out all the directions issued by the Congress; they shall have full powers in the affairs of the Society, not disposed of at the annual meeting; they shall appoint whatever committees deemed necessary; they shall, in conjunction with the Vice Presidents for the States and Territories, and also with the Secretaries of branch organizations, industriously seek out and carefully preserve all historical materials interesting and valuable

to our Society, and, so far as ability and means will allow, spread information concerning the past achievements and present aims and condition of the Scotch-Irish race.

Section V.

1. Branch organizations whose objects are in harmony with those of this Society may become and remain affiliated with the same by the annual payment of one dollar for each paying member of said branch association.

2. Installments of this sum may be sent at any time by said branch organization to the Secretary of this Society, who shall at once forward for every dollar so paid one of our annual volumes to such persons as said branch society may designate.

3. Such branch organizations shall each year furnish a list of their paid-up members to the Secretary of this Society before the annual Congress, and this shall constitute the basis of representation.

4. Every branch organization complying with the foregoing conditions shall be entitled to one delegate in the annual Congress for every five of its paid-up members.

Section VI.

No official correspondence shall be carried on nor any invitations issued on behalf of the Society except through the regular officers or the Executive Committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

Executive Summary

GEORGE H. FREY, *Chairman*;
CHASE STEWART, *Secretary*.

E. S. KELLY,

RICHARD H. RODGERS,
JOHN A. REID.

HON. O. S. KELLY,
REV. A. A. MURPHY,
REV. S. F. BRECKENRIDGE, D.D.

GEORGE H. FREY,
REV. E. P. THOMSON,

GEORGE CARSON, I. WARD FREY,
CHASE STEWART, ESQ.

DR. A. H. VANCE, HON. O. S. KELLY,
M. M. McCONKEY.

JAMES G. RODGERS,	R. Q. KING,
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CLIFTON M. NICHOLS,	ROBERT JOHNSON.

E. S. KELLY, I. WARD FREY,
T. J. KIRKPATRICK.

J. H. RABBITTS, MARCO MORROW,
JOHN A. REID.

ALBERT C. FREY, J. G. HOLLOWAY,
H. C. MARSHALL, R. Q. KING,
O. A. BARTHOLOMEW.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EXPENSE FUND.

The following citizens of Springfield and vicinity contributed to the expense of entertaining the fifth Congress:

Oliver S. Kelly.....	\$464 00	M. M. McConkey	\$ 5 00
George H. Frey.....	125 00	F. M. Hagan	5 00
Robert Johnson.....	50 00	J. H. Rodgers.....	10 00
James Carson.....	25 00	A. P. L. Cochran.....	10 00
E. S. Kelly	25 00	J. A. Hayward	5 00
I. Ward Frey.....	45 00	J. C. Barnett.....	2 00
Richard H. Rodgers	25 00	E. L. Buchwalter	5 00
Springfield Mal. Iron Co.	25 00	Am. Winger.....	5 00
T. J. Kirkpatrick.....	25 00	W. Pimlott.....	5 00
A. S. Bushnell.....	25 00	J. C. Barnett (I. W. T.)	2 00
Ross Mitchell	25 00	E. D. Plaisted	5 00
P. P. Mast & Co	25 00	Y. M. Steele.....	5 00
J. H. Thomas.....	25 00	Alex Hayward.....	5 00
O. S. Kelly Co	25 00	M. Steele.....	5 00
William M. Black	25 00	O. T. Martin.....	5 00
Murphy & Bro	10 00	Mills Bros	5 00
James G. Rodgers.....	10 00	H. H. Moores	5 00
J. S. Crowell.....	10 00	John H. Wilson.....	5 00
Johnston & Son.....	10 00	John C. Miller.....	5 00
Owen Bros	10 00	William S. Wilson.....	5 00
Robert Q. King.....	10 00	Dr. A. F. Vance	7 00
Starkey & Scowden.....	10 00	James Foley	3 00
William Barnett.....	5 00	A. H. White (Clifton) .	2 00

Total.....\$1,150 00

THE FIFTH CONGRESS.

BY A. C. FLOYD.

AMONG the prominent Scotch-Irishmen who assembled at Columbia, Tenn., in May, 1889, at the first great Congress of the race, and organized the Scotch-Irish Society of America, there was not one who took a deeper or more intelligent interest than Hon. George H. Frey, of Springfield, O. His was one of the first names entered upon the rolls of the Society, and he has labored constantly and efficiently for its interests from that day until this.

Through his instrumentality many valued members have been added to our ranks. Among these was Mr. Andrew C. Black, who was also a citizen of Springfield. Mr. Black was a native of Ramelton, Ireland, the birthplace of our honored President, Mr. Robert Bonner, who was his boyhood neighbor and friend. Mr. Frey and Mr. Black together attended the succeeding Congresses of the Society, held at Pittsburg, Louisville, and Atlanta.

At our Louisville meeting they extended on behalf of Springfield an informal invitation to the Society to hold the fourth Congress there, but yielded that meeting to Atlanta when they found how earnestly and with what prestige the Gate City urged her claims. At the same time, however, they served notice that they would present a formal invitation at Atlanta in favor of Springfield as the place of holding the fifth great annual meeting.

True to their promise, they came to Atlanta armed with inducements that could not be resisted. Upon the platform of our Atlanta Congress Mr. Frey read invitations from Gov. William McKinley, in behalf of the state of Ohio; from W. R. Burnet, Mayor, and the City Council in behalf of the municipality; from the Board of Trade of the city, and numerous private letters of invitation.

Mr. Frey and Hon. W. H. Hunter, of Steubenville, our Vice President for Ohio, himself an indefatigable and most successful worker in the interests of the Society from the beginning of its

existence, supplemented these written invitations with addresses, in which they presented cogent reasons why Springfield should be chosen as the place of meeting. The result was that the invitation was accepted by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committtee before leaving Atlanta, and May 11-14 was fixed as the date for the Congress.

As will be more fully seen by reference to the addresses of Messrs. Frey and Hunter, delivered at Atlanta and published in our fourth volume, the paper of ex-Gov. Campbell, which appears in our second volume, and the addresses of other distinguished men of Ohio, contained in this volume, the Scotch-Irish have played the leading part in the affairs of the Buckeye State from the beginning of its history to the present day. A few brief extracts from these addresses will serve to recall, in sufficient length for present purposes, the extent of this influence.

Mr. Hunter says in his address: "Springfield is a Scotch-Irish city in a state where Scotch-Irishism is as solid as the rock-ribbed hills that are eternal. Springfield is the Atlanta of the Buckeye State. Springfield is like Atlanta in many distinguishing characteristics—in the enterprise and energy of her men, in the grace and beauty of her lovely women, and in the generous, open-handed, warm-hearted hospitality of all her people; Atlanta is the champion city of the South, and Springfield is the only 'Champion City' of the North. I have said that Ohio is a Scotch-Irish state. How could it be otherwise when the great bulk of her forceful population came from Western Pennsylvania, the Valley of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and from these people, Scotch-Irish almost to a man, have come our Governors from the very first along down the line to the present executive, Maj. McKinley, the most noted man in America to-day; while his immediate predecessor, Gov. Campbell, is the most popular defeated candidate in the United States. The Scotch-Irish of Ohio, and not the Puritan, conquered the Indian, felled the forest, built the great canal systems, built and manage the great railroads of our state, furnished the enterprise to inaugurate and the energy to conduct the immense manufacturing and business establishments that have placed Ohio third in the rank of states. Our people, and not the Puritan, established the public school system that is the star that never dims in our crown of glory."

In urging the invitation of Springfield, Mr. Frey said of that city: "I think that the historical interest which will attach to the holding of the Congress there will be a matter of exceeding interest. Springfield is only four miles from the birthplace of the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh; only four miles from where George Rogers Clark, himself of Scotch-Irish extraction, achieved that victory over the Shawnee Indians that gave peace to that portion of Ohio; and the first settler of the county was a Scotch-Irishman, as you will know from his name, David Lowrie. The next settlers were: Simon Kenton, John Humphreys, Jonathan Donald, James Donald, James Dement, every one of them of Scotch-Irish extraction, coming through Kentucky or from Pennsylvania direct. So that, when it is unfolded, we have a rich history which we will try to work up for the entertainment of the Scotch-Irish Association."

The historical associations of the locality to which Mr. Frey here alluded are more fully set forth in the address of Judge John C. Miller on the Scotch-Irish of Clark County, the county of which Springfield is the capital.

In addition to the claims of kindred blood and historical associations, Springfield possesses many other attractions which formed strong inducements to hold the fifth Congress of the Society there. Its population of 35,000 represents as much wealth and worth as any other city of its size in the world. The admirable system with which its public offices are conducted has won for it the reputation of being a model of municipal government. Situated in the heart of the most beautiful, fertile, and populous agricultural country in Ohio, it possesses every advantage of location and environment. To the visitors who attended the Congress nothing could be more interesting than the immense manufacturing establishments devoted mainly to the production of agricultural machinery—an industry in which it surpasses any city of the world. With such advantages, it was but natural that the choice of Springfield as the place for holding the fifth Congress of the Scotch-Irish people should meet with the unanimous approval of the Society.

Immediately upon their return from Atlanta, Messrs. Frey and Black took the initial steps toward local arrangements. Hardly had they begun, however, when Mr. Black was called to receive the reward of a noble life spent in the service of his

Maker and his fellow-men. A fitting tribute to his memory will be found in the necrology of our fourth volume. Suffice it to say here, that in him were illustrated all the virtues and none of the shortcomings of his race. The deep and unusual sorrow that pervaded the community where he died tell more eloquently than any words how sincerely he was loved and honored by the people of Springfield.

About this time there was added to our membership in Springfield a man who, from the day of his enrollment forward, was the leader in every movement looking to the success of the Congress. This man is ex-Mayor O. S. Kelley, a typical Scotch-Irishman. Into the work for the Congress he threw the same strong, sagacious mind, vigorous powers of body and indomitable energy which enabled him to win success among the pioneer gold hunters of California, to build up from small beginnings a princely fortune, and to become a benefactor of his native city. Not in any place that has heretofore entertained us has any one man contributed so much of means to the entertainment of the Congress. Possessing the respect and confidence of the whole people, his influence in our behalf cannot be overestimated.

In due course of time, through the instrumentality of Messrs. Frey and Kelley, local committees of arrangement were organized and systematic work was begun which was continued until the end with most gratifying results. The names of all the committeemen are given at another place in this volume, and to all of them the Society is sincerely grateful. It is impossible to make special mention of them all, but without disparagement to any of them particular attention may be called to the Chairmen of the various committees and to Mr. Chase Stewart, Secretary of the General Committee, upon whom devolved the burden of the work. The arrangements were made on the general plans that have been adopted for former meetings and which are given a more extensive mention in the report the Executive Committee laid before the Society at Springfield.

The preparations were carried out with more system and with less difficulty than in any former year. The invitations were sent out in ample time, and the press of the country was fully and intelligently informed of the programme. For this the Society is especially indebted to Mr. Marco Morrow, of the *Springfield Republic Times*, who comes from distinguished

Scotch-Irish lineage and who had from the beginning a thorough knowledge of his subject and the nature of his duties. A large number of the most prominent and influential citizens of Springfield assisted actively in perfecting arrangements for the Congress, and when it convened the whole city seemed to unite in bidding us hearty welcome.

The Arcade Hotel, which was the official headquarters, was profusely decorated with bunting, and many of the principal streets were gay with Scotch-Irish and American colors. All the exercises of the occasion were held in the auditorium of the new City Hall. To reach it from the hotel, it is only necessary to cross a square rendered beautiful by an ornamental fountain, a splendid work of art in magnificent proportions presented to the city by Hon. O. S. Kelley. It would be difficult to find a building more admirably adapted to municipal purposes than this hall, or one that would have been more desirable for our meetings. It is a model building of its kind, and is in keeping with the general excellence which marks the public works and affairs of Springfield.

The spacious hall was comfortably filled at nearly all the public meetings, both morning and evening, and on Sunday afternoon at the oldtime service it was filled to overflowing. These meetings were attended with the same pleasing features which have always made them so enjoyable and successful. Never before have we had more eloquent speeches and perhaps never before so many addresses prepared with elaborate care. These addresses are published in another part of this volume, and a perusal of them will be sufficient to attest their merits as literary productions.

Among the orators whose words gave special pleasure to the visitors were: Gov. William McKinley, who bade us welcome in the name of Ohio, and Mayor James Johnson, who performed a similar office for the city of Springfield. Gov. McKinley is himself of Scotch-Irish blood and one of our most honored members. His address was not merely the perfunctory discharge of a formal task, but was an admirable oratorical effort and breathed an earnest, hearty cordiality that established at once a feeling of welcome which was most gratifying. The genuine good fellowship and simplicity of manner which have deservedly made him one of the most popular public men of the

nation, not less than his distinguished ability, made the association of our people with him one of the most pleasant recollections of the event.

The address of Mayor Johnson was a gem of its kind, and well justified the expectations of the public-spirited people of Springfield, who had united, regardless of politics, to place him at the head of their city government in anticipation of the day on which the able young lawyer would represent them in the capacity of an orator before our Congress. His election was therefore a great honor to our Society, as well as a well-deserved compliment to him.

The whole-souled spirit in which the preparations for our entertainment were made, and the eloquent cordiality with which the Governor and the Mayor welcomed us, were but an earnest of the hospitality which continued to the end of our stay. The informal reception tendered our members at the Arcade Hotel the first evening of the Congress afforded an opportunity for our members to make the acquaintance of each other and the citizens of Springfield. Scores of the most prominent people of the city were in attendance, and for several hours the parlors and corridors of the elegant hostelry were crowded with an assemblage rare in brilliance and prestige. This, however, was but the beginning of the social enjoyment of the occasion. Except for a short business session on the second day of the Congress there were no meetings in the afternoons. Members took advantage of these hours, and at other times when the Congress was not in session, to visit the great workshops of the busy hive of industry and to accept the hospitality of the citizens so generously and constantly extended them.

The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Rodgers, and his associates were tireless in their efforts to entertain visitors, and so well did they succeed that it may be truly said that never before have the social features of one of our great annual meetings been more enjoyed. The music, both at the regular sessions of the Congress and at the public entertainment, was furnished by the band which had made special preparations for the event, under the direction of its accomplished leader, Mr. Robert Brain, and the suggestions of Hon. O. S. Kelley, who devoted a great deal of intelligent attention to this feature of the programme. The result of their efforts was a delightful musical

treat. Their rendition of Scotch-Irish and national music was particularly fine, and elicited the heartiest applause.

At each of our public meetings opportunity was offered for the nomination and election of new members. It proved a very satisfactory and successful plan, and nearly 100 new members were thereby added to our roll. About half of these came from Springfield and the immediate vicinity, and include the very best elements of her people. At no other city where we have met have there been so many accessions to our ranks. The custom thus so successfully begun will be continued in future years, and we hope in this manner to strengthen our Society greatly wherever we go.

The work of the Society and its progress during the year are set forth as usual in the report of the Executive Committee, which appears in its regular place in this volume. It illustrates anew the necessity for continued interest and sustained effort on the part of our members. If this is kept up in the future as in the past, we have every reason to predict that we shall maintain and increase the prestige that we have already won.

Our next place of meeting will be Des Moines, Ia., and the time will be June, 1894. As the capital of a great state, every one knows something of Des Moines; but in order to get a better acquaintance with it and of the inducements it offers our Congress, it is necessary to read the addresses of Mr. Henry Wallace in this volume and Volume 4, where he so eloquently sets forth the advantages of the place in presenting the invitations of the city and state to our Society. It will come at a delightful season of the year, and will draw a large attendance, especially of members who desire to enjoy the Congress and visit the West at the same time.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE fifth annual Scotch-Irish Congress was called to order at 10:30 A.M., Thursday, May 11th, in the City Hall of the city of Springfield, O., by Mr. George H. Frey, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Frey:

The time appointed for the opening of this Congress has arrived, and as one of the characteristics of the Scotch-Irishman is promptness, we will proceed. The Rev. S. F. Breckinridge will open the meeting with prayer.

Rev. S. F. Breckinridge:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, Thou art the ever living God, and Thou art our God and our Creator. Out of the dust of the earth Thou didst form our bodies and breathed Thy spirit of everlasting life into them. We thank Thee, our heavenly Father, that this morning so many of us are permitted to meet here together.

Bless us, our heavenly Father, as we gather here this morning, descendants of a common ancestry, and be with this assembly in all their duties and actions, and may all that is said and done be to Thy honor and glory.

Bless and protect, O Lord, the Churches and families of these, Thy servants, who have come from distant lands.

Our heavenly Father, we wait upon Thee; give heed, we humbly beseech Thee, to all our supplications; receive us in Christ and bless us for His dear sake, and the praise and glory shall be Thine forever.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the Power, and the Glory, forever. Amen.

Judge Francis M. Hagan:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I congratulate you that
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there is present an illustrious member of the Scotch-Irish race who is a statesman of renown, honored by his countrymen, without distinction of party, for his noble life and for his manly and patriotic public career, and recognized throughout the world as one of the foremost Americans of our day. He is justly held in high esteem by all the people, because he has been second to none in helping to raise political discussion above the mire of personal abuse and recrimination to the plane of a contest of ideas and principles.

He will now bid you welcome to this grand commonwealth of which he is the chief magistrate. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I present to you the Governor of Ohio, William McKinley, Jr. [Great applause.]

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

We can, for the most part, determine where we will live, the people among whom we will dwell, our occupation or profession; but we cannot select either our ancestors or our birthplace: these we must accept, for good or ill. It is fortunate where both are favorable and helpful, bringing blessings rather than blight. The Scotch-Irish would not change either ancestry or birthplace if they could. They are proud of both; but they are prouder yet of their new home they have helped to create under the stars and stripes, the best and freest under the sun. The responsibility which attaches to us is our use of the life which is given to us. We are accountable to ourselves, to society, and to our Maker that we make of ourselves all that is possible with what is given to us, and are only required to improve the talent God has given us. The Scotch-Irish were not only well born, but they have improved upon their beginning, have progressed with their opportunities, and have made opportunities where none seemed present.

While he is distinctive as a type, the Scotch-Irishman is a racial evolution—the result of a slow fusion of diverse characteristics. It is said of the Scotch-Irish that they are doers rather than talkers or writers. True, they have been builders; and their foundations were deep and strong and enduring. They have builded for the ages, but they write and talk quite as well as other races. Their deeds in behalf of American independence should ever be cherished in patriotic remembrance; and it is a remarkable fact—as observed by those who have taken the trouble to examine the matter—that it is only within the past few years that recorded history has given

just credit to the sturdy race, to whom Washington looked as his never failing support and as his forlorn hope when all others should have left him, when defeat should have encompassed him.

Representatives of the Scotch-Irish race are among the brightest names in American history. They have shone in every great epoch of national life. So long as there is a struggle for human liberty, so long as patriotism has a place in the American heart, that long will the name and fame of your ancestors be preserved and enshrined. The roll call is a long one; I can only pick out a name here and there: Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Madison, Polk, Buchanan, the heroic Grant, and the immortal Lincoln. Not only in statecraft and war have the Scotch-Irish distinguished themselves in American annals. There are Greeley and Bonner in journalism, and Fulton, McCormick, and Morse in invention.

My distinguished predecessor at the State Capitol has contributed to the records of your association an eloquent presentation of the part that the Scotch-Irish have played in the history of Ohio. While that sketch was not exhaustive (for the field is a very rich one), yet it was so comprehensive in its scope as to debar me from venturing on the same line of thought, tempting though it be. Interwoven with a history of the Northwest Territory and of Ohio as a state are the names of Anthony Wayne, Simon Kenton, Jeremiah Morrow, Allen Trimble, Joseph Vance, Wilson Shannon, Tom Corwin, Robert Lucas, Seabury Ford, William Medill, Jacob Burnett, John McLean, Joseph R. Swan—soldiers, senators, governors, judges—all to the forefront in their respective spheres; and a long line beside rich in deeds for state and country.

With the conflicting theories of those who delve into the musty past we need trouble ourselves but little. The Scotch-Irishman comes of mighty stock—that we know—descending from those who would fight, who could die but never surrender. Celt and Saxon are in him combined, after each has been tempered and refined. The Celt made his final stand as a racial individuality in the extremities of Western Europe. Hence he issued forth both as a colonist and missionary. Taking up his abode in the lowlands of Scotland, he became subject to Anglo-Saxon influence. The blood of the north Britons mingled with that of the Celt from the Green Isle and with that of the ancient Pict. The result of this commingling of blood and of local environment was the lowland Scotch, even then possessing characteristics distinct from the Highlander and the Irish Celt. The Lowlander recrossed the narrow sea to Ulster.

His going marked an epoch in the history of civilization. The tragic history of Ireland has been for centuries food for racial hate. In this land, at least, however, the irremediable past should not be matter for quarrel; for who of us, of whatever blood, can say that naught of wrong tarnishes the history of his race? Scot though the Ulsterman is proud to call himself, yet is he also retransplanted Celt.

To the Ulsterman across the ocean, to the Celt to the south of him, each with his virtues and his faults, I cannot but say in the tender, pleading language of the venerable Gladstone, the greatest living Englishman: "Let me entreat you—and if it were with my latest breath I would entreat you—to let the dead bury its dead, to cast behind you every recollection of bygone evils, and cherish, to love, to sustain one another through all vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come."

The Americanized Scotch-Irishman is the perfection of a type which is the development of the commingling and assimilating process of centuries. Before he loses his racial distinctiveness and individuality he should be photographed by history's camera, although for long years to come his identity will manifest itself in the composite presentment of the future typical American.

This, I understand, is the object of your Society: not only that you might gratify a natural racial pride in the deeds of your ancestors, but that posterity might emulate their patriotism and virtue. Says a representative of a great historical race: "A people that does not honor its historical great men is like one who denies his parents."

As American citizens, the Scotch-Irish have ample reason for pride. The Scotch-Irish were the first to proclaim for freedom in these United States; even before Lexington, Scotch-Irish blood had been shed in behalf of American freedom; and the spirit of Patrick Henry animated the Scotch-Irish to a man when the great clash came. "In the forefront of every battle was seen their burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of every retreat was heard their voice of constancy and of courage." Of no race or people can Milton's words be applied in juster eulogy: "Inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hope of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous to all ages." Next to their intense patriotism, the distinguishing characteristics of the Scotch-Irish are their love of learning and of religion. The Scotch-Irishman is the ideal educator, and he is a natural theologian. It would be difficult to find a college or

university without a Scotch-Irishman upon its Faculty. And he was the early schoolmaster of Ohio, where manual training was with the birch rod. Another marked characteristic of the Scotch-Irish is the love of home and family, and wherever this prevails there are found manly virtue and high integrity and good citizenship. The home and the schoolhouse have been mighty forces, marking the progress of the Scotch-Irish race.

It is as the representatives of such a people that I bid you welcome. I greet you with the hundred thousand welcomes of the land of your fathers. They brought over with them the open-hearted generosity of the Irish, and they have vindicated their right to the Scotch motto: "No one wounds me with impunity." In the Americanized Scotch-Irishman we behold the personification of "Liberty and Law." His thoughts have been "widened with the process of the suns," and the civilization which he has helped to secure has added light and sweetness to the stern faith of his fathers. To the distinctive qualities of his type has been added the humanizing and fraternal influence of the American spirit of toleration and equality.

Here in Ohio this true American spirit of toleration and equality prevails—perhaps as nowhere else. Here the Puritan and Cavalier, the Protestant and Catholic, the Englishman and Irishman, the German and Frenchman, the Scotch-Irish and the pure Celt, live together in harmony and fraternity as American citizens, struggling together to secure the highest destiny for mankind, and vying with each other in their love for our free institutions and in their devotion to liberty. The typical "Buckeye" has many of the characteristics of the Scotch-Irish, and to-day I modestly assert that the "Buckeye" stands forth as a fair prototype of the coming American.

But as Scotch-Irishmen, "with malice toward none and charity for all," "Let us now commend the famous men and our fathers of whom we are begotten: the Lord hath gotten great glory by them, and that through his great power from the beginning."

To-day, gentlemen of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, whatever we be, we are all Scotch-Irishmen in our welcome of you. That is Ohio's message to this great Society, and I am especially proud to bear it. [Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. Frey:

I take particular pleasure this morning in introducing to you our

new Mayor. I think it is a matter of pride not only that he is Scotch-Irish, but that he is of that sturdy character to cause the impression that is now generally accepted in this city, that if he knows the right he will pursue it. [Applause.]

MAYOR JOHNSON'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The career of a great and illustrious man has always excited in the minds of intelligent people a desire to know the details of his life, where he was born, under what circumstances, who were his parents and what were his peculiar and distinguishing traits of character. Interest in these details always increases with the importance of its subject.

Many of the most valuable lessons and precepts for the guidance and instruction of youth have been learned by the study of biography.

The incident of Napoleon, while a young captain of artillery, standing on the banks of the Seine with his hands behind his back, contemplating suicide, has furnished the basis for volumes of speculation as to what might have been the history of Europe if that grim personification of force had carried out his purpose.

Hundreds of thoughtful Americans have pondered as to the possible fate of the republic if Abraham Lincoln's invention of improvements in steamboats in early life had been a financial success, and he had thus been withdrawn from the field of public service.

Scotchmen never tire of gathering the minutest particulars in the life of that mysterious genius who sang: "A Man's a Man for a' That."

The same rule applies with equal force to a race of people which displays an especial and distinctive force in the affairs of mankind. Where did these people spring from? what is their origin and antecedents? what lines of blood are in their veins?

So when it came specially noticeable that the stalwart, sturdy character and the fertile genius of the Scotch-Irish race had played an important part in the achievements of modern times, when attention was attracted to the tremendous influence for good and for progress these people were exerting on the thought and action of every nation in which they are found, especially America, the most natural thing in the world was the formation of the Scotch-Irish Society, thus securing to posterity a reliable account of the rise and growth of this people in America, and of its influence

on American institutions, bringing about a closer communion one with another, and above all pointing out the advantage derived from sturdy, intelligent, and honest endeavor.

In a larger sense you cannot add to the record. The accomplishments of this people belong to mankind. Its history is already written in the progress of civilization, in the firm establishment of civil and religious liberty among English-speaking people, in the advancement of art, and in the manifold blessings of the inventions of Scotch-Irishmen.

It was a meeting of Scotch-Irishmen, in a Presbyterian church in a little town in North Carolina in 1774, which first made proclamation of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence; and it was a great American of the same descent who took that nucleus two years later and gave to mankind its noblest production.

It was a Scotch-Irishman who revolutionized the commerce of the earth by the invention of the steamboat, by the perfection of which an Irishman in America to-day is placed within five days of his beloved, sea-girdled, stream-silvered isle.

It was a magnificent representative of the same blood who grappled the unknown and unknowable force of electricity and produced the electric telegraph, and thereby brought the sons of men into a common intelligence and a common brotherhood.

In the summer of 1831 a young man of twenty-two years stood in a wheat field in Rockbridge County, Va. The grain was heavy, ripe, and tangled. The task of harvesting it with a sickle was uninviting and difficult.

Necessity is the mother of inventions. And that boy was Scotch-Irish. He had inherited the nerve and determination that had already distinguished his race, but he was also endowed with a touch of that divine genius which no man can explain, but before which all difficulties fade away.

That afternoon there was formed in the brain of that mountain lad a mechanical device that changed the agricultural processes of the country. He then originated, and by perseverance under difficulties perfected a reaping and mowing machine by the aid of which hitherto useless meadows, plains, and prairies were made available and useful.

At this time Springfield, O., was a small village without apparent purpose and without prospect, located in a marshy wilderness, with poor means of communication with the outer world: it

was a typical example of the primitive backwoods town of that day. But its people were imbued with that stern, unyielding spirit that was so necessary and so characteristic of the time. If their opportunities were small, their spirit and their hopes were high. So when it became evident that a large portion of the farm labor of the future was to be transferred from the field to the shop Springfield took advantage of the new order of things and rapidly became a large element in agricultural progress. The manufacture of reapers and mowers and machinery for cultivating wheat became the controlling feature in her growth.

We in this city are a community of wheat raisers. We make machines to cultivate the soil. We make drills to sow the wheat, the reaper to cut the golden grain, the thresher to separate the kernel from the straw, and the water wheel that drives the mill that grinds it into food.

You might call us a community of farmers at long range. The results of our industry might be seen at this moment in many thousand fields of ripening grain. And the music of our reapers will soon be heard wherever American commerce has gone.

In the growth of this splendid hive of industry in which you meet to-day the skill and ingenuity and energy and determination of Scotch-Irish blood have played no small part. You will be told the details later by one whose observation of its growth has been coextensive with its prosperity.

It is such a city and such a people that to-day extends to the fifth Congress its warmest greeting. The freedom of the city is unreservedly yours, together with the assurance that it will be our highest pleasure to assist in making your meeting pleasant and profitable. It may not be improper for me, a Scotch-Irishman, whose grandmother was born in Scotland and emigrated to the North of Ireland and married there, and whose father was born in Ulster, to express the hope that, if it shall be the wisdom of this Congress to give expression to its sentiments on the momentous question now pending in which the fate of the mother country is involved, that expression shall display to the world that the Scotch-Irish of America have full confidence in the independence and ability of their race to maintain itself, whatever may be the issue of that question, and that fear, despair, and discouragement have no place in the breast of a genuine Scotch-Irishman. [Applause.]

Mr. Frey:

It is our pleasant duty now to hand this assembly over to the organization of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, of which Mr. Robert Bonner is the honored head. [Applause.]

Mr. Bonner:

In behalf of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, I most sincerely thank you, Gov. McKinley, for your very cordial and genial welcome to this great state of Ohio—the state which has given to our country so many distinguished men and who were connected with the race to which we belong.

It is very gratifying to us to have you, sir, and your immediate predecessor in the gubernatorial chair, members of our Society.

And you, Mr. Mayor, we most heartily extend to you our thanks for your cordial welcome to your beautiful city. There is only one thing we regret in coming here, and that is that Andrew C. Black, one of your most prominent citizens and one of our most useful members, is not here to greet us.

Over fifty years ago both he and his brothers were not only my schoolmates, but my playmates. He came from most excellent stock. I was not only intimately acquainted with his father's family, but also with his mother's people.

One of her brothers, Moses Spencer, was my Sunday school teacher fifty-five years ago. And both of us came from the famous old town, Ramelton, Ireland, from which also came Francis Makemie, who was the first Presbyterian minister to preach in this country, and who planted the germ of the Presbyterian Church in America.

Only four years have elapsed since our Society was organized; yet the contents of the four volumes of the meetings at Columbia, Pittsburg, Louisville, and Atlanta, every fair-minded person will admit, have more than justified the formation and existence of our Society. These volumes have been placed where they will remain for all time and show some of the achievements of the men who were prominently identified with our race. Our first volume contains an address by William Wirt Henry, grandson of the great revolutionary orator, Patrick Henry, in which he says that the Southern states have given us five Presidents of the United States who had Scotch-Irish blood in their veins. We might add to these Buchanan, Harrison, Grant, and Harrison, making a total of nine Presidents of the United States of Scotch-Irish extraction.

In a discourse by a distinguished clergyman, Dr. Means, the re-

port of which I read in an Irish paper, he says, in referring to the large number of people from the North of Ireland who had emigrated to this country, that the loss to Ireland was irreparable, but a great gain to America; that the Scotch-Irish race to-day composes a large part of the best citizens of the United States.

But I will not detain you longer. We have several distinguished speakers to address you, and I must give place to them. [Applause.]

President Bonner:

We will now listen to phonographic greetings from Hon. A. A. Wood and Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans.

The greetings were as follows:

From Mr. Woods:

Mr. President: I desire to express my sincere thanks for the invitation extended to me so cordially by your distinguished representative, Col. Wright, of Nashville, Tenn., to attend the Scotch-Irish Congress now in session in the beautiful city of Springfield, one of the many sparkling gems of my native state.

With all my heart I wish I were present with you in body as I am in voice. I should like to look upon as I speak to a body of Scotch-Irish more than a thousand miles distant, assembled to perpetuate the memory and principles of the bravest and truest and most enduring race that history has thrown light upon in all of the ages of the past.

To their uncompromising spirit in maintaining their principles I verily believe is due the largest credit of the greatest achievements of American civilization, among which I would mention conspicuously the phonograph itself.

From Dr. Palmer:

Col. T. T. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.: Through the kind intervention of my friend, Mr. Woods, of this city, I have received your polite invitation to attend the Scotch-Irish Congress to meet next month in Springfield, O.

Being of English extraction, pure and simple, without a drop of either Scotch or Irish blood in my veins, I have no hereditary right to sit in such a representative body; nevertheless, my loyal attachment to the Presbyterian Church, which traces its origin in this country to the settlement of that heroic religious race, the Scotch-Irish, is such that I find myself entirely at home in their midst.

Unfortunately, however, from a chronic infirmity entailed upon me by a serious illness four years ago, I am disabled from travel, and never leave home except for very short distances. I must, therefore, forego the gratification of accepting your kind invitation.

Wishing that the reunion may be both pleasant and profitable, and that the Scotch-Irish descendants may, to the last note of recorded time, prove worthy of their sires, whose history has always been identified with the maintenance of civil and religious freedom, I subscribe myself.

Truly yours,

B. M. PALMER.

Dr. Bryson:

While you who were not close to the phonograph may not have heard it distinctly, I stood close and heard every word, and could recognize the intonations of Dr. Palmer's voice. He has a magnificent voice and one that could be heard by an assemblage of twenty thousand people. He sends his greetings to the Congress. This is one of the most wonderful inventions of the age: a man hundreds of miles away, and yet speaking so that we can hear the very intonations of his voice. I had a conversation with Mr. Edison, and he was very much surprised when I told him he was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. I said: "You don't know your own people. There are thousands of persons along the eastern shores of New England who do not know their own race. They are of Scotch-Irish extraction." I repeat it, sir, I believe the phonograph to be the most important invention of the age, and it was made by an individual of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Mr. Frey:

I want to interject here an invitation to you all to a reception this evening at the Arcade Hotel. We desire very urgently to have such a representation of our citizens that we can assure our guests who have come here that we heartily welcome them to our city.

The reception will be a very simple one, and we want you to become acquainted with our guests, and do your fair share in a reasonable way in entertaining them at 8 o'clock this evening at the Arcade Hotel. [Applause.]

President Bonner:

Mr. Clifton M. Nichols, Secretary of the Board of Trade of your

city, will read a paper on Gov. Trimble, prepared by Dr. Hugh Fullerton, of Hillsboro, O.

Mr. C. M. Nichols:

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: Rev. Hugh Fullerton, of Hillsboro, O., and formerly a resident of this city, was invited to prepare a historical paper on Gov. Allen Trimble, the first Governor of Ohio. He prepared the paper, but three weeks ago he was called to join our distinguished citizen, Mr. Andrew C. Black, in the better land with the majority. By invitation of this Scotch-Irish Society of America, I am to read the paper to you this morning.

(For this paper, see Part II., page 95.)

President Bonner:

Miss Alice Vose will now favor us with the song, "Come Back to Erin."

The beautiful and cultivated singing of Miss Vose was appreciated and heartily applauded.

President Bonner:

On behalf of the Executive Committee, Dr. MacIntosh has some announcements to make, after which we will adjourn until tomorrow at 10 A.M.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I would like to inform the members of the Society that the Assistant Secretary will be found at his desk on the stage, and also at his desk in the Arcade Hotel this afternoon, for the purpose of registering the names of the members of the Society, and also for signing your railroad certificates, and I desire to state that it is necessary for you to have these return certificates properly certified, so that you may get the benefit of the reduced return fare, which I believe is one-third of the whole fare.

I would like to remind the members that it is at the close of our meetings when nominations for new members should be made.

Let me repeat the announcement of the President, changing the time of meeting from half past 10 o'clock to 10 o'clock, so that we may be able to adjourn at a quarter past 12 because it is manifest that 12 o'clock is the dinner hour for the most of the city.

Therefore, it is desirable that we should meet at 10 o'clock, and adjourn shortly after 12 o'clock.

Mr. Frey :

Our guests will be furnished tickets to the electric railroad upon application to the Assistant Secretary, in order to facilitate your getting about the city. Just make free with them. Go to the Secretary's desk in the Arcade Hotel, and take what tickets you desire.

President Bonner :

There will be an opportunity for nomination of new members now.

Dr. MacIntosh.

Mr. President : I take pleasure in presenting the name of Thomas Houston. Mr. Houston is a graduate of Princeton College. And also James Renwick Rogers, both of Philadelphia.

Received.

Dr. George Macloskie:

I would like to nominate for membership in the Society a gentleman who is interested in our cause, the Rev. Dr. McCullagh, of Worcester, Mass., born in Armagh, Ireland, and a famous clergyman in America.

Received.

Dr. Bryson:

I desire to present the name of Benjamin P. Hunt, Esq., of Huntsville, Ala., an able attorney of the state of Alabama, who has indicated his desire of becoming a member of this Society.

Received.

By Secretary Floyd:

I desire to present the name of Joshua W. Caldwell, Esq., of Knoxville, Tenn.

While I am on my feet, I desire to say that we shall be very much obliged if the gentlemen who are making nominations will give us the addresses of the persons nominated, as this will probably be the only opportunity which we will have to get the addresses.

By Mr. W. H. Hunter:

I wish to nominate Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio.

Mr. Frey:

I desire to nominate Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. S. F. Breckinridge, of Springfield, O.; Hon. Judge John C. Miller, of Springfield, O.; Capt. Joseph Miller, U. S. A. (I don't know where you will find him); and Henry Miller, Keokuk, Ia.

Received.

By Dr. Bryson:

I desire to present the name of Prof. E. L. Patton, of the University of South Carolina.

Mr. J. King McLanahan:

I present the name of John H. Wilson, of Springfield, O.

Mr. Frey:

I take pleasure in presenting the name of S. H. Coile, of Greenville, Tenn.

All the gentlemen nominated were unanimously elected members.

President Bonner:

The Congress stands adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

MORNING SESSION.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, May 12, 1893.

The Society was called to order at 10 o'clock A.M., by President Bonner, who announced that the Congress would be led in prayer by the Rev. S. P. Dunlap, of the First Congregational Church of Springfield.

Rev. S. P. Dunlap:

Our Father, we thank Thee for this morning's light, that is a symbol of the Light of the World—Thyself. We adore Thee for all Thy care over us. We have found Thy kindness to be loving-kindness; and Thy mercies to be tender mercies.

We who live in this place thank Thee for the special pleasure of this week, in that so many of Thy stanch and faithful followers are come among us. We thank Thee for this week's fellowship with these brethren. We gratefully acknowledge the grace and power of Thy hand in the noble history that was made by the ancestors of men and women here assembled. They were glorified by work-

ing together with Thee. We have seen that men are transfigured and immortalized when they rise into service with Thee.

We invoke Thy blessing upon all here present with Thee, and upon all who are dear to them, their families, near and far away.

Sustain, we pray Thee, Thine other servants who during these days are taking the places of Thy servants herè present. May no important interests suffer by reason of their temporary absence from their usual places of labor for Thee.

Grant, we pray Thee, wisdom and success to this association as it strives to gather and write current history. Enable us to perceive the beauty and worth of all characters brought to our notice in this meeting—in order that we may earnestly emulate their virtues. Forbid that we should be blind to the excellence of any good man whom Thou hast made and used in days gone by. Bless our brothers now living in the dear old fatherland. And be mindful of their kindred now dispersed throughout the earth. And may they all become worthy of their lineage and above all worthy of the Heavenly Father.

Be Thou lifted up before us that we may be drawn unto Thee. May we see Thee as Thou art so vividly that we shall become like Thee.

And now so far as our noble ancestors followed Thee, may we follow them. And unto Thee, Father, Son, and Spirit, shall be the praise. Amen.

President Bonner:

Dr. George Macloskie, who is at the head of the Scientific Department of Princeton College, has been very appropriately selected to prepare a paper on Prof. Joseph Henry. He will now read the paper.

Dr. Macloskie:

Mr. Chairman: I will present a paper: I will not read it. I will talk a little about it to the meeting and, perhaps, interest them enough in the subject, so they will look at the paper when it is printed in the proceedings; but I cannot *read* a paper.

(For Dr. Macloskie's paper, see Part II., page 100.)

President Bonner:

Mrs. Will Cushman, of Springfield, O., will now favor us with the song "The Kerry Dance."

The song was delightfully rendered.

President Bonner:

Dr. MacIntosh, our Vice President General, has some announcements to make.

Dr. MacIntosh:

The Executive Committee feel it more desirable to make the important announcements regarding our various arrangements at an early period in each meeting. Previously these have been made toward the close of each meeting, and many members and many of our friends have been compelled to leave without hearing the announcements. It has been resolved that the business notices should be given at an earlier hour, so that all members, and the public at large, should hear them, and the gentlemen of the press who so largely and willingly aid us on all these occasions may have an opportunity of hearing these announcements in good time, so that they can prepare their work, without our waiting to give these notices, hastily, at the close of the meetings, when they are almost ready to complete their press work.

I would again remind the members of the Society that the Assistant Secretary will be found at his desk at the close of each meeting, and then afterward at his appointed place in the Arcade Hotel, and it is very urgently requested that members of the Society will promptly register. They are informed that it is most advisable that they should have their certificates of attendance properly issued and signed, that they may be able to avail themselves of the railroad appointments for return tickets—viz., that they get their return tickets at the one-third rate.

It has been further arranged that nominations of membership should be made at this time and at similar times in all our meetings. Heretofore many members have left before nominations were made, and they have not had an opportunity of hearing who were nominated and elected as new members. Many persons who desire to be nominated do not know when it is in order, and, therefore, it has been arranged that nominations shall be made at this part of the meeting, and that the nominations shall all be completed, and then one vote covering all the names shall take place.

It is requested that the dues of the members nominated and elected shall, as far as is possible, be paid at the close of the meeting, or given to the Assistant Secretary in the hotel.

And this further announcement, and I hope the members will give particular heed to the matter, that the annual business meet-

ing of our Society, composed of its regular members, but only such, will be held in the Council Chamber of this building at 3 o'clock—that is the east room immediately behind this platform. You will come in by the entrance at the other side of the building. It is particularly requested that there should be a full attendance at this meeting: it is our business meeting, but it is a private meeting of the Society.

And I am further requested to announce the programme for the evening: The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Hall and Dr. MacIntosh, and Judge John C. Miller, who will address us on the "Local Scotch-Irish History of Clarke County." These members and friends will address the meeting this evening.

President Bonner:

The nomination of new members is now in order.

Dr. Bryson:

I desire to present the names of Rev. J. C. Caldwell and Rev. A. A. Murphy, of Springfield, O.; and Rev. J. B. Wilson, of Columbus, O.

Mr. Frey:

I take pleasure of presenting the names of Maj. James McWilliams and Capt. J. McWilliams, of Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Hall:

I present the name of William Irwin, City Solicitor, New York City.

Mr. Frey:

Mr. President, I have a few more names to present.

President Bonner:

Let us have them.

Mr. Frey:

Dr. Alex. Dunlap, Rev. E. P. Thomson, James Carson, Robert Johnson, M. M. McConkey, Richard H. Rodgers, Dr. Allen H. Vance, James G. Rodgers, E. S. Kelley, John J. Goodfellow, Albert McIntire, Rev. George H. Fullerton, Robert Rogers, W. L. McVey, and I. Ward Frey, all of Springfield, O.; and Robert Craig, of Dayton, O.

Dr. Hall:

I have another name to present, Mr. President: Robert Martin, of Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. McBride:

I present the names of W. H. Stewart and W. H. Gray, of Solon, O.

Dr. Bryson:

I present the names of Rev. E. H. Rutherford and Joseph M. Jones, both of Paris, Ky.; and Rev. H. A. Caldwell, D.D., of Bristol, Tenn.

Mr. W. H. Hunter:

I present the name of Hon. John Beatty, of Columbus, O.

Mr. Frey.

I omitted one of the Kelleys: O. W. Kelley. Now we have all the Kelleys.

Dr. Hall.

I have another gentleman to present: Rev. Joseph Latel, of Xenia, O.

By Mr. Frey:

I present the name of A. B. Moffatt, Laseur, Minn.

Judge Scott:

I present the name of Dr. James Shaw, of Bloomington, Ill.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I omitted, yesterday, to present the name of Rev. S. P. Dunlap, of the First Congregational Church of this city.

Dr. Hall:

Mr. President: I have been handed another name: Mr. J. N. Buchanan, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Mr. Frey:

I have some additional names: H. S. Marshall and Dr. John H. Rodgers, Springfield, O.; S. R. Peel, Lockhaven, Pa.; John Dinsmore, Glen Richie, Pa.; Rembrent R. Peale, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lewis McKibben, Springfield, O.

President Bonner:

I take great pleasure in presenting the names of three gentlemen from my old town of Ramelton, Ireland: Joseph H. Black, William Black, and Samuel S. Black, all of Springfield, O.

President Bonner:

All those who are in favor of ratifying these names will say aye.

All the foregoing persons nominated were unanimously elected members.

Dr. MacIntosh:

If there be any friends present who would wish to have his or her name presented—I would emphasize that second clause, his or *her* name presented—they will communicate with one of the Secretaries before the close of the meeting.

Dr. Hall:

Mr. President: If it is not out of order, I have another name to present: Rev. A. T. Robinson, Batavia, O.

Unanimously elected a member.

President Bonner:

Every Sunday I have to listen to Dr. Hall, and have no opportunity to say one word, and so you see it is the same way here. [Laughter.]

Dr. Hall.

I have not solicited these names; they come to me voluntarily. [Applause.]

President Bonner:

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Rev. Dr. Kelley, who will address us on the "Naval Heroes" who have Scotch-Irish blood in their veins. Dr. Kelley has always been a great favorite at our annual meetings, and I believe it safe to say he will give you a rare treat. [Applause.]

Dr. Kelley:

It occurs to me, from the nominations, that you might think that all Scotch-Irish are Presbyterians. I want to remind persons who are not members of the Presbyterian Church that that fact does not exclude you from membership in the Scotch-Irish Association. And while we know that all persons of the Presbyterian faith

have Scotch-Irish blood in their veins, there are five Scotch-Irishmen to where there is one Presbyterian. We don't want to lose the outsiders. Drum up your Methodists; get in your Baptists; we want to get in the outsiders.

I will now proceed with my paper.

(For Dr. Kelley's address, see Part II., page 109.)

At the close of Dr. Kelley's address President Bonner said :

Dr. Kelley has said that a majority of the members of the Scotch-Irish are Presbyterians. I presume that is true. But if we were to count all our Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists, it would come pretty near making a tie. On one occasion at a public dinner in New York City I was sitting by the side of a gentleman who, in speaking of Dr. Hall, said: "He is a good enough Methodist for me." Although Dr. Kelley is a Methodist, I think that from his familiarity with the Solemn League and Covenant he is a good enough Presbyterian for me." [Laughter.]

Dr. Kelley:

I have a Presbyterian mother, sir.

President Bonner:

That accounts for it.

President Bonner:

We will now be favored with the song, "Moonlight on the Kil-larney," by Mr. James S. Webb.

Mr. Webb's singing was much enjoyed.

President Bonner:

Mr. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., who came to our meeting at Atlanta and invited us to Des Moines, Ia., will now favor us with a few remarks.

Mr. Wallace:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Scotch-Irish blood must be pretty thick when it brings its people halfway across this great continent to shake hands with each other, and the thickness of it is also seen in the cordiality of the welcome which we receive wherever we go.

I arrived just this morning, and I did not see the welcome that was given you last night. I have inquired but little about it, but I know you were received most cordially.

This is as beautiful a country as lies east of the Mississippi.

There is something peculiar about the Ohio man: he always, as we say out West, "gets there." Out our way, when a candidate is thinking of running for office, he inquires who is running against him, and if he finds it is an Ohio man it gives him pause. And he thinks very seriously whether he will undertake to encounter the man who always "gets there." And the Ohio woman stands with him. She has a way of getting just about what she wants in this world; she reaches for what she wants, and she gets it. But there is one thing the Ohio woman don't like: she don't like anybody to talk too long before dinner, and I shall detain you but a very few moments.

You know there is a kind of freemasonry about Scotch-Irish blood, and so for that reason we say where an Ohio man "gets there" it is because he is so thoroughly Scotch-Irish. In coming down from the northern part of this state, where the land is rather poorer, I am led to think that there are not many Scotch-Irish people up there for two reasons: First, the Scotch-Irishman knows good land—even long ago in Ireland he refused that upon mountains, and left it to the other fellow. And second, when you get halfway through the state you see fine barns—good big ones—and brick houses, and that means the Scotch-Irish are there: and there is a kind of freemasonry about them wherever they are met. There is something in the blood that recognizes a kindred people.

I was once out in Kansas, and talking to a Danish professor, and something being said about Atlanta, the wife looked up and said: "Are you Scotch-Irish?" I said I was. She said: "I am glad to meet one." I said: "Why?" She said: "I am here among Yankee women, and they are always talking about the 'Mayflower.'" I said: "I will send down in Tennessee and have them mail one, two, or three copies of the Minutes of the Scotch-Irish Association, and when you get them and read them thoroughly you will be ready for all the Yankee women in Kansas." [Applause.] She got the last Minutes, and she wrote to me: "I am so glad I have the last meeting. Just think of our belonging to it!" Now you will find that there is a sort of freemasonry among the Scotch-Irish people.

When you come out to Des Moines next year we will meet you cordially and with warm hearts. We meet you for social purposes, to make new acquaintances, and to enlarge the sphere of our acquaintance, to enlarge the sphere of our information. You will meet hon-

est people: people that you would always like to meet, and not be ashamed of anywhere. It has occurred to me sometimes that the scope of these meetings might be enlarged. We must not depend upon the great things our fathers or our grandfathers did. We must remember what made them great, and then we must strive for it ourselves. North, South, East, and West, must study what made them great. We must take our stand for an education as wide as it can be made. We must maintain our public schools in their non-sectarianism, and no division of the public school money for any sectarian purpose. [Applause.]

Then we must stand up and maintain the absolute freedom of conscience: responsible to no one but God and itself. [Applause.]

Let us stand for this; let us stand for the people wherever they may be found, anywhere in the United States or in the wide world. These are the characteristics of the Scotch-Irish nation. Let us stand for what has made us great. Let us appreciate these things in our own land, and hand them down as a heritage to our posterity. [Applause.]

President Bonner:

Mr. Frey has one announcement to make that is in no way connected with our Society, but still may be of interest to some of you.

Mr. Frey:

The Rev. A. P. Happer, for many years missionary in China, has become interested in the subject of the mountain whites in the South, and is trying to do something for them in an educational and religious way. With him have come several gentlemen from the South, and they propose to hold a preliminary meeting this afternoon in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. It occurs at 3 o'clock, and that is just the hour when our Society meeting takes place in the Council Chamber.

This meeting of course has no immediate relation to the Scotch-Irish Society, and, in consequence, this announcement is made as an accommodation. And those of the audience who are not interested in our meeting this afternoon of course can give it heed.

President Bonner:

Our meeting this afternoon is to be a business meeting. No addresses will be delivered. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Hall, the

Rev. Dr. MacIntosh, and Judge John Miller will address us, and it will undoubtedly be a very interesting meeting.

After music by the orchestra, we will adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The Congress was called to order by the President, Mr. Bonner, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

President Bonner:

We will now be led in prayer by Dr. Hall.

Dr. Hall.

O God almighty, our heavenly Father, enable us to come before Thee in a spirit of supplication and thanksgiving unto Thee, and for the many blessings we enjoy we desire to give Thee united thanks. We humbly pray that Thou wilt be with this Society. Let all its gatherings be conducted in such a spirit that under Thy guidance and under such influence they shall be a blessing to many and a blessing to the country at large. We humbly pray that Thou wilt meet with us now to direct us by Thy heavenly wisdom and to preserve us from errors in judgment, and from mistaken feeling as to the right. And enable us to do that which is best for the interest before us and for the glory of Thy crown and name.

All the members of this association we commend to Thy heavenly care. Guide and direct us, and the praise shall be Thine through Christ, now and forever. Amen.

President Bonner:

I believe the report of the Executive Committee is now in order. The Secretary will please read the report.

Secretary Floyd then read the report, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE SOCIETY YEAR ENDING WITH THE SPRINGFIELD CONGRESS.

The present Executive Committee was elected by the National Council at the fourth annual Congress of the Society in Atlanta.

A meeting of the committee was held before the departure of its members from that city.

The condition of the Society was carefully considered. Plans for conducting the work for the year were discussed and adopted.

Pursuant to custom, the President, Vice President General, and Secretary were appointed a supervising committee to have general direction of the work, to formulate the methods of bringing matters of importance before the full committee, and to decide questions of minor consequence. The same officers were reappointed a committee on publication.

A committee was appointed to consider the question of securing a separate fund to defray the expenses of our publications. It was felt that a number of our members would be willing to contribute to such a fund in order that we might print a larger amount of matter and give our volumes a more extensive circulation than the present state of our finances permit. It was suggested that such a fund would enable us to place our volumes in the important libraries of the country, and to distribute them among individuals who might thereby be induced to become members of the Society. It was also argued that such a circulation of our publications was necessary to extend a knowledge of Scotch-Irish history, and to impress its importance upon the country.

Messrs. Helm Bruce, W. Hugh Hunter, and C. W. McKeehan were appointed a committee to revise these sections of the By-laws referring to the relations of the State Societies to the National Society, and to carry out the resolutions of the Atlanta Congress in reference to the extension of the membership in the National Society, and the adoption of our terms of affiliation by the State Societies.

Section V. of the By-laws, as revised by this committee, may be seen on page 93 of the fourth volume of "The Scotch-Irish in America." The principal change made in the revision is that, whereas, formerly branch societies were required to pay \$1 for each of their members, they are now required to pay \$1 for each of their *paying* members only.

The amendments made by the committee are subject to revision by this Congress if it sees fit to exercise the power.

This committee is informed by Mr. Bruce, Chairman of the sub-committee on membership, that he addressed letters to the leading officers of the branch Societies, as was directed by the Atlanta Congress, urging them to carry out the terms of affiliation laid down in the revised section above referred to, but the results were not very satisfactory. Not one of the State Societies has conformed fully to

the terms of that section, and less than \$100 has been paid into the treasury of the Society on account of branch Societies.

The Membership Committee also drafted an address to the members of the National Society, and it was sent to each of them by the Secretary. The address embodied the resolution on extension of membership adopted by the Atlanta Congress; it set forth the urgent necessity of increasing our membership, and ended with an earnest appeal that each member make himself an active recruiting officer.

A number of new members were secured in response to this appeal, but not so many as were hoped for.

It was further decided to constitute the office of State Secretary for each state and territory in the United States, and each province in Canada. The special duty of these officers is to secure new members for the National Society and to collect *data* for our archives. These Secretaries are to be chosen with reference to their opportunities for securing additions to our ranks.

This action of the committee must be ratified by the Congress before it becomes a part of our organic law. Only four State Secretaries have as yet been appointed, and the experiment has, therefore, not had a fair trial. This committee, however, is confident that if the idea is carried into general execution it will be a very effective means of increasing our ranks.

The contract for publishing our fourth volume was again awarded to the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn. The stenographic report of the Atlanta Congress, made by Mr. J. D. Campbell, was well executed and promptly delivered. There was much delay, however, in securing the manuscripts and proof sheets of the addresses published, and the Publishing Committee has found from experience that, on this account, principally, it is impossible to issue the annual volume as promptly as some of the members desire. The fourth volume is larger, handsomer, and contains more illustrations than any of the series.

Before leaving Atlanta, the committee unanimously decided on Springfield as the present place of meeting, in response to repeated invitations, the last of which was forcibly presented on the platform of the Congress in Atlanta by Mr. George H. Frey, of this city, and by Mr. W. H. Hunter, our Vice President for Ohio. These invitations came from the Governor of Ohio, Hon. William McKinley, Jr., the municipal authorities, and other representative bodies of Springfield. In view of the circumstances, Des Moines, Ia., which had presented

an equally impressive invitation, and Jacksonville, Fla., which was also anxious to have us, tacitly consented not to antagonize Springfield's claims; hence the unanimous vote of the committee. Mr. A. C. Black, who, with Mr. Frey, was the leading spirit in extending us the invitations, died only a few days after his return from Atlanta. His loss throws a shade of sadness over this otherwise happy assemblage.

Mr. George H. Frey, always prominent in affairs of public benefit, has been head and front of the hospitable people who have generously provided for our entertainment here; associated with him closely has been Hon. O. S. Kelley, who has brought to bear in these arrangements the energy and sagacity which have made him so successful in the other affairs of life. Each and every committeeman deserves the deep appreciation which we feel for their generous efforts, and will be given merited mention at another place in our proceedings.

The program for the Congress has been arranged after the manner heretofore adopted.

The Secretary, and Dr. MacIntosh, our Vice President General, visited Springfield the last of February and conferred with the Local Committee in regard to arrangements for the Congress. The same plans, substantially, were agreed upon that have heretofore been pursued. The programme, however, was left more largely to the local committees than ever before, and they have carried it out with the utmost satisfaction to us.

Through the efforts of Mr. W. H. Alexander, our Vice President from Nebraska, a new Society has recently been formed in that state.

A number of new members have been received during the year, but a number of old members have failed to pay their dues, so that our net increase has not been very considerable.

Our historical work is beginning to impress itself strongly upon the current historical literature of the country. Many of the recent authors have recognized the value of our reports, and have drawn copiously from them, notably the late Douglass Campbell, himself of Scotch-Irish extraction, in his great work, "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America."

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which we have labored, the income of the Society from annual membership dues and books (our regular sources of income) has been greater than in any previous year. The accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer have been audited and show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the

close of the year of \$416.93. There remain, however, outstanding liabilities to the amount of \$1,165, leaving net liabilities unprovided for of \$748.07, against which may be set off about eight hundred volumes of the annual proceedings, still on hand, of the estimated value of \$600.

The total receipts for the present year are \$2,228.97, from the following sources: \$1,344.50 from annual membership dues; \$572.70 from books sold; \$100 from Dr. Hall for books which he distributed among his friends; \$300 a special donation from Mr. Robert Bonner: \$17 from other special donations; and \$3.77 interest.

The expenditure for the past year amounts to \$1,812.04, including the following: For debts left over from last year, \$627; for printing and sending out reports of the annual proceedings, \$949.80; for circulars, stamps, stationery, expressage, and other office expenses of the Secretary, and for traveling expenses, \$196.24; on Secretary's salary, \$666, of which \$416 was an amount due him for last year.

It will be seen that about one-third of the expenditures were on the debts of last year.

President Bonner:

What shall be done with the report?

Dr. MacIntosh:

I move that it be received.

The motion, having been seconded, was passed.

President Bonner:

Any remarks now?

Dr. Hall:

I move that the report be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

Hon. A. T. Wood:

I would like to ask a question. At the Pittsburg meeting the question of life membership was brought up, and quite a number of life members were made. What is being done in that direction? I think a large amount of money might be raised in that way, if an effort was made among the members.

President Bonner:

That is a most excellent suggestion, and I think if you would set the example—

Mr. Wood:

I am a life member, sir. I have followed your example.

Mr. McBride:

I think it would be in order to take some action toward electing officers of the Congress for the ensuing year, and I move that you appoint a committee for the purpose of naming officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. McIlhenny:

I second that motion.

The motion was carried.

President Bonner:

I will appoint on that committee Col. McBride, of Georgia; Dr. Bryson, of Alabama; Dr. Hall, of New York; Mr. Hunter of Texas; and Mr. Frey, of Ohio.

Dr. Bryson:

Mr. President: I am on the Executive Committee.

President Bonner:

That need not be an objection.

Dr. MacIntosh:

There is not the slightest objection to that. Because he has been attending closely to the affairs of the Society, he is only the more qualified to continue his work. I move that these gentlemen have the liberty to retire.

Carried.

Dr. MacIntosh:

While these gentlemen are carrying forward this work, it is only right and proper that I should present to the Society a verbal report of that which I have done in their interest as Vice President General during the past year. There were certain duties that were placed upon me when you were kind enough to elect me your Vice President General, and I have tried, as far as I possibly could, to carry out those duties.

During the year I have continued a pretty active and widespread correspondence with the representatives of our race in this country, and with distinguished men of our race in different parts of the world, particularly in the old home ground of Ulster, and the

earlier home ground of the South of Scotland. But it has reached farther than that, because there are leading men of our blood and kin in British India, China, and Australia, whom in various ways I have been striving to interest in our work. But one particular line of work, through the instruction of the Executive Committee, I have been pursuing. Its importance cannot be overestimated, and the necessity of directing the attention of the Society to it in this business meeting is exceedingly urgent.

It is a twofold work: the one has been the addressing of myself to old representative families of the Scotch-Irish class, and entreating them to search carefully their family Bibles, and the old chests and books and records, that may be in the possession of their own families; the stirring up of their memories with regard to the recollection of that which has transpired with a view of best preserving them in the records of the Society, and urging all men and women to hand down their own personal and inherited recollections.

There is nothing, sir, more important than this. The President of our Society is aware that Col. A. K. McClure, of the Pennsylvania State Society, is alive to the importance of this work (and I anticipated by reason of the last conversation I had with him, to have seen him here): the making of permanent records of our own personal and inherited recollections, and securing documents and records of our race, and preserving them in a way for the good of the Society.

The other part of the work has been this: We have now started pretty fairly to cover the general services of our race, and our work now requires to be dealt with more in particular, and to go into the sections of our work. For example, at our last annual meeting, our distinguished member, Dr. Bryson, from Alabama, gave an exceedingly important paper upon the Scotch-Irish as inventors; and our learned Dr. Macloskie has followed by the preparation of a paper of great scientific interest, that he gave us to-day, upon the Scotch-Irish in one particular department of applied science.

I have addressed myself to securing the following papers: From Mr. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, upon the Scotch-Irish leaders in the realm of commerce; for a paper on Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, I have secured the promise from Dr. J. Howe Adams, his nephew. I have gone to my friend, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, to prepare a paper on Scotch-Irish leaders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. I have made arrangements by which Bishop Thompson will be ap-

proached, and asked to prepare a paper upon Scotch-Irish leaders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the South. From Dr. Buoy, son-in-law of the late Bishop Simpson, I have obtained the promise that in due time a paper will be prepared on the Scotch-Irish leaders in the Methodist Church, North. Dr. Wayland, the editor of the *National Baptist*, is in conference with some members of his Church to find a suitable man to prepare a paper on the Scotch-Irish leaders in the Baptist Church. So I am covering the denominational field.

I have been addressing myself to some military men for the preparation of a paper on the subject of the distinguished Scotch-Irish on the military side of our great family. You had the paper, to-day, of Dr. Kelley, giving the naval side. I have so mapped out the ground and am trying to secure what will be reliable papers, which shall be the materials for a history that may, in due time, be prepared. I now desire to obtain from the Society special authority to apply to the proper members of her Majesty's government in Great Britain and Ireland for access to and for such copies of the historical charters, and other papers as will give light on the circumstances and situation out of which grew the Ulster plantation.

It is not right that even as an officer of this Society, I should have made that application without having the authority and consent of the Society.

I have also taken steps on this side to secure proper authority from our own government. Col. McClure, our Vice President, from Pennsylvania, has kindly used his influence with members of the present government so that they will fortify me with documents which will aid me in making these applications; but I wish to have the consent and authority of our Society in the addresses, which I shall in due time make in the name of the Society for access to and copies of such documents and original charters; also of records in various libraries at Edinburg and Dublin, and such as may be found among state papers now being published in England.

All this work requires a considerable amount of time and care. It is being carried on for the interest of the Society. There is no one of you who cannot materially aid in the work, and I make my own personal appeal to you; I make the appeal of the Society to you; I make the appeal of your fathers and mothers to you to help in this labor. It has only recently been discovered what a noble thing it is to have such a lineage as ours.

The lamented Douglass Campbell, in the preparation of his great work, "The Puritan in England, Holland, and America," in speaking

of this very matter, said he found himself hampered and hindered on account of the great difficulty in getting at these records and documents.

This is a brief statement, Mr. President, of the work your Vice President General has been doing during the last year.

Therefore, Mr. President, I desire to have the authority and consent of the Society in making these applications. [Applause.]

President Bonner:

What is the pleasure of the Society?

Mr. McIlhenny:

I desire to thank Dr. MacIntosh for the addresses he has delivered us. There is a great work in this direction. He stated in his address that he would like to have the authority of the Society to make those requests upon our own government and governments abroad. The Doctor should have general authority to go ahead and make further investigation in any way that he may see proper, so as to get the information for the Society. He has already done good work and faithfully served the Society, and performed great services, and I move, sir, that he have the authority of the Association in pursuing his investigations, as he desires.

Rev. Stuart Acheson, of Canada:

I would hail with very great delight such an investigation which would include some of the documents which would give a greater acquaintance with the work set forth by the Society. I think it should not be lost sight of. We of Canada form a part of the Society: it would bind us in a closer relationship with this country in friendship and sympathy. I would hail with great delight any such investigation. If it is necessary to get our representatives in Canada to aid us in the matter, I would take great interest in being of what assistance I might in facilitating the work. And we of Canada will be pleased to assist Dr. MacIntosh, our Vice President General, in obtaining any recommendation he desires from the Governor General, through our representatives, and I, therefore, heartily support the motion.

Dr. Kelley:

Our friends across the waters, and in Canada too, are a little more particular about forms than we are. I would suggest that the President of the Society shall prepare a letter which shall carry

with it the seal of the Society, and the signature of the Secretary, addressing the governments concerned, asking for permission to examine records and make investigations.

Motion seconded and carried.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I desire to offer the following resolutions:

That the published volumes of the Scotch-Irish Society, being duly copyrighted, are the exclusive property of the organization, and not to be used by any member of the Society for independent publications without the formal consent of this body.

That the time has not yet arrived for the preparation of any complete and reliable history of the race, and that in due time the Society select and appoint its own historian or historians.

That all documents, records, copies of archives and similar important papers, shall be the exclusive property of the same and are to be employed only in its interests.

Motion seconded.

President Bonner:

I can only say that I had a conversation with Dr. Bryson, who had just retired, and he has very strong notions on that subject.

Dr. MacIntosh:

The resolution was prepared at his request and under his instructions.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

President Bonner:

Any further business before the Committee on Nominations comes back?

Dr. MacIntosh:

It has been suggested that the statement "by any member of the Society," in the resolution just passed, should be changed and made wider, and read "any person." By general consent I will accept that correction.

The correction was accepted.

Rev. Howard A. Johnston:

I judge from the report of the proceedings that it has been the custom to leave the selection of the place of meeting to the Execu-

tive Committee. If that is true, it is hardly necessary now to make the appeal that Des Moines be selected, and I take this opportunity as you were waiting for something.

We want you to come to Des Moines, and we will present our claim when opportunity is given. We hope if the other cities have invitations for you next year, that they will be as considerate as Des Moines was last year at Atlanta, and send in their invitations for 1894.

President Bonner:

To-morrow was set for hearing those invitations.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I will ask if there be any other invitations to be presented from other quarters?

President Bonner:

I have none, sir.

Mr. Floyd:

There are two points in the report that there ought to be formal action taken on, in order to make them constitutional. The one is the revision in our By-laws, with reference to the affiliation of the State Societies. According to our Constitution and By-laws, the Executive Committee may make revisions that will obtain during the year, but they are subject to the revision of the next Congress, and one of them was Section V. of the By-laws, with reference to the terms of affiliation by State Societies. That was revised by the Executive Committee, but it is necessary to take formal action before it can become constitutional.

At this point Mr. Floyd suspended his remarks to allow the Committee on Nominations to report.

Col. A. J. MacBride:

Mr. President: This committee have nominated for President, Robert Bonner, of New York; for Secretary, Mr. A. C. Floyd, of Tennessee; for Treasurer, Mr. John McIlhenny, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and for Vice Presidents, (as they stand on page 94 of the proceedings with one exception). It has been suggested that there was a gentleman from Illinois who wished to resign, and we thought it would be an act of courtesy to let him speak for himself, and then we would make the nominations.

Judge Scott, the gentleman referred to, here made a most impressive and eloquent speech, at the close of which he tendered his resignation, at the same time requesting that his remarks should not be published.

Gen. Beatty :

Do I understand that the gentleman has offered his resignation?

Mr. Bonner :

Simply as an officer.

Gen. Beatty :

I move that his resignation as an officer be not accepted, and that he be requested to write a paper and read the same at our next Congress on the Scotch-Irish of Illinois. [Applause.]

Dr. Hall :

I was rising to make the same motion. I think his remarks indicate his ability to fill the position, and write such a paper. [Applause.]

Mr. Bonner :

I was going to suggest that his remarks on the subject be printed in our next volume.

Judge Scott :

I beg of you, sir, not to do it, and I beg of this reporter not to do it.

Dr. Kelley :

I desire to second the motion, and to say that the Judge has shown in his eloquent remarks that he has a rich memory of the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Illinois, but as the Executive Committee has the programme in charge, it would be included in their report.

Dr. Bryson :

Make that as an amendment to our report.

Dr. Kelley :

I move that he be continued as Vice President for Illinois, and that he be placed on the programme for next year, to give the early history of the Scotch-Irish in Illinois.

Gen. Beatty:

I second that motion.

The motion was adopted with great applause.

At this point Mr. Bonner called Dr. D. C. Kelley to the chair.

Dr. Kelley:

The report of the Committee on Nominations is now in order. Any remarks?

Col. McBride:

We, your Committee on Nominations, respectfully submit to the Congress the names of the following persons whom we recommend to serve as officers of this Society for the ensuing year: President, Robert Bonner, New York City; Vice President General, Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; First Vice President at Large, T. T. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; Second Vice President at Large, Rev. J. H. Bryson, D.D., Huntsville, Ala.; Secretary, A. C. Floyd, Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer, John McIlhenny, Philadelphia, Pa. Vice Presidents for States and Territories: Massachusetts, Prof. A. L. Perry, Williamstown; Connecticut, Hon. D. S. Calhoun, Hartford; New York, Rev. John Hall, D.D., New York City; Pennsylvania, Col. A. K. McClure, Philadelphia; New Jersey, Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, Newark; Ohio, Hon. W. H. Hunter, Steubenville; Illinois, Judge John M. Scott, Bloomington; California, Mr. Alexander Montgomery, San Francisco; Iowa, Hon. P. M. Casady, Des Moines; Virginia, Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond; North Carolina, Hon. S. B. Alexander, Charlotte; Georgia, Col. G. W. Adair, Atlanta; Mississippi, Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Jackson; Louisiana, Hon. William Preston Johnston, New Orleans; Tennessee, Mr. A. G. Adams, Nashville; Kentucky, Dr. Hervey McDowell, Cynthiana; West Virginia, Mr. James Archer, Brooke County (post office Steubenville, O.); Florida, Dr. George Troup Maxwell, Jacksonville; Alabama, Irwin Craighead, Mobile; Michigan, Hon. B. M. Cutcheon, Grand Rapids; Texas, Hon. Oran M. Roberts, Houston; Minnesota, Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul; Maine, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland; Indiana, Hon. J. B. White, Fort Wayne; Nebraska, Hon. W. H. Alexander, Omaha; Ontario, Canada, Hon. A. T. Wood, Hamilton; Canada, Rev. Stuart Acheson, A.M., Toronto, Vice President at Large. State Secretaries: New Jersey, Prof. George Macloskie,

Princeton; Kentucky, Helm Bruce, Louisville; Texas, W. Hugh Hunter, Dallas; Iowa, W. H. Fleming, Des Moines.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Kelley:

I here have the pleasure of vacating the chair in behalf of the President who has nobly filled it from the beginning, and so acceptably to the Scotch-Irish Society of America. [Applause.]

Mr. Bonner:

Gentlemen: I most sincerely thank you for this continuance of your confidence. All that I can say is that I will try to fill the office to the best of my ability. [Applause.]

Judge Scott:

I want to return my thanks, not for the office to which you have elected me, but for the exceedingly kind manner in which you bestow it upon me. [Applause.]

Dr. Bryson:

I have a memorial from the State Society of Alabama, which I will read.

Gentlemen: The Scotch-Irish Society of Alabama would respectfully memorialize the Congress at its meeting in Springfield, O., to make the city of Philadelphia, Pa., the official headquarters of our national organization. Our worthy Treasurer resides in Philadelphia, and our honored and beloved President resides in New York, near by. Having the headquarters at Philadelphia, there would be the opportunity of getting our annual volume issued on more favorable terms, and of having it placed in the regular channels of the book trade. Besides we have no doubt a section could be secured in the Presbyterian Historical Society Building for the safe-keeping of the various historical materials we may gather together from time to time.

Hoping the matter may find favorable action at your hands, we are respectfully,

Signed.—J. H. BRYSON, *President*; R. D. JOHNSTON, *Vice President*; WILLIAM G. MONTGOMERY, *Secretary*; JOHN H. MILLER, *Treasurer*; J. A. MONTGOMERY, JAMES F. JOHNSTON, THOMAS M. OWEN, E. A. ARCHIBALD, JOHN R. RYAN, W. K. BROWN, L. C. DICKEY, E. E. GREEN, JAMES D. GREEN, E. K. CAMPBELL, *Members of Ex. Com. Ala. Society.*

Dr. Bryson:

I would state, Mr. Moderator—[Laughter.]

Mr. Bonner:

I was addressed to-day by my own pastor Dr. Hall, as Doctor. Now it is Mr. Moderator. I will certainly have some title before I leave here.

Dr. Bryson:

I want to state, sir, that while we are collecting very valuable material, I have in my room in the hotel, which any one can see, one of the most valuable Bibles, which goes back to the beginning of 1600, and which has in it the manual signature of John Knox. I do not know that we can get to keep this Bible. The family who own the Bible were members of my Church, and they moved to this city, and I have possession of it. I do not know whether we could get it.

Mr. Bonner:

I think it would be desirable to exhibit that Bible at the meeting to-morrow. I want to ask Dr. MacIntosh whether the Historical Society building is a fireproof building.

Dr. Hall:

The memorial of the good brothers shows how entirely unselfish they are in making the selection of headquarters in the East.

I think it would be an undesirable thing to bring away that particular department of the work from the South. We have a good strong representation in New York, and also in Philadelphia, and the South is so important to us, and its people so important an element to this organization, that I would like to keep a local connection there as we are doing at present. As to the Historical Society, that is not a very strong organization at present in Philadelphia. I am connected with it. I think it would be possible to get in one of our Southern cities a room where its papers would be preserved, and where its existence would increase the interest of a large body of people in the work. And I hope the suggestion will not be acted upon for the present, and that we shall keep as large a representation as we can from that section of the Union. [Applause.]

Dr. Bryson:

It is simply desirable to have some locality that we can have

headquarters. The President is in New York, the Treasurer in Philadelphia, and it seems to me that it would be a wise thing to have some place as headquarters, and Philadelphia being spoken of I thought it would be a good place.

Dr. Hall:

I have had to do a good deal last year in the distribution of our report. I have had to do a good deal of correspondence in consequence, and the most prompt and satisfactory responses I received were from the South. I think the work is being well done there, judging from the results. I think it is a good thing to have this local connection.

Dr. Bryson:

I have no great zeal with reference to the matter. Some persons were urging upon us the necessity of having some sort of historical headquarters. As I said, I have no very great zeal in the matter. If some of the members think the question had better be deferred, I have no objection.

Mr. Frey:

I was about to make a motion that I think would cover the ground—that is, that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Hall:

I second the motion.

Mr. Frey:

I made that motion because the Executive Committee has general charge of the business interests of the Society, and if at any time in the coming year, or the future years, it would seem to them desirable to adopt the same views recommended in that memorial it can be done. Just at present we seem to accept Dr. Hall's views in the matter. I am entirely willing that it shall go before the Executive Committee, and that they act upon it.

Dr. Kelley:

Of course it is desirable to have some place we can call headquarters, where we can write for information; but it must be some individual, it cannot be four or five men. It seems to me that our good brother, the Vice President General, ought to have that in charge. A gentleman desiring certain information connected with

our race did not know where to seek it. He wrote to one of the leading historians of this country. He wrote back to him and said: "I cannot refer you to where you can find anything on the subject. I would have to look it up myself." What we ought to do would be to refer these matters to the Vice President General. He is full of this matter, and he is getting fuller. I know he wants to have some outlet, and I know he would feel good to have them referred to him.

Mr. McNutt, of Iowa:

I move, as a substitute, that the matter be referred to the Society one year from now.

Dr. MacIntosh:

What is the original motion?

President Bonner:

Mr. Frey's motion to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

Mr. McNutt:

I move to suspend consideration of it until one year hence.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I don't think we ought to adjourn without the Association taking some action on the memorial.

My feeling and convictions are with Dr. Hall, but it seems to me that we should either settle it now, or adopt Mr. Frey's motion. If it is sent to the Executive Committee, they will consider it; and if they deem it advisable, can bring it up. I think probably the best plan would be to adopt the motion of Mr. Frey, unless we settle it now definitely.

Mr. A. T. Wood:

I have formed the idea that headquarters is where the Secretary is, and I think the headquarters more properly belong where he is than any other place. He is supposed to do the manual labor of the Association, and all correspondence should be addressed to him. We naturally look to him for any information we may desire in regard to the Association.

Mr. Frey:

I would just say that I am entirely willing to accept Mr. Mc-

Nutt's amendment with an amendment. The memorial comes to us from Alabama. We do not want to proceed to discuss it with reference to its immediate adoption, and I think the best way would be to refer it to our capable Executive Board, and if they did not report it back now they could report it at our next annual meeting.

Mr. McNutt;

The reason I made the suggestion, the substitute to postpone consideration for one year, was that I thought your motion included the idea that the Executive Committee should act now.

President Bonner:

Would Mr. Frey's motion be satisfactory to you?

Mr. McNutt:

Yes, sir.

Mr. Frey's motion was adopted.

Prof. Macloskie:

There is a matter I was requested to present by the Executive Committee, if this is the proper time.

President Bonner:

Very well, sir.

Prof. Macloskie:

It is submitted with the favorable opinion of the Executive Committee. First as to life members,

1. That we institute a section of honorary members to consist of persons, ordinarily of Scotch-Irish extraction, who have rendered special services to the cause which the Society represents.

2. That the election to this section be made by the General Council on unanimous recommendation of the Executive Committee by a three-fourths vote of the members of the General Council present at its annual meeting.

3. That the Secretary be authorized to send, under the directions of the Executive Committee, copies of the annual volumes of our proceedings without requesting annual fee to honorary members and to a limited number of ordinary members, and of public libraries.

Now first as to honorary members; it is desired and intended for such men as Douglass Campbell; that they should be elected as honorary members; should be of Scotch-Irish lineage, but not univer-

sally; must also be voted for by three-fourths of the Council actually present. It is of persons ordinarily, not always, of Scotch-Irish extraction. Very few exceptions should be made. That covers the first and second part of the report.

The third part of the report refers to the sending of the annual proceedings, without asking them to pay the annual fees. These are to be sent to the honorary members, and also to a few persons that have been zealous members of our Society, but who are poor and not able to continue to pay the small fee. They should be very limited and under the instruction of the committee; perhaps three or four in a year, and this without publication of the names of the members, also copies to a few of our public libraries.

President Bonner:

What shall be done with the resolutions?

Dr. MacIntosh:

I move their adoption, sir.

The motion carried unanimously.

Rev. Howard A. Johnston:

There is a matter pending before the Congress which was suspended in order to let the Committee on Nominations report.

President Bonner:

Mr. Floyd, we will now listen to you.

Mr. Floyd:

I was saying that Section 5 of the By-laws, as revised by the committee, is as follows:

SECTION 1. Branch organizations whose objects are in harmony with those of this Society may become and remain affiliated with the same by the annual payment of one dollar for each paying member of said branch association.

SECTION 2. Installments of this sum may be sent at any time by said branch association to the Secretary of this Society, who shall at once forward for every dollar so paid one of our annual volumes to such persons as said branch Society may designate.

SECTION 3. Such branch organizations shall each year furnish a list of their paid-up members to the Secretary of this Society before the annual Congress, and this shall constitute the basis of representation.

SECTION 4. Every branch organization complying with the foregoing conditions shall be entitled to one delegate in the annual Congress for every five of its paid-up members.

It should be ratified by the Association.

Rev. Howard A. Johnson :

I move the ratification of it.

Adopted.

President Bonner:

Is there any further business?

Dr. MacIntosh:

I would like to refer to two resolutions that we passed last year. I will read them:

1. *Resolved*, That the Scotch-Irish National Society urgently requests each of its enrolled members to send forward during the current year to the Secretary at least two names as candidates for membership.

2. That a circular should be prepared setting forth to the members of said Society the urgent necessity of bringing the finances of the organization into a healthier and stronger condition, and that the aforesaid resolution accompany this circular.

It is desirable to keep before the minds of members that we look to them to carry out the request. I think it is desirable that we should renew the resolutions, and I make the motion accordingly.

Dr. Hall:

We grow interested chiefly in what we do in the good work. And now, I think, in addition to what we have done heretofore we might add popular lecturing, which is now carried on in this country, and good work can be done in that way. I think there are many occasions on which our congregations would be pleasantly instructed by having a series of papers read before them, such as we have heard in our Congress meetings for the last four years. If I had Dr. Bryson near me, I would like to have him speak to my people of the past of our race and of the great and noble things they have done. I am sure we could get much to work on in these four reports. Taking them as specimens of lectures, real lectures, they make better lectures than some of the sermons we see mentioned in the papers. I saw in my New York paper that a prominent clergyman would preach on the subject, "If not, why not?" I would sooner hear a good speaker address a meeting on historical facts than I would upon a sermon from such a text.

Dr. Bryson:

In that line I would simply state that in my own state, in my city, and out of it, when I have prepared one of these papers, I delivered it three or four times in different places, and I find

that they awaken very great interest. I have used it simply as a method of instruction.

Mr. Frey:

I ask the privilege to state a fact, and it shows the interest and growth of our Society. At the Atlanta meeting last year, I presented the names of two gentlemen as new members, and the two gentlemen whom I presented at Atlanta a year ago reported to-day each two new members. [Applause.]

Dr. MacIntosh's resolution was adopted.

Upon motion, the Congress adjourned to 7:30 P.M. at the City Hall.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 12.

The Congress was called to order by President Bonner.

President Bonner:

We will now be led in prayer by the Rev. A. H. Lucas, of the High Street Methodist Church of this city.

Rev. A. H. Lucas:

Let us pray.

O God, our heavenly Father, grant us Thy blessing, assembled in Thy name. Our hope is in Thee; all our help must come from Thee. We are the needy children of those whom Thou didst bless in such marvelous ways. Thy word assures that Thy blessing extends even to "children's children." Thou hast taught us of Thy love through our fathers. We are not the heirs of to-day alone. All Thy mercies in the past come even to us in this day. We thank Thee for Thy favor to our fathers. When others forsook Thee they were enabled to stand fast. They loved Thy word, and served Thee with willing minds. And now, O Lord, sanctify their examples to us. Do we not need their virtues, and a blessing like Thou didst grant them? We confess with shame that we are halting, we are willful and turn to our own ways so easily. Help us to trust Thee. Forgive our sins. Let Thine image shine through our lives.

Bless us in the deliberations of this hour. Remember Thy servants, who tarry in the midst of this people for a time. Bestow Thy favor upon all their business, and upon their homes in their absence. Enable them to be true to the examples of the fathers, whose services they seek to record in written history. Spread Thy

kingdom in this and all lands. Grant that as a nation we may love Thee and hate evil. Bless with Thy favor all magistrates and rulers; remember the Mayor of this city.

As we shall hear the message of this hour may we catch the word Thou dost send us and profit thereby.

Hear us, our Father, as thus we present our desires to Thee in the name of Thy dear Son, Who hast loved us and given Himself for us. Amen.

President Bonner:

We are now to have the pleasure of a brief address by the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

DR. HALL'S ADDRESS.

My Dear Christian Friends: I want to say at the beginning that it is a great pleasure to me to be in your city; and it was a great kindness on the part of so many to give us such a hearty reception as we enjoyed last night. It is the first time that I ever had the pleasure of being in Springfield, O. I had known something of Ohio beforehand from being in some other cities in the state. Just twenty-six years ago this month, when I was a delegate from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland to the sister Churches in these United States, I had the pleasure of making a pleasant visit to Xenia and being received by the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and I have never forgotten the impressions that were made upon me at that pleasant meeting. We had a delightful meeting of the Synod in the discharge of its duties and the reception of delegates. Then we were taken in charge by the ladies who were connected, I presume, with the Synod, and we were entertained in the most delightful and pleasant way. The ladies themselves had taken the whole responsibility, and even condescended to wait upon their husbands, the ministers and elders. And I must say that I carried away the name "United Presbyterian" with a certain new emphasis upon "United." I saw how the good husbands and good wives were united together as Christianity suggested. I shall carry away the most pleasant impression of the meeting in this city, and I shall address you and this Congress assembled here, with great pleasure, being welcomed by you in such a cordial manner; and I pray that it may be for the good of the Society, and for the good of the state, for the good of the city, and for the good of the Scotch-Irish cause.

I shall address you briefly, for various reasons: I may mention, first, that there are other gentlemen to follow me who are to speak to you on special assigned subjects; and in the second place, I am sometimes described as an extemporaneous speaker, a phrase which is sometimes understood as speaking without any preparation. I don't believe in extemporaneous speaking in that particular sense, and I never attempt to speak to an audience without careful preparation beforehand; and as I have only short notice of the privilege of addressing you, I shall take but little of your time.

And then there is a third reason for making only a brief address. The privilege is extended to me of speaking to you next Lord's day, and so there is less necessity that I should occupy, to any great length, the time of this assembly.

The question has been put to me by a number of my friends, last night and to-day, from what particular part of Ulster did I myself come, and I shall answer that question. Some of you may know the name Armagh. That is my native county. Some of you may have heard of the name of Newry. That is the largest good town in the neighborhood of my birth. I hope to be able to see that birthplace again at the close of next month. Newry is a city that has contributed in various ways to these United States. Very few, if any, of you have not heard of the Tennants, so closely connected with Log College and with Princeton, who accomplished so much for Presbyterianism and Christianity in these United States. They came from Newry. There came from the town of Newry Mr. Hope Waddell, who is described as the "blind preacher," and some specimens of whose preaching have been published widely, and they show high purpose and great power. And there are very many families in the United States with the same names as those found about Newry.

I came into this country as a minister, as the late William E. Dodge used to say, before there was any duty to be paid on imported ministers. [Laughter.] I have had a great many duties laid upon me since that time. [Applause.] The only thing I regret, my dear friends, is that they have not been more worthily performed. I don't mean to say that they have been too heavy, as you can see by my attenuated form and pale face that they have not. [Dr. Hall is a man of Herculean mold.] On one occasion I had the privilege of crossing the ocean with the late Bishop Brooks, of Boston. He had with him a very dear friend, Dr. McVicker, then, as now, of Philadelphia. I think either of them had a little more personal

weight than I possessed, and we were very often talking together, naturally. I heard that one of the little witticisms of our fellow-passengers, when they would see us together, was that the captain had better take care that we did not all three get on the same side of the steamer at one time. Of course they were thinking of the moral weight of these three clergymen of the United States. I have only three things to suggest as to the obligations resting upon you and me as Scotch-Irishmen in the United States; and I shall content myself in stating them and leaving you to follow out the train of thought that will be suggested to you.

In the first place, I think we ought to endeavor to get for ourselves, and to give to others, as far as possible, a knowledge of the history of the race to which we belong, and in that way a knowledge of what God in his providence has done for our race. We are a new nation in the United States. We have been a very busy nation in subduing the land. We have not as a nation had much time to dwell upon the past and to be patient students of history. As an intelligent American citizen once remarked to me, "Americans do not go very far back in history; not much farther back than Washington's hatchet." There is a certain measure of truth in that. We should study the history of our own race; and not only our own race, but of every kindred race that has come to the United States: Huguenots, the Dutch, the Puritans, and the Scotch-Irish. I am persuaded that it might be studied to a very great advantage. Like causes produce like effects, all the world over, and there are great historical lessons to be learned, and ignorance of a nation's history leads to great errors. So I say we should get first that knowledge and then diffuse it as widely as possible. Take as an illustration the so-called "Blue Laws" of the Puritans. I remember traveling in a New England railroad carriage with a very refined New England lady. We were talking of various things, and the Puritans came to be spoken of, and I found to my surprise that the lady denounced them in strong terms. "Why, the very idea," she said, "of a body of people making a law that a man should not be allowed to kiss his wife on the Sabbath! Think of it!" Well, I tell you there are a great many English people to-day who believe things just as absurd as these in relation to the national history of these United States.

There was an English clergyman, before the Revolution, living in New England, and I don't think he ever liked the Puritans, and he did not like our government. When he went back to Great

Britain he published a book on the colonies, and he made up these Blue Laws; and the book happened to have a wide circulation, and to-day it is believed to give the real laws of the Connecticut colony, in utter disregard of the historical facts, and it is simply an illustration of the errors to which the ignorance of history may lead us. If you want to see this clearly, you can study Dr. Trumbull's "True Blue Laws."

My dear friends, the next thing to which I desire to call your attention is that we should try to perpetuate the qualities that made our race what it is. It has always been by heavenly grace, and for which we are to give all the glory to God. What are these qualities that we should perpetuate? In the very forefront is the earnest love of education—true education—procured at any cost. Any one taking the trouble to read the history of the Scotch-Irish will learn of the sacrifices by which the Scotch-Irish of the past have secured their education, and so made their strong character, power of perseverance, and capacity for self-denial that we get in no other way. The craving for education, I am persuaded, is one of the forces that inspired and went far toward making our fathers what they were. In some degree in connection with that another property is self-reliance or, if you choose to take another word, independence of character. I do not mean absolute independence. I mean dependence of the creature: dependence upon God, our Maker, who can do all these things.

Take the Scotch-Irish as a people, and I think that element is characteristic of them in a high degree. There is only a small portion of them in our charitable institutions—a small portion when taken in comparison with the proportion of population. Then, again, they have developed the feeling that they are to labor, to deny themselves, and save, rather than to be a burden upon their fellow-creatures. O how many are there in this land that are devoid of that characteristic, and the beneficence and privileges of our charitable institutions are being abused for the lack of that self-reliance and independence of character. There is an institution in New York City known as the Presbyterian Hospital. The name is denominational, but when a patient is brought there he is not asked as to whether he belongs to a Presbyterian Church or not, but when he leaves he is asked what denomination he belongs to, for statistical purposes. They are admitted without respect to denomination, profession, religion, or color. The chaplain told me, some time ago, a little incident illustrating this want of self-reliance.

The great majority of the patients there were not Presbyterians. A woman had been treated in the hospital, and when leaving the question was put to her as to what Church she belonged to. "I am—I am—a Pres—a Pres—Presby—I cannot mind the name, but it is the same as this hospital." [Laughter.] She was a countrywoman of mine, and she was not brought up on the "Shorter Catechism." She had thought, no doubt, she would be better treated if she had the same faith as the managers of the hospital.

Now, my dear friends, we all should seek that independence, that self-reliance that characterized our fathers. We should try to cultivate fixedness of intelligent principle; such principle as men and women possess who believe in God; such principle as will bring the power of the Holy Ghost within us, and such principle as will make us true to our race, true to the families we represent; such principle as will make us true to the body of Christ and true to Him who is King of kings and Lord of lords.

My dear friends—I had almost said my countrymen—my dear friends, who are not of the so-called Irish race, but who are in sympathy with this race, and appreciate its natural good qualities, try to perpetuate to the generations that come after you the good qualities which, under the blessing of God, you, coming from Scotland, originally inherited.

Those are two lines which I think we should feel we are bound to follow. This is the third: Let us be true and real friends, so far as we can, to those that come from the land with which we are connected. Let us be true friends to the newcomers, and where they need assistance let us give them that assistance. Let us teach the community one fact of which they are forgetful—namely, that there are Irish and Irish. Let us coöperate with and aid the newcomers. In places where it is necessary to contend with prejudice it is the duty of the Scotch-Irish to stand by their brethren and by coöperation and assistance to show the world the splendid qualities that characterize this people who can become useful citizens and true patriots in the land of their adoption; and, as far as we can, let us try to direct them to the "better land." And all the praise shall be given to our heavenly Father.

My dear friends, these are a few of the obligations which I think devolve upon us. I trust you will keep them in mind, and may God bless you and make you a blessing to those with whom you are associated.

President Bonner:

We will now listen to the song, "Uladh," rendered by Miss Lottie Carr, soloist, assisted by a chorus.

President Bonner:

In speaking yesterday morning of our deceased friend, Mr. Andrew Black, I said that he came from the same town I came from in Ireland—Ramelton. From this same town came Francis Makamie, the first Presbyterian minister to preach in the United States, and who planted the germ of the Presbyterian Church in America. Rev. Dr. MacIntosh, our Vice President General, has prepared a paper on Francis Makamie, with which he will now favor us.

(For Dr. MacIntosh's paper, see Part II., page 119.)

President Bonner:

We will now be favored with a song, the "Last Rose of Summer," by Mrs. R. A. Starkey.

Mrs. Starkey's singing was generously applauded.

President Bonner:

I have great pleasure in introducing Judge John C. Miller, whose subject is the "Early Scotch-Irish Settlers of Clark County, O."

(For Judge Miller's paper, see Part II., page 135.)

President Bonner:

Dr. MacIntosh has some announcements to make, after which we will adjourn.

Dr. MacIntosh:

The programme for the meeting to-morrow is as follows: The opening prayer will be offered by Rev. George H. Fullerton; Hon. Joseph Morrow will present a paper on Gov. Morrow; Rev. Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, Ontario, will present greetings from our Canadian brothers; Mr. H. D. Wallace and Rev. Howard A. Johnson, a deputation from Des Moines, Ia., will present their invitation.

I would remind you that the nomination of members can be made at any public meeting, and now is the time to make them.

Mr. Frey:

It is late, but here is a nomination to present for membership, which I would defer until to-morrow; but as it was telegraphed to me from Columbus, I will make the nomination now. I will read the message.

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.

Hon. George H. Frey, Springfield, O.

Please have Hon. Lewis W. King, of Youngstown, O., elected a member of Scotch-Irish Association. He is one of us. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

[Applause.]

Mr. Floyd:

I would like to present the name of Judge W. J. Gilmore, of Columbus, O.

Mr. Frey:

I take pleasure in presenting the name of Judge Francis M. Hagan, of Springfield, O.

The persons nominated were unanimously elected members.

President Bonner:

We will now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, May 13, 1893.

President Bonner:

We will now be led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton.

Dr. Fullerton:

Let us unite in prayer.

O Father of light, grant us Thy presence and Thy blessings this day. We thank Thee for the kindness that has kept us during another night, and has permitted us to meet together with the members of this association.

We thank Thee, O Father, that we have been permitted to enjoy this fellowship with a kindred people.

We pray that the influence of this meeting may not be temporary. May we, as citizens of this city, receive benefit from the association; may we learn what will be useful in the matter of good citizenship, what may be useful to us in the matter of true and pure religion. O God, grant Thy blessings upon the service to-morrow. May it be the best day of the Congress. May we be in the spirit of the Lord's day, and may the lessons that will be learned abide in the hearts of all who hear them.

O grant, our Father, that we may learn the true rest of the Sabbath day. Let Thy blessings be upon those who are separated by

reason of the Congress. God bless the wives and children, and the sheep of the fold of Thy servants who are present at the Congress. Grant Thy blessing to them during their absence, and may all be returned to their homes in due time and with safety and thanksgiving to the Lord God—the God of our father and the God of the father of them to all generations, with sincere thankfulness to Him for His kindness to us during this assembly.

Most graciously accept, we pray Thee, our petition, and we ask it only for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Saviour. Amen.

President Bonner:

Rev. Samuel Lyle, D.D., of Hamilton, Ontario, will now address us. He brings greetings from Canada.

(For Dr. Lyle's address, see Part II., page 204.)

Mr. Frey:

I desire to state to the Congress that as a feature to this Congress trees were planted in the lawn near the post office this morning, in this city, to the memory of Andrew C. Black, late of this city; Ephraim McDowell, ancestor of the McDowells of Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; to Gen. George Rogers Clark; and to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, first Governor of Ohio.

President Bonner:

An opportunity will be given our friends who have names to propose for membership.

Mr. Floyd:

I have a communication from Joseph D. Armstrong, asking that his name be presented.

Dr. Kelley:

I present the name of Rev. Alex Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind. His grandfather was from our county, sir, (Donegal) and a clergyman.

Dr. Bryson:

I desire to present the name of Hon. R. Tennant Simpson, of Florence, Ala. He is in the direct blood line of the Tennants of Alabama, one of the most distinguished historical families of our state. Also Dr. D. A. Long, President of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

Dr. Hall:

I wish to present the name of Rev. Thomas Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His claim to be Scotch-Irish is just the same as my own. [Applause.]

Mr. Frey:

I have been requested by Capt. William S. Wilson, President of the Savings Society, to present his name. He is a member of our Board of Public Affairs, and one of our leading citizens. I will vouch for the Scotch-Irish stock. I also present the name of J. F. Edgar, of Dayton, and that of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J.

Mr. Floyd:

I am requested to present the name of Mr. Moses Black.

President Bonner:

One of the Black boys.

Mr. Floyd:

Yes, sir.

Dr. J. H. Rodgers:

I present the name of Francis Dixon Peale, of New York City.

Mr. Frey:

I take great pleasure in presenting the name of our representative from San Francisco, Cal., Rev. Frank P. Thompson.

All the names proposed were voted upon, and all the persons were elected to membership.

Mr. Frey:

It must be borne in mind that the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Stevenson, is a member of this Society, and was regularly invited by the Local Committee. He has written to Mr. James Wilson, of Aurora, Ind., who was kind enough to take special pains to get Mr. Stevenson to be present. Where is the letter?

President Bonner:

A paper has been prepared upon the Scotch-Irish of Fayette County, Pa., by Paoli S. Morrow, Esq. Dr. Bryson has consented to read you a part of it and give you a summary of the whole. It is too long to be read to a public audience, but the Doctor will give you the most interesting parts of it.

Dr. Bryson then gave a synopsis of the paper, which will be found in Part II., page 166.

President Bonner:

The paper of which Dr. Bryson has just given us such an excellent summary will be published at length in our annual volume. We have a delegation present from Des Moines, Ia., inviting the Congress to meet there next year, and opportunity will now be given them to present their invitation. In introducing Mr. Wallace I can only say that he gave us one of the most eloquent addresses that we had at Atlanta last year, and will undoubtedly interest you now.

Mr. Henry Wallace:

Mr. Bonner has just told you that I had the pleasure of giving the association an invitation to come to Des Moines a year ago; but, as frequently occurs, the Ohio man got ahead, and, as usual, the Iowa man never gives up.

Now, we come again to renew the invitation to this association to come and visit the Mesopotamia of the New World. Whether you approach Des Moines from the east or from the west, you will pass through a large portion of the state, and you will see as fair a land as the sun ever shone upon. There is, perhaps, no piece of territory of the same size as Iowa that equals it in fertility and beauty. We have no mountain chains, but we have no waste land. From the northwest to the southeast and from the southwest to the northeast I don't know of a single square mile of land that is not covered with grass or capable of being cultivated. And great as is Ohio, the same statement cannot be truthfully made in regard to her. Our people are leaders in war, in statesmanship, and in the professions. Man does not live by bread alone, it is not bread alone that makes our people great; it is beef—Iowa beef—the finest in the world. Do you know that we produce one-seventh of the entire corn crop of the United States, a part of which is fed to the hogs of this country, and let me tell you, Iowa raises one-seventh of the entire number of hogs raised in this country. The Iowa hog—the fairest and best on earth. [Laughter.] The Iowa pork from our land that goes across to the Old World, to the German, the Prussian, and the Frenchmen, and makes them great; it follows in the wake of armies around the world. But, my friend, that is not all; in addition to it Iowa raises a large percentage of the wheat of

the country. We have in Iowa more money invested in cattle than any state of the Union.

Now, my friends, who in the East eat oleomargarine, let me speak of the Iowa butter. There is not among all the nations of the earth, the intelligent nations, the refined nations, the cultivated nations, any country that can equal the Iowa butter, with the exception of New York State, in the world. Iowa has more milch cows than any state in the Union.

Do you know that our state has spent seventeen thousand dollars to build a factory which uses from five to ten and fifteen tons of milk a day, for the simple purpose of teaching the boys and girls of Iowa how to make the very best butter in the world. And if Brother MacIntosh and Brother Bonner want to find some of the finest butter in the world, let them go to the markets of New York and ask for Iowa Agricultural College butter. Let them buy an Iowa steak, and have bread made from Iowa wheat, and they will have a meal fit for kings.

In Iowa a man has just invented that which will revolutionize the dairy business. He has invented a machine by which he can milk ten cows in ten minutes by machinery. [Laughter.] I am not joking; I have seen it at work. I have seen him hunting for all the cows in Des Moines to milk. He has a machine that makes fifty-six thousand revolutions in a minute and which milks the cows clean. It will revolutionize the dairy business of the world.

I want to say to Mr. Bonner that Iowa people pay more taxes on horses than they do on cattle and hogs. When he comes we will have Allerton locked up in the stable for fear he will want to take him away. We want you to come to our state, to *Iowa*.

IOWA

'Mid land whose mighty torrents run,
 With placid brow and modest mien
 With bosom glowing to the sun,
 Sits the majestic prairie queen.
 Imperial rivers kiss her feet,
 And free winds through her tresses blow;
 Her breath with unsown flowers sweet,
 Her cheeks are flushed with morning's glow.

Strong in her beauty, what cares she
 For jeweled cliffs, or rills of gold,
 For seats among the sounding sea,
 Or storied monuments of old?

Her bonds are strong, her fame secure;
 Her praise on lips whose praise is dear,
 Her hands, her heart, her purpose pure,
 And God in all her landscape near.

Ah! splendid in her ample lap
 Are annual harvests heaped sublime;
 Earth bears not on her proudest map
 A fatter soil, a fairer clime.
 How sing her billowy seas of grain!
 How laughs her fruit on vine and tree!
 How glad her homes in plenty's reign,
 Where love is Lord and worship free!

Land of the generous heart and brave,
 Thy hosts leaped in the fiercest fray
 When bled our noblest sons to save
 Our mighty realm to freedom's sway.
 Thy children know where honor lies,
 The deeds that greatness consecrates,
 And on their stalwart virtues rise
 The pillars of a peerless state.

But my friends, a fertile soil, a magnificent climate, and boundless wealth, cannot alone make a great state. The strength of a state is in the strength of her people; the strength of a people is in their integrity, their righteousness, their love of education, and their adherence to the principles of temperance. These are what make a nation great; and while, as a whole, our people are provident, yet they don't undertake to perform the miracle of making sixty-five equal to one hundred, or try, as some have attempted, to make something out of nothing by fair or foul means. They recognize that wealth must be created from the soil. They pay their debts; nobody ever heard of an Iowa state bond or ever will. Her magnificent capitol has not a stone on which there is even a taint of dishonesty, or which is not paid for. Her people are a God-fearing people. In one-half of the counties of the state there are empty jails.

Now, gentlemen, this is the Iowa to which we invite you.

President Bonner:

Ladies and Gentlemen: About twenty years ago I occupied a pew in Dr. Hall's church. Dr. Hall in giving out his text requested the people to open their Bibles and follow him while he read it. I remember that I said to a distinguished lawyer who was sitting beside me that I would take Dr. Hall's word for the text without

opening the Bible. Now I don't doubt a word that our friend Mr. Wallace has said. I will take his word for it; but lest some of you might doubt it, he is accompanied by a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Howard A. Johnston, who will back up what he has said.

Rev. Howard A. Johnston :

Mr. President: Mr. Wallace is a Presbyterian minister himself and a member of the United Presbyterian Church, but he has had the ministerial sore throat or something of that sort—you know they have that sometimes—and he went into the agricultural publication business.

Mr. President, a year ago, when I learned that the Congress had voted to meet in Springfield in 1893, I scarcely knew whether to be disappointed or not, for coming to Springfield would be something of a home-coming to me. This city has a place in my earliest recollections, sir; I have plowed corn in this county, and just over the line in Greene County is the place of my birth. But, sir, whatever of disappointment we of Des Moines felt last year was simply a spur to our enthusiasm, and now we renew our invitation with all the earnest cordiality of that of last year. I have to present to the Congress the invitations of Gov. Boies, of the Senators and Congressmen of Iowa, now at Washington, of the Secretary and Auditor of State, of the Commercial Exchange, and Ministerial Association of Des Moines. [For these letters of invitation, see page 85.]

These invitations, gentlemen, mean that we want you to come to our city in 1894. We want you to see our fair city and lovely homes, and thriving manufactories, a city whose clearing house returns from week to week report an increase of fifty to seventy-five per cent. over the corresponding week of the preceding year.

We will show you one of the finest capitols in the United States. Upon one occasion the late Sunset Cox was riding with Judge Wright. The Judge said to Mr. Cox: "If you will look out of the window, you will see a capitol in which there is not a dishonest dollar." Mr. Cox replied: "If you will come to Albany, I will show one in which there is not an honest dollar." I have seen them both, and have friends that have seen many of the capitols of the United States, and they tell me Iowa comes next to New York's capitol. Some one asked me the other day: "What is the population of Des Moines?" I said, "What do you think?" and he

said, "About 20,000." And he was very much surprised when I told him we had a population of 70,000.

Why, sir, for twelve weeks last winter, that state was covered with a carpet of snowy white such as the Frost King weaves from his great loom of the clouds with his swift shuttle of the north winds. And all the germs of disease that had been wafted to us from east of the Mississippi, and south of the Ohio, were frozen to death. But by the first of June, which is the time we desire to have you for our guests next year, the melting snows and refreshing rains have redeemed the soil, and nature leaps forth into verdure and bloom. We feel sure that you will enjoy a visit to our city.

But, Mr. President, there are more important considerations which should influence the decision of this Congress as to its next place of meeting. There are reasons why the Society should carry its influence west of the Mississippi River. The very purpose for which the Society has been organized shall be realized only as we touch the various parts of the land. Some one has said that we should study history with an open map before us. Who can fail to appreciate the simple fact that the volumes of the proceedings shall carry the names of Columbia, Pittsburg, Louisville, Atlanta, Springfield, and Des Moines? It means that the movement of the Scotch-Irish in America is not something provincial, but national. At the meeting of our State Society last year Mr. Wallace read us a paper on the Scotch-Irish, and you would be surprised to learn how the leaders of that greatest state west of the Mississippi, leaders as pioneers, leaders in war, statemanship, and in the professions, have been men with Scotch-Irish blood in their veins.

Immanuel Kant has emphasized the subtle relation between the meaning of words and the development of thought. No less significant is the relation of geographical locations to the making of history. We have seen in these days the indelible impress which the Scotch-Irish Society is making upon this locality in which we meet. No less important will be the impress made upon every community that will count us as guests. For this very purpose we are organized and by this method we realize one of the ends toward which we strive.

And so, Mr. President and gentlemen, we feel that while Des Moines needs the Congress, the Congress also needs to come to Des Moines. There will be both favor and gain in your coming; we will appreciate the favor, and we believe you will realize the gain.

We are waiting for you to say, in answer to our earnest words of invitation: "We will come."

Dr. Hall:

Fascinated and captivated by these two eloquent addresses, I venture to rise to make a motion. This application should come before the Executive Committee for decision, and in making the motion to refer it to that committee I will only make a suggestion to my friends who are here from the benighted and desolate East that if it should be decided that we are going to Des Moines, as I believe it will be, you take with you the very largest trunks known as the Saratoga, and that you have them well filled, because the attraction of the place may be such that, once there, you will not be able to resist the temptation to stay for a good while.

Seriously, I can say this for that state. I know of it in times past. I knew a Christian gentleman who went to that state. His name was T. M. Sinclair, a Scotch-Irish Christian man. I think of that gentleman a good deal, and I shall never forget an incident in his life, and I shall repeat it. That excellent man, a business man, went to live in Iowa. He came to this country from Ireland. It pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly take him away from his work and usefulness. I heard him speak in most earnest and forcible language to the President of the United States, and I heard him speak again in the same way to the General Assembly when it met in the state of Wisconsin, pleading the cause of the poor Indian of this his adopted land, and I could not but think what a strange thing it was to find that Christian man from Ireland standing up here in the name of truth and justice pleading for the cause of the aborigines of his adopted country.

I trust, whatever the issue may be, that our friends in Des Moines, and Iowa generally, will understand that we appreciate the qualities of the state and its people. [Applause.]

Dr. MacIntosh:

I rise to second Dr. Hall's motion. He has indeed shown the great judgment for which he is noted, in desiring that this matter should be referred to the Executive Committee, for after listening to the eloquence of the gentlemen who have addressed us we are hardly in a position to give calm judgment and consideration to the application. I want to get to the place where I shall not be influenced by the eloquence of Brother Wallace or fascinated and capti-

vated by that of Brother Johnston, and I therefore second the motion. [Applause.]

Hon. Samuel McNutt:

I have not consulted with the eloquent advocates from my state. I want to invite you to come to my state. I came from the shores of Ireland, and of good Scotch-Irish stock, but for the last century [Laughter]—I mean, sir, half a century—for a half century I have lived in the United States, and during that time I have never been in an assembly of Scotch-Irish like this. In early boyhood I had a minister whose name was—really, sir, I have forgotten his name.

President Bonner:

It is no wonder you have forgotten his name if it was a hundred years ago.

Mr. McNutt:

I mean half a century. This assembly calls up so many memories of the past that I hardly know whether I am myself or some one else. These memories take me back to my early boyhood on the banks of the Delaware. But, Mr. President, without consulting the gentlemen who have so eloquently presented the invitation of our state to you to meet at Des Moines, I say we all want you to come to Iowa. And, as an old retired farmer, in the name of the farmers of Iowa, I want you to have your next Congress at Des Moines. [Applause.]

President Bonner:

I have just had the pleasure of talking with a gentleman who could have said a century as Brother McNutt did and not have been so far wrong either. I refer to a gentleman who lives in this neighborhood, Mr. Matthew Anderson, who is ninety-four years old. So it would not have been a very great mistake if he had said a century ago.

Hon. A. T. Wood:

I think it proper that the whole matter should be referred to the Executive Committee, for after listening to the eloquent presentation of the claims of Iowa we are in no condition to consider the matter at present.

Motion adopted.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I want to call the attention of the members to the necessity of

having their return tickets properly indorsed. This must be done in order that you avail yourselves of the reduced rates for your return tickets.

It is desirable that all should attend to this matter. The Assistant Secretary will be at his desk in the hotel after the adjournment of the meeting.

This evening we shall have the pleasure of listening to an address by one of the most celebrated speakers of the state, Gen. William H. Gibson, who will address us on Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

A paper has been prepared on the well-known Gov. Morrow. A relative who was to have read that paper has been compelled to return home before the paper could be presented, and at the request of the Association I shall present that paper on Gov. Morrow this evening.

Our delegate from the Pacific Slope, from San Francisco, Cal., Rev. Mr. Thompson, will present greetings from our brothers in California.

I have been requested to announce that the various pulpits in the city will be supplied in the morning and evening by members of the association, and that in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, in this hall, will be held an old time representative service, illustrating the mode of worship which prevailed in the olden time among the Covenanters of Scotland, and the Scotch-Irish Protestants of Ulster. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York.

EVENING SESSION.

President Bonner:

SATURDAY, May 13.

We will now be led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Bryson, of Huntsville, Ala.

Dr. Bryson:

Let us stand in prayer.

Ever blessed and eternal God, we would ask that Thy blessing be with us as we meet together at this time, as we are gathered together from various parts of the land, and as we confer together; we pray that under Thy guidance and Thy care all that shall be done will be to thy honor and praise, and we desire to acknowledge, O God, our Father's hand and watchful care that has been vouchsafed to our fathers in the days that are past and gone. O God, we pray Thee to take our lives in Thy hand and guide them and make us faithful to Thee and make our lives useful in Thy service in all days

and generations to come: make us faithful to the important charge Thou hast placed in our hands, so that our lives may be useful to the day and the generation in which we may live, and when we have served that day gather us to the better land, and may the result of our lives be a blessing to the world. And all the honor of Thy redemption will we give to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit evermore. Amen.

President Bonner:

We will now have the great pleasure of listening to one of Ohio's favorite sons on the subject, "Gen. Arthur St. Clair." Gen. W. H. Gibson.

(Gen. Gibson delivered one of the most interesting and valuable addresses of the occasion, but did not prepare a manuscript beforehand nor furnish one afterward, as was expected, and therefore his speech is omitted from this volume, much to the regret of the Publication Committee and the Society.)

President Bonner:

Mr. George Frankenberg, of this city, will favor us with the song, "The Irish Emigrant's Lament."

The song was well received.

President Bonner:

The paper on Gov. Morrow was prepared by his grandson, Hon. Josiah Morrow, but Mr. Morrow was unexpectedly called home this morning. Dr. MacIntosh has kindly consented to read the paper.

(For this paper, see Part II., page 178.)

President Bonner:

Mr. Frey has explained to me how the excellent paper that we have just heard came to be written. I think it would add to the interest of the paper if he would give the explanation to the audience.

Mr. Frey:

Having myself become acquainted with Gov. Morrow before his decease, I felt extreme gratification to-night in hearing the well-prepared paper read. It told me something of Gov. Morrow that I had never known. I knew that he was regarded by his neighbors and acquaintances throughout Ohio as one of the most remarkable and useful citizens that Ohio ever contained. But he died some years ago, and nothing has appeared in the public prints for many years with regard to him that I have seen.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* an article purporting to have been written by some person in Springfield, setting forth the claim of our race, and enumerating a list of distinguished men of the Scotch-Irish race. It was a pretty stirring article, and it took occasion to make some reflections upon the claim of the Puritans in having such a large hand in peopling Ohio and giving it the character it has attained in the past history of the state.

That article fell into the hands of a prominent citizen of the East, a gentleman who had been much in public life. After a little correspondence he ascertained who the author was. It did not emanate from a citizen of Springfield, but a citizen of Steubenville: Mr. Hunter. He sat down and wrote to Mr. Hunter, severely criticising his reflections on the Puritan race, and saying that he thought he could do full justice to the Scotch-Irish without severe reflections upon the Puritan race. He closed by saying that "you have in Ohio the name of a man distinctly American which if you are able to present in your association as it deserves I am sure there is no name in American history that can stand superior, and that name is the name of Gov. Joseph Morrow." Mr. Hunter immediately wrote to me this statement, and requested if possible to get some one who was competent to write a sketch of the life of Joseph Morrow. I laid the duty upon his great-grandson, and he upon his uncle. That paper, therefore, was prepared in this manner, and I say to you it is a paper that will do credit to anybody, and in its preparation new information has been brought to us that I know will be gratifying to the Scotch-Irish race wherever they may be found.

President Bonner:

Rev. Frank P. Thompson, of San Francisco, Cal., from the Scotch-Irish Society of California, will present the greetings of that Society.

(For Mr. Thompson's paper, see Part II., page 185.)

President Bonner:

All opportunity will now be given for the nomination of new members.

Gen. Gibson:

I am going to Des Moines next year and I am going to take a Presbyterian preacher with me to certify to my character at home.

I nominate the Rev. Daniel V. Biggers, of the First Presbyterian Church of Tiffin. He is true blue. His father was a minister and a brother is a Presbyterian educator in the state of Illinois. He is red-headed, but he is warm-hearted. [Laughter.]

Mr. Floyd:

I desire to present the name of Edward P. Christie, of Springfield, O.

Dr. MacIntosh:

I would like to make the following announcements: Our Secretary, Mr. A. C. Floyd, has changed his residence, and I want the members of the Society to note the change and not send their communications to Columbia, but to Knoxville, Tenn. The Secretary will be here until Monday, and can receive memberships and the payment of dues up to that time.

On the part of the Executive Committee I wish to announce that as soon as we get to our respective homes we are all going to follow the advice of a friend whose advice I have always found to be exceedingly wise to follow—I refer to my good friend, Dr. Hall—immediately to put in an order with the manufacturers of trunks for the largest kind of Saratoga, for we have decided to go to Des Moines next year. [Applause.]

I would remind you that to-morrow afternoon, God willing, in this hall we shall join together in the worship of almighty God, in an “old time” historical service. The service will be at 3 o’clock, and the sermon will be preached by Dr. Hall, of New York.

President Bonner:

Our Vice President from Kentucky, Dr. Hervey McDowell, nominates his son, Hervey McDowell, Jr.

Dr. McDowell:

Yes, sir, and I will have another ready next year.

President Bonner:

Good for you.

All persons nominated were elected members.

President Bonner:

Prof. Macloskie, one of our Executive Committee, has some resolutions to read.

Prof. Macloskie:

1. The Scotch-Irish Society tenders its best thanks to his Excel-

lency, Gov. William McKinley, Jr., for his courtesy in attending its meetings and for the noble address with which he welcomed it to this great state of Ohio.

2. Also to Mr. James Johnson, Jr., the Mayor of Springfield, and to the city authorities, for the ample accommodations furnished for the public sessions and other purposes of the Society.

3. To George H. Frey, Chairman of the Local Committee; to Chase Stewart, Secretary; to O. S. Kelly, James G. Rodgers, C. M. Nichols, of the Board of Trade; and to the clergy and other good citizens of Springfield, for the large and pleasant hospitality shown to us; and to Dr. A. H. Vance and Mr. Robert Brain, under whose direction the orchestra and soloists and the Springfield Cornet Band have rendered the musical accompaniments of our proceedings.

4. To the gentlemen of the press, who have taken an interest in our meetings and have done their work successfully.

5. We would not part without recording our satisfaction at the growing interest in the history of the Scotch-Irish race, and without expressing our reverent respect for the memory of our lamented kinsman, Douglas Campbell, whose great work on "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America" has rendered a very gratifying tribute to the place of the Scotch-Irish in the historical development of America.

6. Whilst we are solemnized by the removal by death of some beloved friends that were wont to convene with us in our annual Congress, we are grateful to almighty God for the continuance of His favor to this Society, which aims to perpetuate wholesome memories of the past and to render the future of our people still more helpful in building up American citizenship and in contributing to make it a blessing to the world.

Prof. Macloskie :

Having read these resolutions, sir, I move their adoption.

Gen. Gibson :

I second the motion.

Adopted.

President Bonner :

This Congress will now come to a close after a prayer and the benediction by Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York.

Dr. Hall :

Let us unite in prayer.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, we magnify Thy great and holy name. We praise Thee for Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour. We pray Thee for the continued teaching of the divine Spirit, that we may be made spiritually minded. Whatever Thou hast seen in us that is sinful since we met together, do Thou forgive us for the sake of Jesus, our Lord and Redeemer. Direct those that have the management of our affairs. Direct all members of the association; bless and guide its affairs; care for all its members. Receive our thanks for the comfort and enjoyment that we have had while we have been gathered together here.

Let thy blessing rest upon the entire nation. Guide and direct the President of the United States. Guide and direct all those who have been called to places of trust and responsibility, and may they discharge their duties to Thy honor and glory, that all they do may be a benefit to all the people.

And make us, we pray Thee, a God-fearing nation, to the glory of Thy great name, and let its influence be felt among all nations of the earth for the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Let Thy benediction rest upon this state and city with all its people. And to the all-wise God, our Saviour and Redeemer, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, world without end.

And may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost abide with us always. Amen.

RESOLUTION.

THE following resolution was read before the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, O., Sabbath evening, May 14, 1893:

Resolved, That we as a church and congregation extend our hearty thanks to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, and the Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D.D., of Philadelphia, for their special ministrations to-day, and to Robert Bonner, Esq., President, and his associate officers for the benefits conferred upon us as a community in holding in our midst the fifth Congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

This resolution was put by the pastor, Rev. Archibald A. Murphy, and was adopted unanimously by a rising vote of the large congregation.

COMMEMORATIVE TREE PLANTING.

A most notable incident of the Congress at Springfield, although not a part of the regular proceedings, was the planting of four trees in memory of four noble Scotch-Irishmen who impressed themselves on national, state, and local history to no small degree. The idea was suggested by Col. T. T. Wright, and memorial tree planting may become a feature of the proceedings of the annual Congress. On this occasion the ceremonies were under the direction of Hon. James Johnson, the Mayor of Springfield, who entered upon the work with the enthusiasm characteristic of his noble blood. He was aided most generously in heart and hand by Hon. O. S. Kelly, to whose energy and open purse the Society is largely indebted for the success of the meeting—a man honored and respected for his many good qualities of mind and heart.

The trees were planted on the beautiful lawn surrounding the Post Office Building. The ceremonies attendant were solemn and impressive.

The service was opened with a prayer by Rev. A. M. Reid, Principal of the Steubenville Seminary, the first distinctive female educational institution west of the mountains—a prayer from the heart, eloquent in delivery and most beautiful in diction, so full of feeling that all were impressed with the sincerity of the speaker.

The first tree, an ash, was dedicated by Col. Wright to the memory of A. C. Black, lately deceased, a beloved and active member of the Congress, a schoolmate of Robert Bonner and a friend of Col. Wright's brother, the late Dr. Robert Wright, of Troy, O.

Col. Wright spoke with emotion of the friendship existing between himself and Mr. Black; of the beauty of the stainless life of the deceased; his enterprise, his integrity—a man who made the world better by his presence; whose life throughout is worthy of emulation by all who wish the admiration of men who look upon noble character as the highest reach of human endeavor. At the root of the tree was also planted a piece of stone from the walls of Londonderry, thus bringing in touch

the monument of the ancestor's valor with the monument erected in memory of the sweet and noble life of the son.

The second tree, a Norway maple, was dedicated by W. H. Hunter to the memory of Ephraim McDowell, the Ulster ancestor of the distinguished McDowell families of Kentucky and Ohio—men and women of noble impulses and grand achievement. A piece of rock from the walls of Londonderry was also planted at the roots of this tree.

The third tree, an ash, was dedicated to the memory of Gen. Arthur Saint Clair, by Judge Hagan, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, whose scholastic attainment and force of character influenced action whose impress is felt to this day in the five states carved out of the territory that was the Scotch-Irish gift to the American Republic.

The fourth tree, an alder, was dedicated to the memory of George Rogers Clark by S. M. McMillen, the editor of the *Springfield Democrat*, who delivered an address on the life and character of the man whose memory is revered by all of whatever race who appreciate achievement that adds to the sum total of human happiness. The inspiring auspice of the dedication of this tree comes of charming fitness, the county of Clark, in which the tree was planted, having been named for the Scotch-Irish hero.

W. H. HUNTER.

LETTERS.

Invitations from Des Moines, Ia., Asking the Society to Hold Its Sixth Congress in That City.

INVITATION OF GOV. BOIES.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, April 22, 1893. }

TO THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

I am gratified to learn that a number of the leading organizations representing the business, social, and religious interests of Des Moines have extended an invitation to the members of the Scotch-Irish Society of America to hold their next annual Congress in this city, and it affords me sincere pleasure to give the invitation a cordial indorsement, and to express a hope that it may be accepted.

Iowa owes a large share of its progress to Scotch-Irish enterprise; in the blood of her people there is a large and distinctly recognizable Scotch-Irish strain; very many of those who laid the foundations of the state, as well as of those who are still carrying on all the varied undertakings which constitute its civilization, were or are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the memories and traditions of that hardy stock are preserved among us, and are an active, vital force in our prosperity and progress. There would, therefore, be a peculiar fitness in holding the Congress here in 1894, and the people of Iowa and of its capital would rejoice to have opportunity to give the members of the Scotch-Irish Society of America a hearty and hospitable welcome.

Should the invitation be accepted, as I trust it will be, nothing within my power will be omitted that can add to the pleasure and enjoyment of the Congress.

Very respectfully,

HORACE BOIES, *Governor.*

INVITATIONS FROM IOWA REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The undersigned, Senators and members of the House of Representatives for Iowa, most cordially unite with the Scotch-Irish Society of Iowa and other organizations in requesting that the Con-

gress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America hold its session of 1894 in the city of Des Moines.

W. B. ALLISON, J. T. HAMILTON,
 JAMES F. WILSON, WALT. H. BUTLER,
 D. B. HENDERSON, F. E. WHITE,
 GEORGE D. PERKINS, WALTER I. HAYES,
 JAMES P. FLICK, J. P. DOLLIVER,
 JOHN J. SEERLEY.
 JAMES W. McDILL,
 Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

INVITATION FROM SECRETARY OF STATE OF IOWA.

TO THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

As a Scotch-Irish American, as a citizen of Iowa and temporarily of the capital city of the state, and as a public official of the state, I desire to extend an invitation to your Society to hold its sixth annual Congress at Des Moines, Ia. I do this knowing the cordiality with which you will be received by our citizens; knowing also the desire of the Scotch-Irish of this city, and their ability to suitably entertain all visitors.

Do this and the reception will be all that could be desired by a people whose crowning trait is hospitality.

Very truly,

W. M. McFARLAND, *Secretary of State.*



INVITATION OF DES MOINES COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, DES MOINES, IA., }
 April 21, 1893. }

HON. P. M. CASSADY, DES MOINES, IA.

Dear Sir: By unanimous action of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Exchange of Des Moines, the following resolution is transmitted to you for presentation to the coming annual meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America at Springfield, O., viz.:

Resolved, That we most cordially invite the Scotch-Irish Society of America to hold its annual meeting for the year 1894 in our city of Des Moines, and that we pledge our best efforts to make the meeting both successful and pleasant.

I may add that with this formal expression goes a hearty wish from our people generally that your Society may accept this tender of the hospitalities of our business men of the capital city of Iowa.

Very sincerely yours,

O. L. F. BROWNE, *Secretary.*

INVITATION OF THE DES MOINES REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Exchange the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Des Moines Real Estate Exchange heartily joins with the local organization of the Scotch-Irish association of America in inviting the general association of that organization for the United States and Canada to hold their next meeting in the city of Des Moines.

INVITATION OF THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

DES MOINES, IA., April 24, 1893.

The Ministerial Association of Des Moines, having learned with pleasure of the intention of the Scotch-Irish Society of Iowa to invite the Scotch-Irish Society of America to hold the annual Congress for the year 1894 in our city, hereby joins heartily in this invitation.

As the sessions of the Congress generally extend over the Sabbath, we shall be happy to welcome our guests to our churches and our pulpits.

A. L. TRISBIE, *President*;

W. H. PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

INVITATION FROM THE TREASURER OF IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA., April 18, 1893.

The State Treasurer of Iowa takes pleasure in joining in extending a cordial invitation to the Scotch-Irish Congress of the United States and Canada to hold their sixth session in the Capital City of the greatest corn-producing state in the Union. No reference intended in this as to what the "bill of fare" will be, but we assure you of a greeting that will be characteristic of a people who are prosperous, generous, and chivalrous.

Courteously yours,

BYRON A. BEESON, *Treasurer.*

I most cordially indorse the suggestions of Gen. Beeson, and hope the next session of the Scotch-Irish Congress may be held in our hospitable Capital City.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES ABPITH,

Curator of Historical Collections.

INVITATION OF THE AUDITOR OF IOWA.

ROBERT BONNER, ESQ.,

President Ex. Com. of the Scotch-Irish Association, Springfield, O.

My Dear Sir: I hope and trust that the fifth meeting of your Association at Springfield will be very pleasant and a success in every respect. I sincerely hope your Association will decide on Des Moines for the next meeting, where a hearty and generous welcome will be extended to you.

I am, very respectfully,

C. G. McCARTHY,
Auditor of State.

LETTER FROM GOV. NORTHEN.

ATLANTA, GA., March 20, 1893.

MR. A. C. FLOYD,

Secretary, etc., Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the fifth annual Congress of the Scotch-Irish, to be held in Springfield, O., May 11-14, and to deliver an address.

I regret that I cannot, at this time, say positively whether or not I can attend the Congress. My duties are so heavy that they demand my entire time in the state. If, however, I find that I can leave my office at the time named, it will give me great pleasure to attend the fifth annual Congress of your magnificent organization.

I feel it to be a great honor to receive an invitation from such a body of representative citizens, and it would be very pleasing to me to be able to accept the invitation positively, but I cannot do so.

Very truly, etc.,

W. J. NORTHEN, *Governor of Georgia.*

FROM GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1893.

TO A. C. FLOYD,

Secretary, etc., Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation to address the Scotch-Irish Society at the next meeting at Springfield, O., as well as for the exceedingly flattering terms in which you convey it. I fear, however, that I shall have to decline, as I

have not the time to do justice to the subject. It is too important and interesting to be neglected, and just now, at least, I cannot see my way clear to accept. With renewed thanks, I am,

Yours very truly,

ANSON G. MCCOOK.

FROM HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1893.

A. C. FLOYD, ESQ., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Dear Sir: I have just received your very kind invitation, and it is with sincere regret that I am obliged to decline. I am partly of Scotch-Irish blood myself, and I have always been most anxious to see full justice done to one of the most virile and powerful strains in our mixed national body. It is a great pleasure to me to feel that you gentlemen have understood my efforts. Only the fact that I have already an engagement which renders it impossible for me to do anything else between May 11 and 18 forces me to decline. I trust that if you come to Washington at any time you will be sure to call upon me, that I may have the pleasure of seeing you and thanking you in person.

Cordially yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FROM HON. W. H. ALEXANDER.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, }
PORT OF OMAHA, NEB., May 1, 1893. }

HON. GEORGE H. FREY,

Chairman Committee, Scotch-Irish Congress.

Dear Sir: In a word of greeting, which was the only contribution I was able to make to the splendid programme of the Atlanta Congress, I expressed deep regret that circumstances would not permit me to attend that meeting. Through all the months of the year now closing I have been able to keep that disappointment in the background by the indulgence of pleasant anticipations for the Congress of ninety-three. There has been a peculiar charm about the thought of coming into personal contact with the distinguished gentlemen whose addresses before the several Congresses of the National Society have made the annual volumes so interesting. And there has grown upon me an earnest desire to get into touch with an audience of Scotch-Irish laymen—as we humbler members

may term ourselves—to catch the spirit of racial pride, and to add my mite to the general praise of our honored and honorable ancestry.

My forefather worked on our national structure when its rugged foundations were laid. The brave little group from the valley of the Bann, to which he belonged, staked out in New Hampshire the New Londonderry. One hundred and seventy-five years have rolled on since then; and to-day, as my thoughts fly back to his upright life and his unstained name, my heart is grateful beyond expression for the Guiding Force which has helped his children, and his children's children, to keep that heritage stainless.

But these pleasing reflections must not be indulged any longer, for they add to the weight of disappointment which has come to my rosy anticipations. I cannot be with you this year, but am hopeful that results from my stewardship in Nebraska will give you assurance of my interest in the purpose, and my faith in the outcome, of this grand undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER,
Vice President for Nebraska.

FROM DR. J. N. CRAIG.

HOME MISSION OFFICE, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S., }
ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1893. }

MESSRS. GEORGE H. FREY AND OTHERS,
Committee of Invitation.

Gentlemen: With great regret I have to say that for one I will be unable to attend the fifth annual Congress of the Scotch-Irish in your hospitable city. My duties as an officer of the Presbyterian General Assembly (South) always occupy my time and attention at that season (May) of the year. But if I can encourage you with a word of sympathy and of interest, I shall be glad. The meeting in Atlanta last year was a grand success. The material furnished, as any one can see who looks over our fourth volume, is enough to give every son of the race both pride of ancestry and an honorable zeal to conserve and to add something to the good deeds and the historic name of his people. We are anything else than a feeble folk. It is our own fault that the pages of American history do not give to the "Scotch-Irish" a more distinct mention than the teeming praises bestowed upon Puritan deeds. The general flavor

of our last meeting floated through our city and Southland last year, and lingers still with inspiring results. So may it be with our Springfield friends this year! Throw yourselves into it with might and main, and you will come out repaid a hundred times for your labor.

Very fraternally yours, J. N. CRAIG, *President of Atlanta Society.*

FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., February 24, 1893.

HON. GEORGE H. FREY, SPRINGFIELD, O.

My Dear Sir: Your kind letter of February 17, inviting me to be present at the next meeting of the Scotch-Irish Congress, to be held in your city, came duly to hand.

I beg to thank you sincerely for your kind remembrance of me. I cannot at this writing say that it will be possible for me to attend. I greatly fear other duties may require my attention at that time.

Permit me to express the hope that the fifth Scotch-Irish Congress will be one of great profit and pleasure to all who have the good fortune to attend.

Yours very truly,

A. E. STEVENSON.

FROM HON. WHITELAW REID.

HON. GEORGE H. FREY, SPRINGFIELD, O.

Dear Sir: Your courteous letter of February 3 has just reached me, referring to the invitation from Mr. Bonner, President of the Scotch-Irish Association, to address the meeting to be held in Springfield on May 11.

It would be a great pleasure to comply with this invitation, and especially to seize this occasion to revisit Springfield; but arrangements already made take me to the Pacific Coast in a few days, and it does not now seem possible that I can return in time for the proposed meeting.

With renewed thanks and regrets, I am very truly yours,

WHITELAW REID.

FROM COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1893.

GEORGE H. FREY, ESQ., SPRINGFIELD, O.

Dear Sir: I hope to be able to attend the Scotch-Irish Congress in your city for a day or two, but it is not absolutely certain that I

can do so. It has so happened that I missed all of them since the first, held at Columbia, Tenn., and I am very anxious to join with my old Scotch-Irish friends again. If at all possible, I shall be there.

Yours truly,

A. K. McCLURE.

FROM WILLIAM J. M'MASTER, ESQ.

TORONTO, May 8, 1893.

GEORGE H. FREY, ESQ.,

Chairman of Committee, etc., Springfield, O.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your committee's invitation to be present at the fifth annual Congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America to convene on the 11th inst.

For the courtesy extended I beg to return to your committee my very warmest thanks.

Born in Tyrone, in historic Ulster, I take the deepest interest in all that makes for the welfare and advancement of my fellow-countrymen and their descendants, "especially in those who are of the household of faith."

Although my own national sentiment centers in the royal standard of that grand empire upon whose broad domain the sun never sets, yet I have recognized with pride and satisfaction the important part my countrymen have taken in shaping the destinies of your great republic.

The influence of their strong common sense, their indomitable pluck and energy, but above all, of their splendid moral qualities and high character have been and will be felt for good in elevating human nature "while there's light in the sunshine and breath in the air."

The duty you have undertaken of seeing to it that the part played by Protestant Irishmen and their descendants in America shall be placed on historic record and not permitted to pass into oblivion is a noble, a patriotic duty, and one in the discharge of which I doubt not you will be thoroughly and efficiently sustained.

I had hoped and intended to accept your kind invitation and to have enjoyed the meeting together of such an assembly of my honored and distinguished countrymen, but a somewhat serious attack of *la grippe* has so prostrated me that it would be unwise to leave home for some time yet.

Wishing you a most successful Congress, fruitful of great results, I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM J. McMASTER.

PART II.

The following addresses are published as they were delivered, and we do not assume any responsibility for the views of the speakers.

ROBERT BONNER,
JOHN S. MACINTOSH,
A. C. FLOYD.

Publishing Committee.

(93)

GOV. ALLEN TRIMBLE, OF OHIO.

PREPARED BY DR. HUGH STUART FULLERTON, OF HILLSBORO, O., AND READ BY MR.
CLIFTON M. NICHOLS.

ALLEN TRIMBLE was born in Augusta County, Va., November 24, 1783. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish. In one of the Indian assaults on the population of Augusta County, John Trimble, the grandfather of Allen, was killed while defending his home, and James, his only son, was taken prisoner. The Indians were pursued over the Alleghany Mountains by a party under Col. Moffit (a stepson of John Trimble), surprised, and the prisoner rescued. This occurred when James was about ten years old. When about twenty-one years of age he participated in the battle of Point Pleasant, fought in 1774 by the troops of Gen. Lewis and the Indians under Chief Cornstalk. He also commanded a company of troops during the Revolutionary War, which aided in repelling the various attempts on the border settlements made by the combined British and Indian forces. In 1780 he married Jane Allen, whose brothers had been killed in battle, one at Grant's defeat near Fort Duquesne, and the other at Point Pleasant, under Lewis. In 1784 Capt. James Trimble, having before located in Kentucky the land warrant received for military service, formed with his family a portion of a company of about five hundred persons under command of Gen. Knox, of Revolutionary fame, who passed through the wilderness from Virginia to the interior of Kentucky on horseback, depending on their rifles for supplies and for defense against the savages. The son, Allen, was eleven months old at the time of this expedition, and was carried in his mother's arms through the entire journey.

Capt. Trimble settled a few miles from McConnell's Station (now Lexington, Ky.), where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1804.

He had, in 1802, been moved by religious influences, and with a view to the interests of his growing family, and a sense of justice to his fellow-man, resolved to free his slaves and make his home in the free Northwest Territory. With this purpose in view, accompanied by his son Allen, he visited Ohio in 1802, and selected lands in the Scioto and Paint Valleys, and a tract of twelve hundred acres

on Clear Creek, Highland County, O., including the site of the present flourishing and beautiful little city of Hillsboro. In this tract he determined to locate his family, and in April, 1804, with a sufficient force, he built a double log cabin, cleared a portion of land, and planted on it five or six acres of orchard, the trees for which were carried from Kentucky on horseback, his son Allen managing home affairs during the absence of his father.

The death of his father left Allen, not yet twenty-one, the head of the family, with his father's purposes to carry out (the liberation of the slaves, the deed for which had been recorded before Capt. Trimble's death). With a good English and a thorough business education, taught him by his father's example, and a strong sense of duty to his mother and younger brothers and sisters, he was not unfitted for the trust, and with the energy and dispatch that distinguished him in later years he proceeded to settle his father's estate, and in October, 1805, took possession of the residence and estates in Ohio. In 1806 he returned to Kentucky, and on the 6th of January of that year was united in marriage to Margaret McDowell, a daughter of Gen. Joseph McDowell, of Quaker Meadows, N. C., who won renown at King's Mountain. There were two children born of this marriage—Joseph M. and James Madison. After the death of his first wife he married Rachel Woodrow, January 10, 1811, who bore him three children: William H., Carey A., and Eliza Jane (afterward Mrs. Judge J. H. Thompson, of Hillsboro).

In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts for Highland County, which positions he held for seven years, with temporary interruptions of military services in 1812 and 1813. When Hull's surrender exposed our frontier, and before the general government had provided means for defense, Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, appointed Gen. Harrison (afterward President) to command the troops from that state. The latter issued a call for regiments of thirty-day men, to be raised in Ohio and united to the Kentucky militia. Allen Trimble was elected colonel of one of these, and joining Harrison at St. Mary's, was ordered with his regiment to the relief of Fort Wayne, which was threatened by the enemy, and also to disperse the Indians combining on the Upper Wabash and El Rivers. This service was performed in such a manner as to elicit complimentary approval and thanks. The time for which the troops were called out having expired, and their purpose having been accomplished, they were soon after disbanded.

In 1813, upon a general call of Gov. Meigs, he marched a regi-

ment to Upper Sandusky; but upon their arrival Gen. Harrison, for want of supplies, was compelled to dismiss this force and direct their return.

In 1816 Col. Trimble was elected to the State Legislature by a large majority, and took his seat in the first General Assembly convened at Columbus, Chillicothe having previous to this time been the capital of the state. In 1817 he was elected to the State Senate from Ross and Highland Counties, which counties returned him to the same position for four successive terms of four years each. At the opening of the session of 1818 he was elected Speaker of the Senate over Gov. Robert Lucas, and was continued in that position by almost common consent for seven years. It was claimed at the time, and often asserted since, that he was the ablest presiding officer ever known in Ohio.

On the 7th of January, 1822, Gov. Brown having resigned after serving one year, the Speaker of the Senate, by provision of the Constitution, became acting Governor until the position should be filled by election of the people in the ensuing October. During the session of 1821 a joint resolution of the Legislature had authorized the Governor to appoint a committee to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the subject of common schools, and the policy of the adoption of a system by the state of Ohio; so it became the duty of the acting Governor to appoint this committee. He was very careful in his selection, and appointed none but men of the most enlightened and liberal views, trusting that the merits of the case would elicit a favorable report. Owing to the difficulties of a subject not understood then as it is now, in a new state whose citizens had no personal experience in the matter, the committee did not report until the session of 1824. In the meantime, while acting Governor, Mr. Trimble had sent a special message to the Legislature urging the enactment of laws and the adoption of a system of common schools, embodying in the message a draft of such legislation as he deemed advisable. The committee reported unanimously in favor of the message, and their report was adopted and followed by such legislative enactments as were necessary to give us our greatest matter of state pride—our common schools. New York had previously established such a system, and it was largely due to the influence and wisdom of Allen Trimble that Ohio was the second state in the Union to take this great step in civilization and progress.

In 1824 the subject of canals was recognized by the Legislature,

and ex-Gov. Brown, Allen Trimble, and Ebenezer Buckingham were selected by that body as the first Canal Commissioners, and authorized to negotiate the first loan of the state for canal purposes. This was successfully done, and upon terms as favorable as any since made by the state.

At the October election of 1826 Allen Trimble was elected Governor by an unprecedented majority over his competitors, John Biggers, John W. Tappan, and Benjamin Tappan, the combined vote of these three being 12,981, while Trimble received 71,475, a majority of 58,494. The liberal and advanced views of public policy that had marked his career as a legislator characterized his administration as chief executive of the state. During the session of 1826 Gov. Trimble was authorized by the Legislature to locate the half million acres of land granted by Congress to the state for canal purposes. Associating himself with Lewis Davis, of Cincinnati, he spent several weeks in the summer of 1827 in the Maumee and Sandusky Valleys in the performance of this duty, and the next winter received the thanks of the Legislature for the manner in which the trust had been executed.

In 1828 the popularity of Gen. Jackson had not only created a powerful party in support of that eminent statesman in his claims for the Presidency, but one in violent hostility to Henry Clay and his friends. Gov. Trimble had been one of the most ardent supporters of Mr. Clay from his first appearance upon the field as a Presidential candidate, but no amount of patriotic service to the State seemed able to stem the tide of party feeling or resist the force of party discipline which had been inaugurated and put into effect by the Jackson party. The Clay Whigs, however, went into the campaign for the Governorship of Ohio with Allen Trimble as their standard bearer, and after the most bitter political campaign known in the state up to that time, in October elected their candidate and also a majority in both branches of the Legislature, though at the ensuing November election Gen. Jackson carried Ohio by several thousand majority. A good administration of the affairs of the state retained the power in the hands of the Whigs until the year 1832.

In December, 1830, his executive term having expired, Gov. Trimble retired from public life at the age of forty-seven, carrying with him a full share of the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, whom he had served so faithfully. After his retirement he devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits, though always devoting his time and labor to the interests of the community and state.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1828, and died at Hillsboro February 3, 1870, in his eighty-eighth year, leaving behind him a record as statesman, soldier, and citizen of which Ohio may well be proud. His five children all survived him, but all have since gone except the daughter, Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson—known in temperance circles as "The Mother of the Crusade," she having led the first band of praying women into the saloons of Hillsboro, thus inaugurating that wonderful reform movement that swept the entire country and was felt the world over some twenty years ago.

The fighting strain in the Trimble blood developed in William H., who, during the war for the Union, recruited and became Colonel of the Sixtieth O. V. I. Regiment, which he led into Virginia, where it did active and efficient work until surrendered by a superior officer with his entire force to Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry.

The other children were James Madison, an extensive farmer and stock buyer, Carey A., at one time a member of Congress, and Rev. Joseph M., of the M. E. Church.

In person, Gov. Trimble was of medium height, active, muscular, and strong. His port was singularly erect. He would never use a carriage, but always rode on horseback. The older citizens of Highland County will readily remember his martial appearance as he traveled over her highways. He was quick to act, positive, forceful, and fearless in the performance of his duties, a power in politics, and an old time gentleman in his home. Looking back at such a life, one can well say with the English laureate:

Ah for a man with heart, head, hand,
One of the simple great ones, long gone by,
One still, strong man in a blatant land,
Who can rule and dare not lie!

JOSEPH HENRY.

BY PROF. G. MACLOSKIE, D.SC., LL.D., OF PRINCETON COLLEGE, N. J.

BOTH the father and mother of Joseph Henry came from the Southwest of Scotland, where the old family name was Hendric. I have therefore had some misgivings as to claiming for the Scotch-Irish a share in the honor belonging to the greatest of our American discoveries. But the traditions of his family on both sides and the lion on the coat of arms point back to Irish ancestry of the highest rank; as in fact, coming down from Conn, of the Hundred Battles, as well as the Three Lions (on his escutcheon). Conn won for himself the sovereignty of the northern half of Ireland, and was slain in battle so long ago as A.D. 157, leaving behind him a long line of descendants who inherited his lions, many of them bearing the red hand of Ulster, and often showing his military spirit and genius. Without attempting intricate questions of pedigree we must admit one of his most distinguished descendants into our roll, irrespective of the further circumstance that he had a Scotch-Irish wife. At the same time we cordially acknowledge the claim of Scotland to its full share of the honors coming from his scientific achievements.*

Joseph Henry was born in Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1799—that is, just before the beginning of this century. Having lost his father in his infancy, he was taken to live with his maternal grandmother, one of the Alexanders, at Galway, near Saratoga, where his school life passed at the village school. By his tenth year he had become an assistant in a country store, with some liberty, how-

* The sources of information for this paper are chiefly the following: Papers by J. C. Welling and W. B. Taylor on Joseph Henry, in the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* of 1881, and by Asa Gray (himself an eminent Scotch-Irishman), in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1878; eulogy on Joseph Henry, by A. M. Myer, in *Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science* for 1880; and a series of articles in the *Electrical Engineer* of January-March, 1892, by Mary A. Henry. This last series, manifesting the devotion of a worthy daughter, is not overdrawn, as the many scientific men who admired and loved Prof. Henry will admit. Miss Henry has also kindly furnished me with the facts bearing on the family and ancestry of Prof. Henry. I have not scrupled to embody the language of the several writers without always giving quotation marks.

ever, to still continue his attendance at school. His first plunge into original research was during those early years, beginning with a chase after a rabbit which led him into the village church, where he stumbled on a collection of books, the first of the kind he had ever seen. The first book that rewarded his search seems to have been about theatricals, and it had the effect of banishing the rabbit from his thoughts and initiating him into stage scenery. A removal to a larger sphere, on his appointment to a situation in Albany, added to his zeal for dramatic things, giving him his first lessons in physics as applied to stage machinery. By his sixteenth year he entered on the study of a book loaned him by a friend (afterward presented to him): "Lectures by Dr. Gregory (of Glasgow, Scotland), on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry." This effected an intellectual regeneration in him, so that from that day till the end of his long life his one aim was to question nature.

He immediately began to attend a night school, and afterward managed to get an appointment as teacher of a district school for one part of the year, that he might be able during the other part to attend the Albany Academy as a pupil. His progress both in English and mathematics was so rapid that he was appointed as assistant teacher in the academy, and subsequently became tutor in the home of Gen. Van Rensselaer. His twenty-sixth year saw him appointed on a state survey for laying out a road in the southern counties of Western New York, and after the completion of this job he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Albany Academy. This became the scene of his greatest successes, as between 1826 and 1832 (the latter being the date of his removal to Princeton) he investigated and successfully explained nearly all the principles of electricity that are now applied to economic ends. The difficulties in the way of his researches were very great. He was almost the only man in America since Benjamin Franklin who took part in electrical researches. He resided in what was then a poorly equipped frontier town, his experiments liable to interruption for lack of something—like a piece of zinc—which was not obtainable in the town. He was under the necessity of making his apparatus with his own hands or by the help of a blacksmith. Much of what was left from his apparatus in Princeton, and now gone for exhibition to the World's Fair, was prepared in this rude fashion; and yet every bit of it, homespun though it was, able to perform its part with efficiency. He also while in Albany had nei-

ther time nor place for experimenting, save that for one month in the year (every August) he was at leisure, and was able to use his class room as a laboratory. But in the midst of his experiments September would come around with unrelenting commands to put all aside and resume his routine work in teaching. He often had to leave his discoveries uncompleted till next year's leisure should come, and meanwhile some one else following in his tracks snatched the victory before he was himself able to secure it.

His chief competitor in these researches was the Englishman Michael Faraday, of the Royal Institution of London. Faraday was older in years and in experience than Henry, had been trained under Sir Humphrey Davy, had all the appliances of the Royal Institution, with wealth and leisure at his control, and opportunities of immediately making known to the world every step in his researches. Nor is it any fault in Faraday that by his promptness in publishing he secured the honor of discoveries which had been previously made and in better form, but not then published, by Henry. Henry and Faraday were friends as well as rivals, both of them self-made men, and resembling each other in this respect: that both loved science more than they loved money, and loved God more than they loved either. It is stated that when Henry and his friend Bache were in London they went to see Faraday, and found Wheatstone and Daniel in his rooms; whereupon it was proposed that they should each try to draw a spark from a thermopile. The others attempted this, and failed one after another, till Henry's turn came. He used his own favorite device of a long interpolar wire wrapped round a piece of soft iron, and a spark promptly responded. Faraday was so much stirred up by the affair that he shouted: "Hurrah for the Yankee experiment!"

Henry's method of working at the outset of his career was to find out what was being done in other parts of the world and immediately himself to repeat each experiment, pushing it when possible to further lengths, and carefully watching and weighing the behavior of parts. This method, when fairly followed, never fails to reach new discoveries; and with a man of his penetration and caution was wonderfully rich in its results. Such a method has the further effect with a teacher that it imparts to his lectures the freshness and the magnetism which are essential to success, and gives to a man's style in writing a beauty which cannot be derived from the school. Henry was eminently charming in the class room, having hung around the walls the wires that testified of his researches and

of his success, and that by ringing bells or lifting heavy weights were even then prophetic of the coming age of electrical appliances. His students were fired with enthusiasm, and he was as happy in modestly explaining what he had discovered as he was even in making the discoveries.

His first published contribution was on the chemical and mechanical effects of steam, October 30, 1824, wherein he showed that hot steam will not scald the hand if held at the particular distance at which the steam is expanding; that it is then actually cold. The same law he afterward found to be true of rarefying air. It is now taken advantage of for making ice, and for liquefying or consolidating the various gases of the atmosphere. His entrance on electrical investigations was at the stage when men had discovered how to turn electricity into magnetism; but their electro-magnets were weak—were only useless toys—and their efforts to reverse the process by turning magnetism into electricity had completely failed. Very early in his experimentation he made or completed these discoveries. Sturgeon's electro-magnet was a baby, lifting nine pounds with much ado, and fit for nothing in the way of telegraphic work to a distance. Henry invented his spool of fine wire covered with silk, now so familiar to us in telegraph offices, and by swathing the iron core with a number of these wires beside each other, the baby grew all at once into a giant, able to lift hundreds of pounds, his "big magnet" (now gone from Princeton to exhibit itself at the World's Fair) having lifted thirty-five hundred pounds, and the forerunner of those that in our days run up into the thousands of horse power in our great dynamos.

An equally important discovery, or at least invention, was that of the commutator or pole-converter, which was devised for the purpose of illustrating the working of his great magnet. By the help of this commutator he was able in the class room to make the electro-magnet let go its heavy load, to reverse its poles, and instantly to rearrest the load in midair, not yet fallen beyond its range of influence, and firmly to hold it once more, the poles being turned round; all this to the astonishment and edification of his students. Of this commutator, so important in subsequent applications of electricity, Prof. Joule wrote: "It is to the ingenious American philosopher, Henry, that we are indebted for the first form of a working model of an engine upon the principle of reciprocating polarity of soft iron by electro-dynamic agency." (*Sturgeon's Annual of Electricity*, March, 1839.)

But there was another side to this problem which was seen by Henry and was promptly taken advantage of, greatly to the benefit of the human race. So soon as his giant magnets were heard of, the experimenters in other lands obtained specimens and endeavored to coax them to send their energy to a distance, so that they might be used for telegraphic purposes. But the giants were stay-at-home fellows; one that could hold up many hundreds of pounds close at hand would not retain ounces a few hundred yards away. Hence men gave up in despair the project of ever transmitting electrical energy to a distance.

Henry, however, had observed a twofold mode of equipping the electro-magnet: one by winding side by side several silk-covered wires round the soft iron (like steeds abreast), producing the giant magnet (the *quantity* magnet is the technical name); thus lifting heavy loads with small expenditure of battery power, but not able to impel its energy to a distance. The other way was to wind a single very long wire round the core (like steeds tandem), when it was found that the lifting power was weak, but that with a strong battery the energy could be driven along fine wires without much loss to a great distance. It was at high tension, and able to overcome obstacles, and hence was termed by Henry an *intensity* magnet. This was the young Mercury, of light-winged feet, able to speed afar with the messages of the gods, was in fact the electric telegraph. He found that his horseshoe magnet, when arranged as a quantity magnet, was able, with the help of a single cell of the battery, to lift seventy-two ounces; but when arranged as an intensity magnet and driven by twenty-five cells it could lift only seven ounces. In the latter case, however, its lifting power passed through a quarter of a mile of wire without any appreciable diminution. These experiments immediately astonished the world. They were made in 1829-30, and Henry actually constructed in 1831 a telegraph with a mile of wire in Albany Academy, able to carry its messages by ringing a bell at the distal extremity of the wire.

This discovery opened up the way to the modern telegraph in all its variations. Morse, another Scotch-Irishman, seven years later put it into working form, and may fairly be called the inventor of the telegraph, as we learned from Dr. Bryson a year ago. His was an important service, but of a lower order than that of Henry, who was the discoverer of the telegraph. If Morse was the nurse (and a very worthy and faithful and successful nurse), Henry was the father of the telegraph; and before Morse's invention was at work

Henry had a working telegraph, first in Albany, and next across the campus of Princeton College.

It is worthy of note that Henry understood the inwardness of his discoveries. He explained that the real force which showed itself in his electro-magnets was derived from the fuel consumed in deoxidizing the metal required for his galvanic battery, an explanation in advance of that time, but now recognized as sound.

Henry and Faraday seem to have run neck and neck in several of their discoveries, Henry being foremost in the race, but Faraday coming in first at the goal by virtue of his greater quickness in publication. Thus the magneto-electric machine, which, when combined with electro-magnet, produces the modern dynamo, was first discovered by Henry, and apparently on his first attempt at it; whilst Faraday had often failed at it previously, and discovered it after Henry and in worse form, but won the glory by virtue of priority of publication. Long before 1831 Faraday, in common with a host of others, having succeeded in getting magnetism from electricity, had tried to reverse the process by obtaining electricity from magnetism, and had uniformly failed. In 1831 Faraday resumed the attempt, using for this purpose Henry's improved electro-magnets, and again failed, and finally succeeded in 1832 by introducing bar magnets into a coil of wire, a discovery which was promptly published, and secured him the honors of the great discovery. But it turned out that Henry had made with the electro-magnet the same experiment in 1831 as was made by Faraday in 1832, and had completely succeeded where Faraday had failed, the difference being due to the fact that Henry had a better understanding of the phenomena before him than the Englishman possessed. The reopening of Albany Academy after Henry's discovery in September, 1831, had prevented his preparing his discovery for publication. So soon as he saw a notice of Faraday's discovery, which gave no details of the method pursued, he published in a few sentences the account of his own work, showing that when a magnet (electro-magnet or any other kind) is caused to move into or withdrawn from a helix of wire at each change of motion there is a momentary current of electricity within the helix, changing its direction according to changes of direction of the movements of the magnet. This method, which was preferable to Faraday's, was immediately adopted by Faraday and others; and it led directly on to the modern dynamo and motor, where electrical machines and magnets are combined according to regular laws. Henry understood that the presence of

soft iron in these machines had little influence in producing electricity; that magneto-electricity was due to the reaction upon each other of the coils about the magnet, in what are now termed *lines of force*. My respected friend, Miss Henry, in referring to this part of the case, writes that her papers in the *Electrical Enquirer* "are to claim for my father the independent discovery of magneto-electricity, made by Faraday a year later than my father made it. Faraday published first, and so my father did not claim it; but the fact remains that my father actually made the great discovery so much earlier than Faraday. This is not all: the discovery of magneto-electricity was with my father but the sequence of the discovery of the 'extra current' made by him the year before—that is, in 1829—while Faraday, who also discovered the extra current, did not do so till 1834."

In 1832 Joseph Henry was called from Albany to the chair of Natural Philosophy at Princeton, where his researches were continued, and he soon became the chief ornament of the college. There in 1838, after his first visit to Europe, he discovered an entirely new class of electrical phenomena: an inductive system wherein one current excites another in a closed system, moving in the opposite direction, and this other a third, and so on in a series of successive orders. His papers on this subject are regarded as models as to originality and style. Next year he discovered that mercury can climb up within a solid column of lead at ordinary temperatures, and afterward, with the assistance of another Scotch-Irishman, Robert Cornelius, of Philadelphia, he found that metallic silver will in like fashion climb up within a solid mass of copper heated to the melting point of silver. Amongst his many discoveries of this period may be mentioned the method of determining the velocity of cannon balls by means of wires connecting with a galvanometer having a marking pen, a discovery which of itself might render a man famous. He also found the key to physiology, declaring that animal and vegetable power is referable to the same sources as the consumption of fuel; and that life, whilst exercising a directive control, is not itself a force, is not able to produce mechanical energy, a doctrine that is now generally accepted by physiologists.

In 1847 he resigned his professorship for the purpose of organizing and directing the then new Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. He was well aware in taking this step that it would cost him the loss of opportunity for further research. But he still retained his interest in the cause of science, and also in the college,

coming back for years to give short courses of lectures (gratuitously), and served as a faithful trustee of the college till his death. He was twice invited to become President of what he called "the college of my love and the scene of my happiest days;" but he had undertaken a laborious task in Washington which he could not abandon. After his death Princeton showed its regard for his memory by placing his bust on the wall of the college chapel.

Such fragments of time as he saved from his work in the Smithsonian were devoted to the public service as a free gift, especially toward the development of the bureau of information as to the weather, using the telegraph for this, and to the improvement of lighthouses, and to perfecting modes of signaling at sea, and to experimenting on acoustics during fogs at sea, and in other ways for the benefit of the marine service. One of his discoveries as to the best illuminant for lighthouses immediately saved the public purse \$100,000 per annum. Another is worth repeating here, that a hall for public meetings ought not to have a ceiling more than thirty feet high, that being the limit within which the clear ceiling will tend to reënforce a speaker's voice. It was whilst engaged on ship-board in the interest of the Lighthouse Board that he contracted the sickness which terminated his life May 13, 1878. The government testified its respect for him by erecting his statue in Washington.

His generous spirit was manifested not only by gratuitously devoting all his spare time to the service of his country and of science, but by his resolute refusal to cover any of his numerous inventions by a patent. He approved of judicious patent laws for other men, but to the last he regarded himself as belonging to his country, and was resolved to offer all his discoveries as a free gift to mankind. The same spirit explains his reluctance to hurry into print with his new discoveries; as his daughter puts the case, "he was always more anxious to discover new lands than to make good his title to those already passed over." Shortly after leaving his chair in Princeton he was induced to return and give a course of lectures, for which he was paid \$500, and it is on record that he carefully remitted this amount from the year's salary paid him by the government. This spirit of scrupulous integrity and self-denial was characteristic of the man.

Joseph Henry was of commanding presence, of dignity and elegance of expression on the platform, as modest and unassuming as if he forgot his own existence; he found pleasure in encouraging

young aspirants after scientific knowledge, and was wonderfully patient even with unreasonable people. I can bear personal testimony to his kindness; but this is well known in scientific circles and requires no certificate here. He was a man of deeply religious spirit. When about to make one of his great experiments he would pause and think of it, not as questioning nature, but as asking light from God. The scientific mind, when not strongly biased by some spiritual kink, tends to be solemn and mindful of the Maker of all these wonderful things: and Henry declared his conviction that even phenomena which seem to be left to the free will and passion of men prove that all events are governed by a Supreme Intelligence who knows no change. He was little troubled over the conflict between science and faith, for he thought it not strange if in an advancing world some misunderstandings might arise. Hence he never deemed it necessary to lower his scientific flag in order to conciliate one class of people, nor any more to lower his Christian flag in order to satisfy another class. For himself he wished to live in communion with God, accepting even losses as for his spiritual benefit. Shortly before his death he was deliberating upon the annual address which was becoming due from him as President of the Philosophical Society of Washington, and he informed a friend of his purpose that this address should be on the relations between science and religion and on the import of prayer. Death intercepted his purpose, as he expressed it, "to offer his tribute as a humble patron of science, and also a humble Christian, believing fully in the fundamental truths of revelation."

NOTE.—At the International Electrical Congress in Chicago, on August 25, 1893, the name of "Henry" was given, in honor of Joseph Henry, to the unit of electrical self-induction. This is the fundamental unit of the branch of science in which Joseph Henry served, and the proposal to dedicate it in honor of his memory was made by Prof. Mascart, the head of physical science of France. It is a suitable memorial paid by science to its faithful apostle.

OUR NAVAL HEROES.

BY REV. D. C. KELLEY, D.D., OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE theme would demand, in any full discussion, the presentation of a long line of officers, who have from time to time brought glory to the British Navy. To do this adequately would require more space than the Congress could allow to any single address. It will be easy at any time for a student to put this part of our history in compact form, since the material is already at hand, in various English histories. With much diffidence and some sense of insecurity, the work we attempt to-day is the more difficult one of hunting out elementary material from obscure American sources—obscure because American writers have given little attention to the work of tracing lineage beyond the mention of the first ancestors of these heroes. Often, therefore, the only facts with which we have to *begin* our search are the place of birth and oneness of the names with those of well-known Scotch-Irish families.

The men of whom we come to speak are not obscure; they stand on the highest pedestals of naval story. The line by which they are connected with our race is the point where we have to work slowly, with caution. Yet this work must be in some sort done now, or we cannot expect to see it accomplished a few years later.

In this investigation we have adopted this rule: Any naval officer bearing a name familiar to our annals, whose birthplace is found to be either in New York, or south or west therefrom, may be regarded as of Scotch-Irish origin, unless facts can be brought to light which connect him with another race. Facts have been brought to light in previous Congresses which show that Western New York, Western Pennsylvania more especially, and all the regions south and west were largely populated by our race. Add to this the fact that Ulster was surrounded by the sea on all sides save one, and yet more the fact that the sea holds those who have once learned to love it, and you have not certain but presumptive evidence upon which we may hopefully *begin* to build.

The material which has required sifting under this rule has been unexpectedly large, while the space into which the rich gatherings that

are left us must be compacted is so small that it admits of the merest glance at individuals.

American naval history has a few natural eras around which it groups itself, while in each some achievement of world-wide renown lifts itself like mountain summits into a world of perpetual light. These eras are, first, the Revolution; second, the war with the Barbary states; third, the war of 1812. The epochal event standing out most brilliantly in each are the battles of the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis," 1779; in the Revolutionary period, the retaking of the "Philadelphia," 1804; in the war with the Barbary states, the first capture in the world's history of an entire British fleet, 1813; in the war of 1812.

Leaving out much other valuable material, we will seek to give a glimpse of the part taken by our race, as we find them associated with these groups.

On either side of the narrow channel which divides Northern Ireland from Scotland, for more than three centuries the people have been so nearly one in name, lineage, religion, love of liberty, hardy daring, persistent and resolute patience in achievements, that we transgress no unity of history when we take to head our naval heroes two men, than whom none stand out more prominently in Revolutionary history. John Barry and John Paul Jones were born in the years 1740 and 1747, respectively—two men who played a conspicuous part in the early history of the American navy. The former was not born in Ulster, but his name and religion gives us an ancestral claim to him. The latter was born on the Scottish side, but his Jersey rearing and associations, as well as oneness of blood, make him ours. Barry made the first capture of a British war vessel ever accomplished by an American cruiser. In 1777, with four boats, he captured a British war schooner; in 1781, in a desperate combat, he captured the two ships "Atlanta" and the "Trepassy," in which battle he was severely wounded. To him was committed the honor of carrying Lafayette and Noailles to France. On the establishment of a new navy in 1794 he was named the senior officer, as Commodore. He died at the head of the navy in 1803.

We can but glimpse at the daring record of the world-renowned John Paul Jones, and can allude to but one of his naval encounters. On the 23d of September, 1799, in his old Indiaman which he named "Bon Homme Richard," armed with a battery of 12 pounders and 6 18 pounders he closed in with the "Serapis," a British man-of-war of 44 guns, and began one of the most desperate conflicts on record. Franklin commended the "sturdy, cool, and determined bravery" which Jones

displayed in this action, and the victor was received with enthusiasm in France. The king gave Jones a gold sword and the order of merit. He also received the thanks of Congress and was designated by a unanimous vote to command the ship of the line that was then building. It was proposed to create the grade of rear admiral for him, and he was, as Jefferson styled him in 1788, "the principal hope of our future efforts on the ocean." In the battle between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis," as lieutenant to Paul Jones was Samuel Nicholson, afterward made captain, and while commanding the "Deane," of 32 guns, in a successful cruise, among other prizes captured three sloops of war, with an aggregate of 44 guns. After John Barry he became the head of the navy, and died in 1811. His father before him had been a naval officer, and his son, Nathaniel Dowse Nicholson, served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, whose son, William Augustus, served with distinction through the civil war, was commended by Admiral Dupont for coolness and courage in the Port Royal expedition. He aided in the capture of the Confederate ram "Tennessee," and with dogged persistence for nearly a month successfully attacked Forts Powell and Morgan. When he retired from the position of commodore he was the last representative of a family that had been eminent in the naval history of the United States. Since 1755 eighteen of the name and family have been in the service; three have worn pennants, and a fourth died just as he received an appointment to one.

Another of John Paul Jones's lieutenants on the "Bon Homme Richard" was Richard Dale, born near Norfolk, Va., in 1756. Three times wounded in naval battles of the Revolution, he afterward commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean in the war with Tripoli. The handling of his squadron there elicited praise and prophecy from the lips of the great naval commander, Lord Nelson—a prophecy that England would find a rival to her maritime in the Western world, and one soon thereafter fulfilled.

Leaving here the heroes who cluster around the "Bon Homme Richard," we look to the leading positions held by Scotch-Irishmen, who had been trained in the school of the Revolutionary period. Three of these (John Barry, Samuel Nicholson, and Richard Dale) have already been referred to as dying at the head of the navy. *We extend the Revolutionary period to 1801*, when the navy was reorganized and put on a peace footing. Among the officers in service during this period we find at its close Alexander Murray, of our blood, who died at the head of the navy in October, 1821. His son Alexan-

der was in the naval service during the Mexican and civil wars, the two lives spanning the period from 1776 to 1876 in the navy. The father was twice captured, but with Scotch-Irish persistence, as soon as released, volunteered again for service, and at the close of the war had participated in thirteen engagements on sea and land. In 1820 he was sent with a squadron to the Mediterranean, where with his ship alone he fought a flotilla of seventeen Tripolitan gunboats and drove them into their harbor. The son defeated the Confederate steamer "Yorktown" off Newport News, fought the battle of Roanoke Island, destroyed the Confederate fleet under Capt. William F. Lynch, where Greek met Greek in heroic struggle. In the expedition up the York and Pamunkey Rivers he destroyed twenty-seven vessels in 1862.

James and Samuel Barron, of Virginia, both belonged to the list of captains retained after the navy was reduced to a peace footing in 1801, as did Hugh G. Campbell, of South Carolina. James Barron, it will be remembered, killed Decatur in a duel, resenting the part Decatur took in keeping him out of active service. He was himself severely wounded in the duel, and died in 1844 at the head of the navy. Thus we have out of twelve captains who came from the Revolutionary period, retained on the peace establishment of 1801, eight Scotch-Irishmen; and of these eight, five of them died at the head of the navy. These five were the only men who died at the head of the navy from colonial times down to 1844. Their Scotch-Irish pertinacity in refusing to let go either honors, dangers, or life gave us a monopoly of first-class naval burials from 1776 to 1844, our naval history giving up to this date emphasis to the declaration that "Scotch-Irish get all they can and hold on to all they get."

BARBARY STATES.

Following the first period of our naval history we have the punishment of the Barbary states for their protection of piracy, beginning in 1801 and closing in 1806. The special deed of daring to which the world gladly pays its homage during this period was Decatur's recapture of the frigate "Philadelphia." Among the young officers who accompanied Decatur in this daring recapture were Charles Stewart, James Lawrence, and Thomas McDonough. Stewart was born in Philadelphia of Scotch-Irish parents, entered the United States Navy in 1798. In 1803 he was placed in command of the brig "Siren," in Preble's squadron off Tripoli, where he convoyed Decatur in the "Intrepid" to destroy the "Philadelphia," and participated in all the attacks on Tripoli, being included in the vote of thanks by Congress,

on March 3, 1805, to Preble's officers. In the war of 1812 his services were so distinguished that he received from Congress a vote of thanks, a sword, and a gold medal; from the Pennsylvania Legislature a vote of thanks and a sword, and the freedom of the city of New York. Like the famous frigate he commanded, Stewart received the *sobriquet* of "Old Ironsides."

James Lawrence, after distinguished service before Tripoli, was promoted captain, and while commanding the "Hornet" attacked the English man of war "Peacock" with such vigor and accuracy of aim that in fifteen minutes he compelled a surrender. He fell mortally wounded, June 1, 1813, on the deck of the "Chesapeake," with the dying injunction characteristic of the race: "Don't give up the ship!"

Of McDonough we shall have more to say when we reach the period of the war of 1812. During the period of which we now speak the American Navy was commanded by five different commodores, four of whom were Scotch-Irish. Of two of these (Dale and Barron) we have already spoken. Another (John Rodgers) deserves a more extended notice at this point. He began his naval career in 1789; made four cruises, searching for British men of war, in the "President;" and on the third cruise visited the Irish Channel, capturing twelve vessels, including the "Highflier." His prizes numbered twenty-three in all, and applause and honors greeted his return. He died in 1838. On the 17th of June, 1863, his son John fought the powerful Confederate iron-clad "Atlanta," which he captured after an engagement of fifteen minutes, in Warsaw Sound, Ga., during which the "Weehawken" fired only five shots. Congress gave him a formal vote of thanks for his "eminent zeal and ability," and he was promoted commodore from the date of his victory. The first John's brother, George Washington, entered the navy as midshipman April 2, 1804; was commissioned lieutenant April 24, 1810, and served in the sloop "Wasp" in the capture of the "Frolic" October 18, 1812, for which he was included in a vote of thanks by Congress, and received a silver medal. His son, Christopher Raymond Perry, was appointed a midshipman on October, 5, 1833; was commissioned as rear admiral on June 14, 1874; and was Superintendent of the Naval Academy except in 1878-80, when he commanded the naval forces in the Pacific. As Rear Admiral, he presided over the International Conference at Washington, in 1885. Another son, George Washington, entered the navy as midshipman April 30, 1836, was in the Mexican War, and on the United States coast survey of 1849-50. Admiral Dahlgren appointed him chief of staff, July 4, 1863, and, commanding the "Catskill," he was dis-

tinguished by the cool and deliberate manner in which he fought his ship. In the attack on Fort Wagner, August 17, 1863, he took command of his vessel as usual, and while in the pilot house he was instantly killed by a shot that struck the top of the house and broke it in. It was of Commander Rodgers that Miles O'Reilly wrote one of his most admired stanzas:

Ah, me! George Rodgers lies
With dim and dreamless eyes;
He has fairly won the prize
Of the striped and starry shroud.

This family stands out prominently in naval records from 1758 to 1880.

THE WAR OF 1812.

As John Barry made the first capture of a British war vessel effected by an American ship in colonial war times, so in the war of 1812 Jesse Duncan Elliott, whose birthplace and name alike tell of his origin, made the first capture, showing invention and courage alike of a high order. The two armed brigs, the "Detroit" and the "Caledonia," were lying directly under the guns of Fort Erie. Arming two boats, he attacked and captured both, making a prize of the "Caledonia" and burning the "Detroit." For this exploit, the first naval success on the lakes, Elliott was voted a sword by Congress.

On the 15th of September, 1813, Commodore Oliver H. Perry passed out from Put-in-Bay in command of his whole squadron to meet the English fleet under Capt. Robert H. Barclay. The American commander was only twenty-seven years of age; the English, one of Nelson's trained veterans—Perry, Scotch-Irish; Barclay, Scotch. Perry had nine vessels, but two of which carried 500 tons. Barclay had six vessels of superior quality, with 63 guns—nine more than the American. Early in the engagement Perry's flagship was reduced by the steady British fire to a mere hulk. The "Niagara," Perry's next largest ship, had lagged behind and taken no part in the action. At this juncture, with the audacity of genius, Perry, taking his brother Alexander with him, called to four seamen to row him in a boat to the "Niagara." With his flag wrapped around his arm, in fifteen minutes he was aboard the "Niagara, brought her into action, and nobly seconded by Lieut. Elliott, whom he sent to bring up the other vessels, *he saw the British flag at 3 o'clock hauled down, and for the first time in her history Great Britain lost an entire squadron.* At the close of the battle Perry dispatched to Gen. William H. Harrison the familiar line: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" Congress

voted a gold medal both to Perry and to Elliott for this victory. After distinguished military service while in command of the "John Adams" in the West Indies, he was attacked by yellow fever, and died after a brief illness. Besides many honors bestowed upon the chivalrous commander, the Scotch-Irish state of Ohio has honored herself in erecting both a granite obelisk and bronze statue in honor of her distinguished defender. She has also placed, in the Capitol at Washington a picture of the battle of Lake Erie, and of Perry leaving the "Lawrence" for the "Niagara." His brother, Matthew Galbraith Perry, who won the appellation of "the chief educator of the United States Navy," had command of the navy at the siege of Vera Cruz during the Mexican War. When Scott's light artillery was found unable to breach the walls he landed six of the heaviest ship guns, and in two days the sailors fired one thousand three hundred rounds, reducing the walls to rubbish and making a breach fifty feet wide.

He formed the first United States Naval Brigade of sailors trained as infantry, captured Tuspan, Tabasco, Laguna, and blockaded every important landing on the coast. He organized and commanded the expedition to Japan, in which he showed the highest diplomatic ability and crowned America with renown.

These two naval officers were Scotch-Irish from their mother's side. Their father, Christopher Raymond Perry, a naval officer, after several engagements was captured and made prisoner of war and confined at Newry, in Ireland, where he met his future wife, Sarah Alexander. Her grandfather, James Wallace, an officer in the Scotch army, and a signer of the Solemn League and Covenant, fled in 1660, with others, from County Ayr to the North of Ireland. She was left an orphan at an early age, grew up in the family of her uncle, and became thoroughly familiar with the historic ground of the neighborhood of Newry. Accompanying her parents' friend, Mr. Calbraith, to this country, she married on her arrival, at the house of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Mr. Perry, then mate of the ship. She became the mother of five sons—Oliver Hazard, Raymond H. J., Matthew Calbraith, James Alexander, and Nathanael Hazard—all of whom were officers in the United States Navy. Of her three daughters, Sarah Wallace married Capt. George W. Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and the other, Jane Tweedy, married Dr. William Butler, of the United States Navy, the father of Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler, of South Carolina. To great strength of character Mrs. Perry added high intellectual power and rare social grace, training her children with extraordinary care to high ideals of life and duty. After the victory on Lake Erie,

some farmers in Rhode Island declared that it was in reality "Mrs. Perry's victory."

We met Thomas McDonough in company with Decatur at the recapture of the "Philadelphia," and again find him in the war of 1812, this time in command of the American fleet operating on Lake Champlain. The American naval force anchored in Plattsburg Bay awaited attack. The attack of the English under the command of Capt. Downie was gallant and masterly. The action was long and bloody; twice McDonough was knocked senseless by fragments from his ship. The number of American vessels was fourteen, English sixteen; guns on the American side, eighty-six; on the British, ninety-six; men on the American side, eight hundred and fifty; on the British, about one thousand. The fighting on both sides was stubborn in the extreme, the seamanship admirable. The battle was probably won by a timely piece of Scotch-Irish shrewdness and precaution. Capt. McDonough had laid a kedge board off on each bow of the "Saratoga," and brought their hawsers in upon the two quarters, letting them hang in bights under water. This timely precaution gained the victory.


Thus we find the two greatest naval victories in our last war with Great Britain won by fleets under the command of Scotch-Irishmen. God grant that never in the history of time may British guns be turned on Americans, or Americans claim any other victories over Britain than those sublime triumphs which accompany and are a part of the kingdom of God on earth! May a common blood and the stronger tie of a common love bind us to the heroism which brings only peace and good will to men!

Brave minds, howe'er at war, are secret friends;
 Their generous discord with battle ends.
 In peace they wonder whence dissension rose,
 And ask how souls so like could e'er be foes.

It has not been our purpose to take up the history of the naval heroes of the Civil War—else fine material had been found in Raphael Semmes and John Newland Maffit, of the Confederate Navy. Farragut, of the United States Navy, was born of a Scotch-Irish mother, at the same place—Campbell's Station, East Tennessee—and near the same year with my mother. This fragment only of his history we offer: On July 6, 1865, the Union Club of Boston gave a dinner to the admiral, at which Oliver Wendell Holmes read one of his happiest occasional poems, a few lines of which may be quoted here:

Fast, fast are lessening in the light
 The names of high renown—

Van Tromp's proud besom pales from sight,
 Old Benbow's half hull down.
 Scarce one tall frigate walks the sea,
 Or skirts the safer shores,
 Of all that bore to victory
 Our stout old commodores.
 Hull, Bainbridge, Porter—where are they?
 The answering billows roll,
 Still bright in memory's sunset ray;
 God rest each gallant soul!
 A brighter name must dim their light
 With more than noontide ray;
 The Viking of the river fight,
 The conqueror of the bay.
 I give the name that fits him best—
 Aye, better than his own:
 The Sea King of the sovereign West
 Who made his mast a throne.

Of Farragut, his biographer says: "When we consider the novel and complicated problems that confronted him in naval warfare, and the providential manner in which he seemed to have been schooled for them through a long life; when we remember how other commanders merely fought line against line in simple though courageous fashion, while he contended with casemated forts, fire rafts, fleets, and hidden torpedoes, all at once, and conquered them all, we can hardly refuse to pronounce him the greatest naval commander the world has ever seen. It will be remembered that the naval defenses which taxed Farragut's genius to overcome were the inventions under great difficulties of Scotch-Irishmen on the other side, among whom we may mention Maury. If triumphs of peace be greater than those of war, we owe a world-wide debt to Matthew Fontaine Maury—ours by his mother's side. Earth, sea, and air laid their tributes at his feet. Proposals of honor and profit poured upon him from Europe and America. His genius said to the chaos of navigation, 'Be thou order, safety, speed,' and wealth hung on his command. If Farragut be set down as 'the Sea King of the sovereign West,' we may write Maury as 'the Moses of nautical science,' who, standing in the presence of its problems, as Moses at the burning bush, stopped and said, 'What is this thing?' nor ceased to ask until every stream of sea and land, every cloud and wind whispered to him its origin, destiny, and use, all of which he laid at humanity's feet. From these discoveries shall be woven garlands to crown the brow of perpetual peace, 'when nations shall learn war no more.'"


The hope to hasten the full reunion of the ties which are to bind forever in one the states of this Union has led to the part I from time to time have taken in this Scotch-Irish Congress. Among the camp followers and bombproofs of our Civil War, to whom we may add the shirks and a few weak followers of narrow and silly prejudices who took no part with heroes at the front, there has been an attempt since the war to promulgate the idea that this country was originally settled by Puritan and Cavalier, who have gone to make up the masses of our population, that the two are so distinct that they can never be one. To rid us of this false history must help largely to our future oneness. It needs to be told that the Cavalier is almost a dream so far as the masses of population are to be considered; the Cavalier remained upon the Atlantic slope while the Scotch-Irishmen filled the great North, South, and West. There is small difference in the love of God and liberty between the Puritan and the Scotch-Irishman; they make two grand components of the one British Empire; they work together for England's progress; they stand as twin fortresses of liberty and religion; they are dominant factors in American civilization. The dream, therefore, that we are two races essentially antagonistic is the invention of prejudice and cowardice, fed on ignorance and pessimism.

The Cavalier had his part in the early history of the South, often a noble part; but he has typed nothing west of the Alleghany Mountains. This Congress has brought to the front the fact that the West is overwhelmingly Scotch-Irish. We, therefore, of Puritan and Scotch-Irish blood need but to know each other better to draw nearer and still nearer in the bonds of eternal union, which, linked by love of freedom and baptized by religious fervor, will make of America now and forever the foremost factor in the world's highest fate. To this end, judging the future by the past, we may pledge the Scotch-Irish sailor, with slight change in the words of another:

There's one whose fearless courage yet has never failed in fight;
Who guards with zeal our country's weal, our freedom and our right;
But though his strong and ready arm spreads havoc in its blow,
Cry "Quarter!" and that arm will be the first to spare its foe.
He recks not, though proud glory's shout may be the knell of death;
The triumph won, without a sigh he yields his parting breath.
He's freedom's boast, and claims a toast: "In peace, my boys, or war,
Here's to the brave upon the wave—the true Scotch-Irish tar."

OUR PIONEER PRESBYTER, FRANCIS MAKEMIE.

BY REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, D.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE have finished a good comfortable breakfast in Jury's Hotel, Londonderry; and grouped around a roaring fire, are reading our letters from "the States" and running our eyes over the *Derry Standard*, when the door opens, and with a good, round Donegal brogue, the waiter says: "The cyar's at the door, yer honors." So out we bundle. And it is a good car and a team of fine hacks. Yes, a team! Tandem, you know. One of the finest ways of traveling you ever enjoyed. And as we are going to take the owner of Maud S. and Sunol home, why, you see, I tipped the chief ostler last night for his best roadsters, and I have telegraphed ahead for the relays.

Now you want to see the country that bred Makemie and Robert Bonner—both boys of the Donegal sod—so we will take the long road. Here we turn off, leaving behind the strange old mystery of Grenyan Hill; and sweeping through Newtown Cunningham, we bowl along the splendid road by the east bank of the Swilly River, and reach Letterkenny, where I have telegraphed Mr. Hegarty to have a "raal ould Irish" dinner smoking hot for us on our arrival.

Dinner over, and a fresh pair of clean-limbed, big-chested three-quarterbreeds "put to," that make the eyes of our President dance, we're off again. Now the road lies over as picturesque hills and dales as any eye might wish to see. Yonder lift themselves, blue and dreamy, the hills of the Inch and the mountains that guard Buncrana. Here on each side lie the farms which sturdy thrift have reclaimed and made teem; there the humble schoolhouses where the lads and lasses of good old Ulster blood are getting ready for "Amerikay." And now we spin through the long street of Gortlee; and there lies Castle Wray. The old ruin yonder is the last bit left of the ancient fort, Fort Stewart. Just beyond is the demesne of Sir James Stewart, the lord of the soil; and on the soft-swelling knoll rising behind the wood stands the most interesting object of the whole neighborhood. It is the remains of the ancient abbey of Killydonnell. That was an honored Franciscan monastery. Let us go up and look around, for these are the hills and

here the scenes where Makemie walked and mused; and while we gaze across the slopes to the "lough of storms" I will tell you the tale of Killydonnell and her stolen bell, whose mystic knell makes the fisherman on the Swilly shiver once every seven years. In the belfry of the abbey hung a thrice-sacred bell; the prayers and virtues of countless saints were gathered into it; but the reckless marauders from Tyrone stole it one wild night and started across the lough with their ill-gotten booty. As they reached the center of the lough the bell grew heavier and heavier, the boat sunk deeper and deeper in the seething waters, the "scaich" of the Banshee was heard in the rising gale. Down went boat and robbers, but just as the bell vanished it tolled. And ever after, once every seven years, on the night of the theft and at midnight, an arm and hand come forth from the clouds and lift the bell, which tolls its weird and woeful tones across the yeasty waves.

Off again, we pass the site of the old mill on Gregg's ground, where the boy Makemie played; and rounding the curve of the road, we find ourselves bowling up the street of Ramelton, or Rathmelton, where you, sir, were born, and Francis Makemie some two hundred and fifty years before you. It is an old place, this town on the Leannan. The records run back to the first years of the seventeenth century; and as we search them carefully we find that under a good, stanch elder and laird from Scotland there came a band of sturdy farmers and skilled craftsmen to settle in this part of Donegal and make the broad Lowland speech and hearty worship known along the banks of the salmon-filled river that flowed from Lough Fern into the Swilly. It was a typical settlement of the best Ulster stock; and the Blacks of Springfield, and the Bonners of New York, and the Calhouns of Virginia and Ohio, and the Pattons and McIlhennys of Philadelphia show that the blood has not got thin even yet.

Here we shall stay a few days while we hunt up all that we can now discover about a child who has shed a deathless honor on this little town beside the ferry, and started the great Presbyterian Church on American soil.

The morning is clear and bright after a quiet and restful night. We start out to find that old sexton of the "meetin'-hoose" who remembers more of the "auld-farrant crack" than any other man in this old-fashioned town, for we want to get near to that old water mill where the lad we seek to know used to play, as we have heard. "Ou-ay! Yer' afther Makemie, air ye? Weel, ye may speer al'

roon, ye'll no' mak' muckle o't. Hoo-an-iver, I'm telt that yinst fowk seed the wheen stanes o' the ould mill awa' yonher." So we get our "lead;" and we make straight tracks away up from the "Brig-En" beyond Gregg's ground on the road to Cluny, and at last reach a spot where off in the distance we can see the lough and here we will sit down and talk of the boy of Ramelton.

I. THE BOY OF RAMELTON, FRANCIS MAKEMIE.

There are two ways of studying a race: You may take them in the mass; Or you may choose out a man, himself the flower of the past and the father of the future. The study of the lone man who sums up his folk is fraught with many rich gains. The eye is fixed on one figure, the features are sharply outlined. The scene is dramatic, life is felt in its hot throbs, memory fills her halls with striking pictures, and remembrance abides. And if the man be a full-blooded son of the race, his heart true to their strongest loves and hates, his aims the passions of his people, his soul the sum and outcome of their history, his inspirations their finer traditions, his hopes their prayers, his work the forth-letting of their toils, his victories the highest and latest embodiment of their aspirations and achievements: then he tells in himself the tale of his race, he makes the story of his people seize our hearts, and a walk with him leaves us forever at home with him and his kinsfolk. Here is a man made in Ulster, blooming into full maturity along the Chesapeake, and by the labors of his later life largely making one strong-hearted section of Scotch-Irish America; and he gathers into himself the genius and the glory of his race. Well may he therefore be taken as model for any sculptor who would set in the gallery of our many-blooded nation the face and form of a brave, thoughtful, conquering Scotch-Irishman who left his monument in deeds, not words.

He was born somewhere about 1658. There floats down the years the memory of some words spoken in Boston by the prayerful preacher which give the sight of his mother bent in prayer for her boy. From his education and its thoroughness we know that his father was a man of some substance. The child grew up among one of the truest groups of Ulster yeomanry. At the fireside the lad listened to that hot and angry talk that burst from the raging hearts of cheated colonists. These are the daring men who had guarded the walls of Derry and saved the land for England; but now they were defrauded by the state, downtrodden by ingrate

and forsworn landlords, and degraded by a proud Church. The hot tears which the boy saw fall from the eyes of strong men, robbed of rights, blistered his soul, and the scars never died out. There he learned to yearn for a free country and a free church. Those days lie behind the Scotch-Irish in the Revolution. Froude has not overstated the seed sowing in Ulster and the harvest of ruin Britain reaped on our shores.

Francis found a noble schoolmaster. The teachers of those days were commonly "steeokit" ministers, men who from loss of voice or bodily strength, or some frailty unfitting for pulpit work, betook them to the scarce less holy work of the school. Who this teacher was cannot be found out; but we know two things: he made a student and a Christian of his pupil. The school was a poor cabin with an earthen floor; to it the barefoot boys came in the early morn with their armful of peats under one arm and their Latin and Greek books under the other. And they were taught to fear God and keep his commandments and how to construe Virgil and Homer. Makemie ever laid his tribute of praise at the feet of the holy man who made his faith firm in Christ. The work done by the old clergymen, both in the land of our fathers and of our birth, cannot be overestimated. They made sure of the Church, the school, and the college, whatever else might fail. The harvest this broad land to-day is reaping. It is not the Puritan who has dotted this land with schools any more than the Hollander and the Ulsterman.

In the winter of 1675 Makemie went to Glasgow and entered the great college with which the honored name of Andrew Melville is so grandly linked. That going to Scotch colleges in those days set forth two memorable facts. The first is the denial of college rights to Presbyterian boys in Ireland. The second is the defiant push of the Ulster youth. It was a daring deed, that going to Glasgow. I have heard an old Glasgow student talk with the late Dr. Cook, of Belfast, about their common journey to Glasgow. From his Irish home to the nearest port the young Ulster lad had to walk on foot; then he took what was known as a "bullock-boat," that is, a heavy, old lugger for the transport of cattle—and on the channel passage spent anywhere from four days to four weeks. Then he walked all the way from the Scotch coast to Glasgow; and then housed in a "sky parlor" somewhere round the old High Street, or down the Gallowgate. But he grew a man and a scholar, a patriot and a Christian.

On the time-honored and gloriously emblazoned roll of the old

University of St. Mungo we read, under date A.D. 1675, "Franciscus Makemie;" and then follow two words now known all across the world, "Scoto-Hybernus." This record is, I believe, the first historic mention of our true racial name. And it tells exactly its history and its real meaning—the Scot of Ireland.

Ye men and women of our race, cherish a high regard for that ancient seat of learning on the Clyde! Remember that when Ireland and her Established Church refused to give the boy of Presbyterian convictions any collegiate rights on Irish soil Glasgow said "Come;" and she gave her best and freely. There grew up the bold and scholarly men who have molded our institutions and our destinies. The outreach of a college, who shall tell it?

Those early college years of Makemie in Glasgow were the days of terror in Scotland; they were the days of the infamous Duchess of Lauderdale, "the Bess of old Noll, the Bess of Athole;" the days of the fearful Conventicle act by which thousands were robbed and hundreds imprisoned for their faith; the days of the sycophantish Sharp; the days of the pitiless and plundering "Highland Host;" the days of the "boot and the thumbkins, and the dragonnades;" the days that made Cameron and his Covenanters. You know how these tyrannies would tell on young Presbyterian college men. But if his heart burned within him, Makemie steadily and nobly pursued his studies for full five years; and at the end came forth a well-read man, an excellent Greek and Hebrew scholar, a master in Church history and polemic theology.

II. THE LICENTiate OF LAGGAN.

In 1680 Makemie is introduced to the Presbytery of Laggan and taken "under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the Christian ministry, and with a view to licensure." For not a little of our knowledge of this part of Makemie's life we have the "minutes of Presbytery" to guide us. Putting myself into communication with kind friends in the neighborhood of Derry, I have sought and gained all the facts now to be gathered regarding our "Pioneer Presbyterian." This old Presbytery of Laggan is a singularly interesting study. It stretched its episcopal jurisdiction over the whole of the country now making up the Synod of Derry and Omagh; and it was the home of the men whose fathers had stood in the breach at Enniskillen and at Derry. They knew that they had saved their country. They knew what had been promised to them, what they deserved; and they saw and felt what had in most

grievous wrong and with perjured falsity been done to them. The saviors of the land dared scarce call their lives their own. Ulster has always been sacrificed to the fears of England and the schemes of plotting statesmen. Six months before Makemie was introduced into the Presbytery there was fought that memorable fight of Bothwell Bridge. It was a very small affair, that little scrimmage of the 22d of June, 1679; but big fates lay in it. The renewed covenant was hid there; the firm soul of Ulster not to yield to the "Black Oath" slept as a germ in it; the Ulster Volunteers and Vinegar Hill were there; the new movement of the cheated colonists from the Irish soil to the New World may be found there; the hatred to old tyrannies that flamed out in Pennsylvania and Virginia are there, Cowpens and Bunker Hill are there. It was indeed a time when hearts beat high and blood coursed fast and hot. Just at the time Makemie was "giving in his pieces of trial" not a few noble ministers of the Presbytery were lying in jail because they would not conform. Among them was the saintly Drummond, who was Makemie's pastor at Ramelton, and with him was John Traill, the great Hebrew scholar; also Adam White and William White. Why in bonds? Because they would not take "the oath of royal supremacy" in matters of faith and worship. Here is the divine education for American freedom. But though the times are blood-stained and troublous in Ulster and in Scotland, that honest old Presbytery neither hastens nor slights any part of its work. Time and again they call the young graduate of Glasgow before them, they test his knowledge, his power to preach, and his experimental acquaintance "with the saving truth of the gospel;" and thus unwittingly they are ripening the "Apostle of the Accomack."

At last they are satisfied; and in 1681, Francis Makemie is licensed to preach the everlasting gospel of the grace of God. The time and the scene are memorable. The thundercloud of pitiless persecution hung right above the heads of the Presbyters of Laggan. The learned historians, Reid and Killen (See "Reid's History," Vol. II., pp. 339 and 340), tell us that the godly men of Derry and Donegal, moved by the sins and sorrows of the hour, proclaimed a fast day, and in a paper of great clearness and force set forth the pressing reasons for this special service. "Shortly after, the magistrates in that district, being intolerant Prelatists, pressed the oath of supremacy with unusual eagerness on the officers and soldiers in the Laggan. Numbers of these, being Presbyterians, refused to take the ensnaring oath except with certain explanations which were not ad-

mitted, and in this refusal it was believed that they were encouraged by the Presbytery. A copy of the causes of the late fast having about this time fallen into the hands of these zealous magistrates, they summoned four of the neighboring ministers to appear for examination—to wit, Rev. William Traill, of Lifford; Rev. James Alexander, of Raphoe; Rev. Robert Campbell, of Ray; and Rev. John Hart, of T'Aughboyne. The trial and condemnation took place at Raphoe on Tuesday, the 3d day of May, 1681."

It was at the last open meeting of the Presbytery before the trial and imprisonment of these servants of liberty and truth that Makemie was licensed, and the solemn services were conducted by these very men, who, taking their lives in their hands, pledged to fealty to Christ, to faithfulness to freedom, and the faith of their fathers this youth of glowing soul. Could he fail to thrill under the inspiring touch of that historic hour?

And at that very meeting was read a letter of pitiful entreaty from the shores of the Chesapeake begging the men who were thus hindered in the work of the Lord in the land which they had redeemed from wilderness waste and from godless ignorance to fertility and intelligent faith in Jesus, to come themselves, or send preachers to the hungry Scotch and Ulstermen in the new fields of Maryland and Virginia. The letter of Col. William Stevens pouring out the prayers of Maryland and Virginia for help from the Scot in Ulster for the Scot in the New World is read in open Presbytery just after Makemie sits down from "receiving his charge." Through his heart sweeps a fire that never died.

Broken tracks are found for a year and a half of the young licentiate; now he is preaching at St. Johnstown on the "Liberty wherewith Christ makes his people free;" again at Burt on "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is nigh;" and again near Milford on the sweet call, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

At last it comes, the hour of crisis for him and the Presbyterianism of this new land. The youth feels the divine hand; the Presbytery in its dark hours of fines and imprisonment and death recognizes the duty God has laid on them, and Francis Makemie, or Makemie, is set apart and ordained the first fully trained, duly licensed, and regularly ordained clergyman of the Presbyterian Church who shall go to the United States, carrying in his valid and regular orders the right to teach, to preach, to administer the sacraments, to govern, and to ordain—"juxta laudabilem Ecclesiæ Scotiæ Reformatæ formam et ritum." The Church of the Culdees, of Pat-

rick Hamilton, of George Wishart, of John Knox, of Andrew Melville, of Welsh, and Livingston, and Blair, the Church of the Grassmarket, of Derry, the Six Mile Water, and the Laggan, stretches her boughs forth to the Western World. As Dr. Killen truly says, "he was the first Presbyterian minister who settled in North America; and, with a few other brethren from Ulster, constituted the first regular Presbytery that was organized in the New World." From the banks of the Clyde to the shores of Lough Swilly, and from the hills of Donegal to the slopes of the Chesapeake, so the blue banner moved. It was the hands of a Ramelton boy that first planted the sacred flag in the fresh soil of the new land.

III. THE SHEPHERD OF THE SCATTERED SHEEP.

On a new shore, with the sweet, fresh airs blowing across the waters of the Eastern stretch, with the thousand pledges of the coming summer's fullness greeting him, stands a young man of some five and twenty years, lithe and elastic, blue of eye, with brown hair, square chin, firm foot, and full, round voice, who shall ere long be known as the "Apostle of the Accomack." He was the shepherd who had come to seek the sheep. They were a scattered flock. All along the "Eastern Shore," here and there in the heart of the Baltimore province, yonder in Virginia, down through the Carolinas, away beyond the Alleghanies in Penn's grant, by the banks of the Susquehanna, the Juniata, and the Delaware, these adventurous Scots from Ulster had stretched; and they loved the ways of the old Church of Scotia and of Ulster. But they had been left without a shepherd. Now he is here. The tidings sweep like prairie fire. The new herald hastens hither and thither; everywhere they, who have come for miles, group around. The old psalms rise again, the old broad Ulster speech is heard in the pulpit "explaining the chapter" and telling the old, old story. Makemie found awaiting him a congenial commingling of kindred races and religionists: Ulsterfolk, Huguenots, and the Scotch Covenanters, who had fled after the murder of Cameron and the dark days of Cargill, together with some English Nonconformists who had hidden away in the woods of the Chesapeake from the lawless cruelty of the returned Stuart.

What a day and scene and field it was for the fiery-souled youth from the shores of the Swilly! There only with bated breath and in banned conventicle had he and his elders dared for months to speak; here he stood untrammelled on a fresh soil and a new shore where the Baltimores had for their own sakes secured an unham-

pered freedom of faith. The young preacher hears spirit voices sounding in the air: "Loose him and let him go." How his heart bounds within him as he realizes the facts! Here is a land where bound spirits are free, bound eyes look abroad with fearless frankness, bound classes know themselves equals of all.

We have heard much of what the Scotch-Irish have done for America. There is another chapter to be written: "What America has done for the Scotch-Irish." How Makemie must have felt all this run like volcanic fires through him. And right nobly did he respond to the call. His labors were incessant. By boat, on foot, and in the saddle, our sturdy Ulsterman pushes, without stop or stint, his holy work. Remember, that was the real pioneer work. Those closing decades of the seventeenth century were no times of easy circuit riding. Then indeed the servant of the Lord did "endure hardness." But at a dozen points along the Chesapeake, through Virginia, down into the Carolinas, you find the marks and the labors of this pioneer preacher. Everywhere he is gathering the scattered men and women of his blood together; everywhere he is restirring their souls; everywhere he is laying the foundations of the coming churches. To-day in a hundred noble city churches and in countless quiet country sanctuaries are the echoes of the vanished voice sounding. If you seek his monument, look around. The little town of Ramelton spreads over the leagues of our own continent.

But he is no mere ecclesiastic, this shepherd of the sheep; he throws himself into the whole life of the young people. All the marks of the Ulster Scot are strongly stamped upon him. He mingles with men everywhere, and as a great, big-hearted and strong brained man; the children love him, and the sorrowing confide in him. His counsels in the market and in the court are as sound as his sermons in the pulpit. He makes his influence felt among all classes, from the proprietor down to the scattered red men. The magistrates consult him on high questions of state, and he shows them that he has studied law; merchants talk to him of trade, and they find to their surprise that he is an authority in commerce and finance; the negro comes to him with his burden, and finds a friend; and the Indian, in his wrong, meets a guardian in the "Chieftain of the Chesapeake," as the red men called him.

Nor does Makemie confine his toils to the shores of his adoption. While he was passing his trial in the Presbytery of Laggan, an earnest cry for help from the island of Barbadoes came to the Ul-

ster brethren. That call Makemie never forgot. Leaving for a time in the hands of another Donegal man, Rev. William Traill, the work at Rehoboth, Snow Hill, Accomack, Virginia, and the other churches of his vast diocese, Makemie set sail for the Barbadoes, where he finds many of the victims of Stuart and Laudian tyranny; and them he cheers and confirms in the faith. This dwelling in the lovely island was his first rest, and was very blessed to the restoration of his health, which had by this time become very seriously impaired through his incessant and varied labors. And yet the season was not wholly one of rest and retirement; for, in addition to constant preaching and visiting, Makemie was finishing his Catechism and completing his powerful statement of "Old Truths in a New Light," a treatise in which he most vigorously combated a large number of then prevailing theological and ecclesiastical errors. In this work and several other publications of our unwearying pioneer he showed the thoroughness of his training, his remarkable dialectic skill, his unusual argumentative powers, and his thorough knowledge of the moral and spiritual needs of his times. The many-sidedness of the man impresses one who carefully follows his busy footsteps and his quick, strong pen. He leaves Barbadoes with the blessings of a comforted, strengthened, and revived church, with a large stock of revived health, and with a new resolve to push the good work of liberty, education, and religious life with even greater zeal than before.

IV. THE CHAMPION OF CONSCIENCE.

For freedom of faith is the new battle cry of the hardy son of Donegal. The new rôle he takes is the "Champion of Conscience." The boy who grew up by the yeoman's hearth when ingrate persecution was destroying the peace and harmony of that fair Ulster which Presbyterian brawn and bravery had saved; the lad who sat on the school bench where a godly patriot made his scholars learn that God alone ruled the conscience; the student who trod old Glasgow College halls when the fight was to the death against fawning Sharp and despotic Laud; the graduate who was giving in his pieces of trial before a Presbytery whose members were under summons to stand trial for their free faith, and the licentiate who was set apart in secret by a Church court that had to hide to escape the prelatie police; the minister who was hounded from St. Johnstown to Burt, and from Burt to exile—he was not likely to forget that the battle for liberty of soul and freedom of conscience was the ho-

liest war which he could wage for the future of the new land and for the future of the faith. Down the whole stretch of Maryland he had unsleepingly watched every subtle attempt of Tory and of Quaker to cut off or abridge the fullest enjoyment both by the Maryland Catholic and the Accomack Presbyterians of their chartered rights. True son of the race, believing in the sacredness of chartered rights and holding by the privileges secured by constitution, Makemie is ever found in the front and the fiercest of the fight against Tory magistrates and usurping prelates. He taught the truths so dear to the Scot and the Ulsterman in all generations that God and his word alone gave law to the soul and the conscience. Now in the pulpit; now in clever, telling tract; now in the law court, now before the proprietor himself, you find the dauntless, lawyer-like, self-sacrificing advocate of coequal privileges for all in their worship of almighty God.

Thus from the hills of New England down to the lowlands of Georgia Makemie became known as the teacher and the swift spreader of the views that were most hateful to the Tory and the tyrants of the courts, but were all the more warmly loved by the growing body of free colonists. In one state and by one man Makemie was most bitterly detested. That was the province of New York; and the man was that putrid peer, Lord Cornbury, the cousin of Queen Anne.

The occasion of Makemie's great battle with this foul wretch, scandal of the Governor's seat and scourge of all good and godly nonconformists within his government, was as follows: Makemie, with his companion, Hampton, had reached in the course of a missionary journey the then little town of New York, the seat of Cornbury's government; and on January 17, 1707, had preached in a kind of off lane called "Pearl Lane" to a congregation of members of the Dutch Reformed, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches. At that service Makemie delivered his famous "New York Sermon," and administered the sacrament of baptism. Cornbury had issued an order forbidding any worship save such as conformed strictly to the order of the Church of England. This order was in defiance of law and of constitutional right. Makemie, resting on the statute law of the district of New York, and fortified by his regular certificate from the courts of Barbadoes, of Maryland, and of Virginia, and knowing full well the provisions of the "Statutes of William and Mary granting liberty of worship," refused to be bound by the unlawful order of a despotic and unjust Governor. For this act he

is arrested, put under bail, and ordered to appear at a later day. A hasty trial takes place, where the Governor comes off badly worsted. Then the trial is adjourned, the bail is heavily increased, and the Governor hopes that Makemie will fly, that the bondsmen will be left to pay, and that he will be done with the troublesome "strolling preacher."

But the rotten peer, filthy with vice, bankrupt in pocket, an out-cast in English society, miscounts utterly. He does not know the man of clear, blue eyes, square chin, firm-set mouth, and fearless heart. Makemie has not come of men who run away. At the time appointed Makemie returns, reports for trial, and enters on the fight. For days the stern battle is waged in the court. Never was a miserable scoundrel, playing at despot, more heartily sick of the plight into which he had flung himself than was clown Cornbury. Makemie had secured the ablest counsel of the hour: James Ragniere, William Nicoll, and chief of the three, a Scotch-Irishman, David Jamison, then the leader of the bar. To these three lawyers you must add Makemie, himself a student of law, and one of the keenest debaters who ever faced an antagonist. It was a memorable battle for conscience. Hampton was dropped out by the prosecution, and Makemie was left to bear the whole brunt of the charge. Nor did he flinch. Everything in history, in the use and wont of England since the enthronement of William of Orange, all the customs of the colonies, all the resources of Biblical and ecclesiastical lore and history were combined in that memorable defense of the "liberty of preaching." Every mean device, every falsehood, every threat was used by Cornbury and his tools, the sheriff and the attorney for the crown. Then the case went to the jury, and the verdict was: "Not guilty!" Makemie had won, and conscience was free. Still they meanly wrung heavy costs from the victor.

But the son of the men of Derry was resolved to make that trial a sore memory for Cornbury. Out came a flaming tract which told the whole story from beginning to end. That tract was an education. It lived in the souls of men, and it molded thought for years to come. Makemie's trial and victory lie below a large part of our liberty of conscience to-day. The bitter sorrows of Ulster have given birth to much of our national joy.

V. THE PARENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERY.

It seems a long reach from Ramelton to San Francisco, but

Makemie made it. He is the parent of organized Presbytery in this land, for from his farseeing mind and organizing genius came the first Presbytery of the land, the historic Presbytery of Philadelphia, and she is the mother of us all. How strange the life lines that runs through families! and equally strange the life lines that link the Churches of Christ. The oaks of Derry and the rocky isle of Rathlin, with their preachers of Saint Patrick's old schools, link themselves with Columbia and Iona, with Aidan and Lindisfarne; and these holy isles and their schools and their preaching missionaries link themselves with the Culdees and St. Andrews, and St. Andrews with Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart, and they with Knox and Melville and the colleges of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and these with the Ulster Scots and the Presbyteries of the Laggan, and the Presbytery of the Laggan with Makemie and Traill, and the Presbytery of Route with Andrews and the Tennents, and they with the Presbytery of Philadelphia; and that old mother Presbytery has grown into our great Church, which now studs the shores of the lakes with the watchtowers of Christ, and causes the sweet psalms of the faith to roll across the sunny waters of the gulf, guards for Christ the long Atlantic coast, and keeps her holy sentinel-watch from the mouth of the Columbia to the lowest point of California's flowery fields. The schoolboy from the old thatched cabin above the Swilly and the licentiate of the Laggan knew not how he built that day in the humble "conventicle" on Chestnut Street, between Second and Third, in the little town of Penn.

Makemie, possessed of all the characteristic shrewdness and foresight of his "pawky" race, was remarkable for his business ability and habits. He had unusual knowledge of affairs and the way to manage men; he had shown all through his checkered career the rarest organizing power; he was marked by exemplary exactness, and his large experience in the conduct of his own extensive properties, together with his execution of countless trusts imposed on him by those who knew his faithfulness and sound judgment, gave him singular administrative and executive qualifications.

These qualities, together with his sound training in Church history and his study of the new country, taught him the duty and the necessity of having an organized Church that could impart regular and valid orders to her clergy, manage her enlarging affairs, guard herself from attacks and encroachments, enable her to play worthily her part in the forming of a new and many-blooded people, superintend the education of youth, especially for the gospel

ministry, and carry on the ever pressing work of evangelizing the opening land.

For several years he had nursed in his own thoughtful soul this plan of Church organization; he had traveled far and wide and marked and stored up his own quiet observations; he had made friends with the best in the land like Cotton Mather; he had cultivated these precious friendships; he had looked out for young men of promise like his youthful Timothy in Philadelphia, Andrews, who might be drawn into the ministry; and finally he had gone back somewhere about January or February of 1704 to Ireland and Scotland to pray the churches there for additional laborers in the free and fresh land of the West. That visit of Makemie in 1704 drew many of the best of our blood to this land. He arrived at the moment when both Church and State were making life too bitter to bear. The boy of Ramelton, now the apostle of Eastern Shore, told the tale of the new home wherever he went through Donegal, Derry, Antrim, and Down. The tidings flew like wildfire across the farms and through the congregations of the synods of the Laggan and the Route. The Ulster Scot, who had been cheated and was now hounded for his faith, who was not suffered to bury his dead with the forms of his ancestral faith and was dragged into the Church courts to confess his own marriage unlawful and his children bastards, stirred under the hopes of a free land and a free Church. To that memorable visit of Makemie at that point of cruelty and crisis you may trace the settlement of thousands of colonists, your own grandsires.

On his return, and after his victory over Cornbury, he set about the organization of the first Presbytery. First he had to fight the rascal peer again, Cornbury and his minions; for Cornbury, having made New York province too hot for himself because of his riotous lusts and ceaseless plundering, was striving to gain possession of the government of Penn's land. But Makemie, ever on the watch, so used his wide influence and many friendships, and so made his knowledge of Cornbury and his crew tell in the colonies and on the home government, that Cornbury was defeated in his plans, and soon recalled to Britain in disgrace. Pennsylvania had her toleration rights secured, and Philadelphia was adopted as the home of the new Presbytery.

Makemie chose the seat of the Presbytery in the Quaker City for these reasons: First, The Presbytery will be there wholly free from all interference because of this law: "All persons living in

this province who confess and acknowledge one almighty and eternal God to be the creator and upholder and ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no wise be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship; nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever." Secondly, because of the central position of the province. Thirdly, because of the many alliances even then forming between the city on the Delaware and the Southern towns, the close connections with the Jerseys, as the land was known, also with Long Island and New England, where there were then not a few Scotch-Irish and where Presbyterianism was making its power felt.

For me, child and Presbyterian and pastor of the historic Tennent Church of Philadelphia, it were a task most tempting to tell how that firstborn of the Presbyteries of our land throve and spread its holy power over the Eastern shores, to trace its steady outstretch, and point out from some Pisgah-height how to-day the little vine planted by the hands of the Ramelton boy has grown to cover all this land. But this is not the place nor now the time. Suffice to say that from that humble church in the old "Barbadoes Store," as it was then called, came churches and schools and colleges and students and synods and at last the great Assembly. And of all this grand and glorious growth, the lad whom the nameless schoolmaster taught in that thatched cabin on the hill above the Leannan, the young churchman whom good John Drummond, pastor of Ramelton, welcomed to the table of the Lord, the well-trained licentiate of the persecuted Presbytery of Laggan, the faithful shepherd of the Chesapeake, the laborious apostle of the Accomack, the calm Champion of Conscience in the courts of New York, and the first Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of America, is the father.

You ask for Makemie's monument. No shaft of marble lifts its glittering spire to greet the sun; no statue of bronze, massive and symmetric, recalls the stalwart and sainted servant of Christ; no hall of learning bears his name upon its broad brow; no college keeps his memory green to move the crowding generations of aspiring youth to like apostolic fervor. But his trophy is a CONTINENT of Christians, of churches and colleges, and each one stands blessed and blessing to-day through God's grace given to the boy of Ramelton. If you seek his monument, look around our land; and go stand

next week in the capital of the freest, the richest, and the most Christian nation of the world, where the Assembly that grew from Makemie's Presbytery gathers for the annual congress of a great Church.

And yet, and yet, I could wish that soon and somewhere there should rise some noble college hall that might prove that Churches, like republics, were not ungratefull

THE SCOTCH-IRISH OF CLARK COUNTY.

BY JUDGE JOHN C. MILLER, SPRINGFIELD, O.

Friends of the Scotch-Irish Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen: By way of preface to the address, I beg to offer a few words personal to myself. When appointed to this duty it was my intention, as far as practicable, to make a complete account of all the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers of Clark County for their benefit as well as for the information of this Association, and by repeated publications in all the newspapers of the county and by circulars which were distributed through all the post offices of the county I sought for statistical information on the points I have mentioned, and notwithstanding that, I have received very few communications, and the most of what I now give is partly from memory of what I have heard from my father and Griffith Foos, both pioneers, and partly dug out by constant personal inquiry.

If any one should feel that his family has been overlooked, the above is the reason, which I offer by way of explanation and not as an apology. The fact is, that a Scotch-Irishman is one of the peculiar make-up that, although he may forgive, and heartily forgive, too, one whom he has injured, he is not a success at an apology.

Another matter by way of reminiscence. The first day of your session I was introduced to Col. Thomas T. Wright, one of the original promoters of your association. I remarked to him that his face was wonderfully familiar, but I knew that I had never met him before. His answer was, that he formerly had a brother, now deceased, who lived at our neighboring city of Troy. Immediately there flashed out upon the canvas of memory the lineaments of a friend of my young manhood, who married a distant relative of mine, and in a few years passed to an untimely grave. He was loved in life, and regretted in his early death by all who knew him.

I take pleasure in the presence of his brother and this assembly, in paying tribute to the memory of Robert Wright, who was one of the manliest of men, and yet as gentle and kind as the womanliest of women.

An author of high repute has written as follows:

"The traveler in Ireland, we are told, on approaching its northern province from the south, observes an agreeable change coming over the aspect of the country. The hovels of the peasantry and the cabin suburbs of the towns gradually improve. Clean and comfortable inns take the place of the slatternly taverns of Middle and Southern Ireland, in which nothing is what it professes to be, and nothing does what it was intended to do. Well-cultivated farms, with substantial farmhouses in good repair, with orchards and gardens, are seen on every side. An air of thrift and comfort seldom observed elsewhere in the Emerald Isle, pervades the scene, and the tourist draws a long breath of relief and thanks Heaven that he comes once more to a region where man is fighting the battle of life, not defeated and apathetic, but with vigor, wisdom, and resolution—a victor.

"The appearance of the people, too, has changed. The troops of beggars that lie in wait for the jaunting car at the foot of every hill in less favored parts of Ireland have vanished. The loose-haired, ragged, and barelegged girls of the South are no longer seen. The girls of Ulster wear their hair neatly braided, have dresses clean and whole, are very rarely seen without stockings. The men discard 'the old well of a hat' which covers the popular head at the other end of the island, as well as the knee breeches, and the long, loose, ill-made coat, and appear in a costume less picturesque, perhaps, but far better adapted to every purpose but idling in the sun. A Scotch twang is noticed in the brogue of the people, and they speak more simply and to the point. A man gives you a downright answer, without any grin or joke, or attempt at flattery.

"The contrast is strongly marked, also, between Dublin, with its dingy magnificence, its picturesque desolation, and Belfast, the metropolis of the North—plain, solid, thriving, and densely peopled; a city of humming factories, of small counting houses and immense business, of finished streets and elegant villas in the outskirts, a city with all the modern improvements, in which a North of England man or a new England man finds himself at home.

"Whence this contrast between two adjacent sections of a small island? Why is it that, while Ireland starved, there was comparative plenty in Ulster? Why, when a paternal government, fearful of its revenues, forbade Ireland to manufacture woollens, did the men of Ulster "have a dash" at flax, and gain such victories over it that now Belfast exports annually a hundred million yards of

linens, while the wharves at Dublin are deserted? Why should a province which was for ages desolated by internal broils and foreign inroads, a common fighting ground of Irish, Scotch, and English, so wild and poor as not to be represented in some early English Parliaments, the last province to feel the effects of orderly rule, a region less favored in climate and soil than the counties of the South, have been first to share in the modern prosperity of the British Empire, and the only one which, through all discouragements and hindrances, has held on its prosperous ways?

“Because King James I., of various memory, did one wise thing. He found the North of Ireland subdued, but lying in waste and unpeopled from long wars. Instead of bestowing the forfeited lands upon courtiers and soldiers in large tracts, he divided them up into small portions, which he granted to settlers, especially ordering that *‘no one shall obtain grants of land which he is unable to plant with men.’* This was the essential feature of his plan; the details are not important to us. Large numbers of Protestant Scotchmen, who had but to cross a narrow firth to get to this more genial region, availed themselves of the king’s wise procedure. They settled in Ulster, made another and a nobler conquest of it than the royal troops had made, intermarried with the natives of the isle, and founded that remarkable race which so curiously blends diverse qualities and is at once named and described by the compound SCOTCH-IRISH.

“The Irishman is a very familiar character to us all. His rollicking fun, his ready wit, his eloquence, his fierce resentments, his ardent affections, his wonderful sacrifices for those he loves, his careless habits and love of ease—who does not know? The truth is, the Irishman belongs nearer the sun, whence he came; where man can lounge and laugh and play away half the summer days, without being brought to such a strict account as that to which winter subjects the men of the North. Add to the stern necessities of winter the exactions of a Northern land-system, and the decrees of a long-unsympathizing government, and you reduce the Irishman to the condition in which we find him in the southern counties of the green isle.

“The Scotchman, on the contrary, is just the man to extract a livelihood from a hard soil and an ungenial clime. He must have been indigenous to the North, one would think. The most orderly, the most truthful, the most persistent of men; slow to feel, though susceptible of the deepest feeling; capable of enthusiasm, but not

easily roused; as brave as the bravest, but unacquainted with the shillalah; not slow to take offense, but moody in his wrath; not jocular, though social and fond of his own quaint and quiet humor.

“One trait in the character of this people demands the particular attention of the reader. It is their nature to *contend* with peculiar earnestness for what they think is right. Some of them, too, have the knack of extracting from every affair in which they are engaged, and from every relation in life which they form, the very largest amount of contention which it can be made to yield. Hot water would seem to be the national element of some of them, for they are always in it. It appears to be more difficult for a North-of-Irelander than other men to allow any honest difference of opinion in an opponent; so he is apt to regard the terms *opponent* and *enemy* synonymous. Hence in the political and sectarian contests of the present day he occasionally exhibits a narrowness, if not ferocity of spirit, such as his forefathers in the old wars of the clans and the borders, or in the later strifes between the Catholic and Protestant. It is strange that so kind and generous a people should be so fierce in contention. ‘Their factions,’ says Sir Walter Scott, speaking of the Irish generally, ‘have been so long envenomed, and they have such a narrow ground to do their battle in, that they are like people fighting with daggers in a hog’shead.’

“Not less envenomed are the controversies of the Scotch-Irish . . .

“And these very people, apart from their strifes, are singularly tender in their feelings, liberal in gifts and hospitality, and most easy to be entreated. On great questions, too, which lift the mind above sectarian trivialities they will, as a people, be invariably found on the antidiabolical side; equally strenuous for liberty and for law, against ‘mobs and monarchs, lords and levelers,’ as one of their own stump orators expressed it.

“It could not but be that a race so bold and enterprising should have contributed its proportion to the tide of emigration which has peopled America. Transferred to the wider sphere afforded on this continent, the North-of-Irelanders have, upon the whole, done great honor to their blood and instincts, their love of liberty and regard for right. Such of them as have attained distinction here have done so not so much by originality of thought or project, as by originality of career. There is an abundant *energy* in these men which enable them to do ordinary things in an extraordinary and

memorable manner—exhibiting a rare union of enterprise, perseverance and prudence. In most of them there is a touch of eccentricity.”

The foregoing graphic pen picture is subject to an objection or two. It is not my understanding that to constitute a Scotch-Irishman it is a necessity that there should be a mixture of Scotch and Irish blood, but that notwithstanding such fusion has taken place to some extent by intermarriage between the races, yet more properly a Scotch-Irishman is the Scotchman in Ulster. Again, I think that in drawing the contrast the writer has scarcely done full justice to the Irishman. Given the same conditions in the South of Ireland as have prevailed in the North as to the land tenures, the Irishman, who has maintained his racial qualities in spite of the most adverse circumstances, would probably have produced the same favorable results which have attended his development in free America; but what can a mere tenant-at-will accomplish? There is no energy, for there is no incentive. There is no ambition, because there is no hope. It is of this Scotch-Irish race in connection with the early settlement of Clark County that I am for a brief time to speak.

It has been generally supposed that the chief distinction of this county was as to its being the birthplace of the renowned Indian chief, Tecumseh, and the battle fought by Gen. George Rogers Clark, in command of an army of about one thousand Kentuckians, in the year 1780, with the Shawnee Indians, at the old town of Piqua, situated upon Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield, where Tecumseh was born, and the consequent destruction of that village, which was never afterward rebuilt, but was abandoned by the Shawnees, who removed to the Great Miami River and founded the new town of Piqua, within the present limits of Miami County. But it is interesting to note as a part of the local history how largely the Scotch-Irish participated in winning our soil from the dominion of the savage and the wild beasts, and in converting it into fields smiling with plentiful harvests of golden grain, and dotting it with comfortable and elegant homes of civilized life. Gen. Clark, for whom this county was named, was of Scotch-Irish blood.

As to the first white settlement in Clark County there is some confusion, but from a tradition among the Indians it is probable that a French trading post existed at a very early date near the confluence of Buck Creek with Mad River at the western limits of the city of Springfield, mention of which is made in “Imlay’s America” in an account of the explorations of Christopher Gist,

the agent of the so-called Ohio Company, the statement that "Mr. Gist, in his explorations in 1753, visited the French fort, a mere trading post with a stockade. By him the stream was called Mad Creek, and is now called Mad River." There is also a not very well-authenticated report that Col. James Smith, as he was called, was captured by the Indians and journeyed with them through this region about 1760, and that there were then in the Mad River Valley plentiful herds of elk and buffalo.

The very first permanent settlement made in Clark County was, no doubt, that made by John Paul, who, more than a century since, somewhere in the eighties of the last century, and not long after the acknowledgment by Great Britain of American independence, crossed the Ohio River at the point where Cincinnati now stands, and after the burial of his father, who was killed and scalped by the Indians, journeyed with a brother and sister to and fixed his lifetime home at the forks of Honey Creek, in what is now Bethel Township. His daring spirit of enterprise and pertinacious adherence to his purpose in traveling an immense wilderness to dwell afar from the habitations of civilized men, among the Bedouins of America, for the Shawnee village of Chinchina still existed in the neighborhood, would argue him to have been of Scotch-Irish blood, but for want of evidence we cannot claim him.

But the undoubted second permanent settlement in Clark County was by genuine Scotch-Irish—David Lowry and Jonathan Donnel—who first came with a surveying party under Israel Ludlow, who laid off all the lands between the Miami Rivers into sections of six hundred and forty acres, which were usually called Congress lands, in distinction from those lands which were issued to Virginia officers and soldiers of the revolution (in patents of irregular dimensions) in all that region lying between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and known as the Virginia Military Land District. This party came to the vicinity of the present village of Enon in the summer of 1795, and remained a day or two, during which time Lowry and Donnel crossed Mad River and made an examination of the lands on the north side of that stream. A writing from which I have extracted the above information tells of "the rich, alluvial soil into which their feet sunk over their shoes as they walked. The majestic trees which stood thick upon the ground furnished a continuous shade, and they passed over the broad bottom land to the rising ground where Donnel's Creek breaks through the hills into the bottom lands of Mad River. They wandered along the margin

of the hills extending east, where they beheld for the first time the beautiful springs of clear water from which they afterward drank so many years of their lives. They became so highly pleased with the delightful scenery in its wild and uncultivated state that they both determined, if possible, to make it their future home."

In the fall of the same year they both returned and made their several settlements at or near the mouth of Donnel's Creek, so named by Lowry for his friend and companion, building their cabins of log in the primitive style so familiar to the older people here assembled. For the information of younger people who may not have seen such structures I take the liberty to extract from an old book which I have in my possession, printed by J. R. Crain in Springfield in the year 1840, and called the "Log Cabin Song Book," the following lines:

I love the rough log cabin:
It tells of olden time,
Where a hardy and an honest class
Of freemen in their prime
First left their father's peaceful home,
Where all was joy and rest,
With their axes on their shoulders,
And sallied for the West.

Of logs they built a sturdy pile,
With slabs they roofed it o'er;
With wooden latch and hinges
They hung the clumsy door.
And for the little window lights,
In size two feet by two,
They used such sash as could be got
In regions that were new.

The chimney was composed of slats,
Well interlined with clay,
Forming a sight we seldom see
In this a later day.
And here, on stones for firedogs,
A rousing fire was made,
While round it sat a hardy crew
With none to make afraid.

Of the family of David Lowry, there are yet in this county his son, R. Mitchell Lowry and his grandsons, W. D. Lowry and James E. Lowry, all living at or near the place of settlement of their ancestor. I do not know that any of Jonathan Donnel's descendants are still living here.

With the exception of a location in Mad River Township by Krebs and Brown in 1796, which was afterward abandoned, the next settlement, and which as a permanent one we will call the third, was made by James Galloway, a Scotch-Irish blacksmith, in 1798, in Mad River Township, which was followed by the arrival before many years of quite a number of the same race in the same neighborhood.

The next settlement in order was by John Humphreys and the celebrated Indian fighter, Simon Kenton, who came in 1799 with James Demint, Philip Jarbo, William Ward, John Richards, and William Moore, who erected a blockhouse for defense from the Indians, just west of this city, near Mad River. Of them my information is that Humphreys, Kenton, Demint, Ward, and Moore were Scotch-Irish.

John Humphreys was born in County Tyrone, in Ireland, in 1764, and came to this country in 1789, and settled first in Greenbrier County, Va. In 1790 he married a Miss Jane Ward, and removed to Mason County, Ky., in 1793, and in 1799 he again removed to, and settled upon, Mad River about two or three miles above Springfield, and died in 1857, at the age of ninety-three years. He was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian Church when it was organized in Springfield in the year 1819. He was the head of a large family, leaving at his death, surviving him, six sons and two daughters, fifty-five grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren. There are still living here of his descendants the well-known business man, J. Alexander Humphreys; Adelaide, wife of the prominent manufacturer, Robert Johnson, himself of Scotch-Irish extraction, as will appear farther along; James Humphreys and Miss Phœbe Humphreys, children of William Humphreys, one of his sons; and Mrs. Emma Leshner, daughter of James Humphreys, another of his sons. Mrs. Leshner lives at the old homestead north of Springfield. At the time Mr. Humphreys settled in this county there were frequent alarms on account of the Indians; and on one occasion, at their approach, Mrs. Humphreys (her husband being away from home) had great difficulty in getting her young children into the only place of safety, the blockhouse already spoken of.

Gen. Simon Kenton, the famous Indian fighter, and the friend and companion of Daniel Boone, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, some say in Culpepper County, and others in Fauquier County, Va., April 3, 1755; and died near Bellefontaine April 29, 1836. I am not about to write an extended notice of him, for his fame through-

out the West, like that of Boone, is familiar as household words, but only in so far as necessary mention is made of him as a resident of Clark County. Only about a year after he came here, in the year 1800, as near as can be now ascertained, he erected at Lagonda the first grist mill in this county, about a mile and a half from where the courthouse now is, so that our thriving suburb was begun before Springfield was laid out. The mill was constructed of logs, was only eighteen feet square, with a puncheon floor and clap-board roof. The machinery, which, except the bolting apparatus, was propelled by water power, was of the simplest kind, and home-made. Customers, when their wheat had been ground to flour, were required to carry it up a ladder to the bolting room, and there bolt it for themselves, turning the bolting cloth by a winch. He sold the mill in 1814 to Col. William Ward, of Urbana, from which time Kenton's connection with the history of Clark County ceased; and the mill was purchased of Ward the same year by William Beesley and Nicholas Prickett, who added a saw mill and a carding and fulling mill; all of which in 1830 passed into the ownership of Jeremiah Warder, who improved the water power which eventually became the basis from which has grown up, under the energy and foresight of his son, Benjamin Warder, and his partners, Ross Mitchell, Gen. A. S. Bushnell, and John J. Glessner, the immense Lagonda Harvester Works, which have no superior in their line anywhere.

It is a fact worthy of mention that the city of Springfield rests almost entirely upon Scotch-Irish lands; for James Demint, a Scotch-Irishman, had surveyed for himself, in the year 1801, a town site of which the four corners, including the site of the courthouse, the east and west county buildings, and the soldiers' monument constituted the public square and the center of the same—a town site whose magnificent dimensions consisted of the following-named streets—to wit, Main (now Columbia), Limestone, North, East (now Spring), South (now Main), and West (now Market, or rather, as again recently changed, Fountain Avenue). Demint's plat terminated at the section line about one hundred feet south of what is now Main Street, at which point commenced the tract of Archibald Lowry, another Scotch-Irishman, upon whose lands almost the whole of the south part of the city is situated.

It is not so very many years since the double log cabin of James Demint, which occupied very nearly the site of the northern school building, was removed to make way for the Springfield Female Sem-

inary, a Presbyterian institution, which in its time was torn down to give place to the present handsome structure which, as did Demint's cabin, stands in a line with the center of Limestone Street, thus apparently blocking up the further progress of the street.

An early resident of Springfield has often told me of the exceeding natural beauty of the town site. Buck Creek, a much larger stream than now, was known as the East Fork of Mad River, and after passing through the prairie or low ground in the northeast part of the city, broke through the solid limestone rock at about where Spring Street now is, leaving beautiful cliffs on either side, which, before the quarrying drill and pick had disturbed them, were covered with clambering vines and wild flowers, and crowned with the evergreen cedar trees. On the south, Mill Run, after coming through another prairie, threw its splashing waters in a beautiful cascade over the cliffs into Buck Creek, while under the shelving rock over which its waters poured were two delightful springs, one of sulphur and the other chalybeate, within twenty feet of each other. The high hill upon which East High Street was located was a promontory that thrust itself forward into the very sea of prairie grass which rose and fell like watery billows under every passing breeze. "And here," he regretfully exclaimed, "upon such a beautiful spot, they proceeded to build a very ugly town." Simon Kenton, I have been told, suggested the name of Springfield for the future town, on account of the abundance of springs which flowed from every hillside and every rocky crevice. Why should not such a city, laid out by Scotch-Irish, named by a Scotch-Irish pioneer, and given its first impetus by Scotch-Irishmen, be a suitable place in which to hold a session of such a Congress as this?

Among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in this county was James Foley, who, in the year 1805, being then a young man twenty-six years of age, came from Virginia and settled upon the waters of Buck Creek, within the present limits of Moorefield Township. He was one of eighteen brothers and sisters, eleven of whom settled in this county, forming by the intermarriage of themselves and their children one of the most widely known family connections in this region of country. He was a captain in the War of 1812; was one of the first commissioners of Clark County, and also for two terms a member of the State Legislature. I have not been able to obtain a list of the family complete, although his brothers, William, John, Thomas, Stephen, and Absalom, were all well known, and all of whom, except Stephen, died in this county. Absalom lived to an

old age, and was universally known as Uncle Ab Foley. Captain or, as he was generally called, Col. James Foley died October 5, 1863, aged 84 years, and was at the time of his death the largest land owner in Clark County, being the possessor of about 3,000 acres of admirably situated lands. The sword which he carried in the war is now in the possession of ex-Sheriff James Foley, one of his grandsons.

Among the most influential families of Scotch-Irish ancestry in this county are the Stewarts. In the year 1661 or 1662 Robert Stewart removed from near Glasgow, Scotland, to the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, to escape the persecutions of the Solemn League and Covenant Presbyterians. His grandson Samuel, with a large family, emigrated to America in the year 1785, settling near Harrisburg, Pa. His son Samuel was born in Ireland in 1733; was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Nancy Templeton, and his second a Miss Calhoun, by whom he had eight children. He died in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1803. He was a large and very strong man, and from his dark complexion and other characteristics was known as "Fighting Black Sam Stewart." His oldest son, Robert, was a prominent lawyer of Harrisburg; was a strong supporter of Gen. Jackson, and died just after the second election of the old Scotch-Irish fighter in 1832.

Of the other children of Black Sam Stewart, Samuel came to what is now Green Township in this county, in 1806, his wife being Elizabeth Elder, of Scotch-Irish stock, whom he married in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1807. He was captain of a company in Col. Finley's regiment in the War of 1812, and was at Hull's surrender at Detroit. The only one of the family now living in this county is Nancy T., who married a distant relative—Joseph C. Stewart—and is the mother of the late well-known Limestone Street business man, James D. Stewart, and Robert Stewart, now of the J. D. Stewart grocery firm.

Another of the sons of Black Sam—viz., James B. Stewart—shortly after his father's death came to Butler County, O., where he married Miss Annie Beatty, and afterward settled in Greene Township, and died in 1828. Of his children, only two are now living in Clark County. One of them, John B. Stewart, owns and lives upon part of his father's farm; and Susan, who married Henry Cozier, now lives in this city on Yellow Springs Street. John and A. B. Cozier are her sons.

John T. Stewart, another of the brothers, came to Greene Town-

ship as it now is in the autumn of 1806. He was married to Miss Ann Elder in 1815, and died April 16, 1850, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died September 24, 1880, aged eighty-two years. He was the first Clerk of Greene Township, and the first Clerk of the Presbyterian Church of Clifton; was a Justice of the Peace from 1813 to 1835, and served one term under the old Constitution of Ohio as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Of his family, Juliana, relict of David Anderson, was born December 26, 1815, and lives at 92 Clifton Street, in this city; Capt. Perry Stewart, born June 6, 1818, married Rhoda A. Wheeler October 15, 1844, and has always lived in Greene Township. He served the public in the years that are gone acceptably as Commissioner of the county and as Representative in the Fifty-eighth General Assembly of Ohio. During the "late unpleasantness" (as it is considered polite to call it in a mixed assembly) he was captain of Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment O. V. I., attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Anybody in Clark County that does not know the public-spirited Capt. Perry Stewart is not well informed about his neighbors.

Elder R. Stewart was born in this county in 1821; married Miss Rachel Jacoby in 1846, who died in Springfield and was buried in Fern Cliff Cemetery, after which he removed to Salt Lake City to live with his children, who preceded him there. He has one daughter here, Nancy G., wife of Lee B. Cory.

Samuel Stewart was born in this county March 26, 1823; married Mary A. Marshall December 12, 1848, and removed to Hardin County, of which he was at one time Commissioner. The only representative of his family now in this county is the genial Chase Stewart, Prosecuting Attorney of this county, and Secretary of the general local Committee of Arrangements for the Scotch-Irish Congress.

Charles Stewart was born July 17, 1825; was married to Miss Isabel Nicholas February 16, 1854, by whom he had one son, John A. Stewart. Charles married for his second wife, on March 23, 1865, Jessie Matteson, who was born October 28, 1844, in Earrol, Scotland. He has always taken a large degree of interest in agricultural affairs, and has served for quite a number of years in the various offices of President, Secretary, and Director of the Clark County Agricultural Society.

Another of the brothers of this family, James M. Stewart, was born March 30, 1828; married Miss Rebecca Jacoby, of Greene

County, October 19, 1854; and is now Probate Judge of that county.

Thomas E. Stewart was born September 29, 1830; married Delilah A. Marshall, of Greene County, November 16, 1858; and is now living in Greene Township in this county, one mile north of Clifton. He served as first lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth O. V. I., during the late war.

Oscar N. Stewart, born February 5, 1833, married Miss Rachel Nicholson January 28, 1862, now lives near Plattsburg, in Harmony Township, where he owns a large body of land. He served in Capt. Philip Kershner's Company E, of the Sixteenth O. V. I., in the war for the Union.

William C. Stewart, born October 27, 1835, was married to Miss Lizzie F. Sellars September 9, 1880. He owns and lives on the home farm in Greene Township.

David E. Stewart, who belongs to another branch of said family, a substantial and well-known farmer, lives in Greene Township. Finney Stewart, a brother of David, and many years a Justice of the Peace, has removed to Greene County.

It will be observed that I have not followed this family into the third generation of residents in this county. Their name is legion, and life is short.

There is also another family of the same race quite largely represented in Greene Township, descended from Robert Elder, Sr., who came from Dauphin County, Pa., in 1813. He died in 1825, leaving a number of descendants, children and grandchildren, about whom I have no *data*, except that George Elder,* of said township; David Elder, hardware merchant of this city; and Robert N. Elder, living near Selma, and at present one of the Board of Commissioners of this county, are among the number of them.

James Kelly, born in Scotland, and whose father was born in Ireland, came to the colonies and married before the Revolutionary War; and, having served in that war as a patriot soldier, removed to Kentucky with his family, and in the year 1810 came to what is now Greene Township with his wife and family of eight sons and four daughters. Six of his sons served in the War of 1812. He has been long dead, but his widow lived to the great age of 97 years. Of his descendants now living here I have knowledge only of William Kelly, Mahala Kelly, Mrs. Sparrow, Mrs. John Hutch-

* George Elder has been recently nominated by the Republicans, and will undoubtedly be elected representative in the state Legislature.

inson, and our able, enterprising, and public-spirited fellow-citizen whose name has been identified for many years with the manufacturing interests of this city, and who has contributed as much as any other man to its growth and prosperity—viz., the Hon. Oliver S. Kelley, ex-Mayor of Springfield, and who with his two sons, Oliver W. and Edwin S., is still largely interested here in manufacturing and other business.

The family of Blacks is a large one residing mainly in Pike Township, in this county; and if my information is correct, their progenitor, Samuel Black, was born of Scotch parentage near Londonderry, Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1744. Of this family, a number settled in Pike Township from 1808 to 1811. Although acquainted with a number of this family, I have not been familiar with or able to obtain any accurate information concerning their settlement in this county; but it being one of the most prominent and influential families in the western part of the county, I here make this general mention of them.

In Pleasant Township a Scotch-Irish pioneer by the name of Archibald McConkey settled in the year 1805, and became the head of quite a large connection through his descendants and their marriage into other families. Of this family, Nathan M. McConkey, a grandson of Archibald McConkey, entered into the Union service in 1862, as first lieutenant of Company G, Ninety-fourth O. V. I., serving under Rosecrans and under Sherman in his march to the sea, and was mustered out as senior captain of his regiment at the grand review in Washington in 1865. He was also afterward a Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner, and a member of the Ohio Legislature. Enos N. McConkey, still residing in Pleasant Township, is one of the family, as is also Milton McConkey, our present efficient county recorder.

Rev. Robert Miller was born in Prince George County, Maryland, on the 19th of August, 1767; his father, David Miller, was born in America of Scotch parentage on his father's side, and a mixture of English and Scotch-Irish parentage on his mother's side; his paternal grandparents, Robert and Elizabeth, having come from Scotland in 1738, and his maternal grandmother being a Scotch-Irish woman, whose maiden name was Swain, sometimes in Ulster spelled Swayne. His father died in 1778, a continental soldier in the Revolutionary War. After arriving at manhood Robert married and removed first to Rockingham County, Va., and in 1797 to Fleming County, Ky., where, in order to get rid of the evils of

slavery, he set free his slaves, giving bond to keep them off the township, and from thence emigrated to Champaign County (now Moorefield Township in this county) in 1812, where he remained, carrying on a large farm and preaching whenever opportunity offered. Having been ordained as a Methodist preacher by Bishop Asbury in 1802, to use his own language, "I now began in my plain manner to cry aloud against wickedness of all kinds, such as swearing, Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, and above all the abominable practice of holding our fellow-creatures in bondage." No wonder he could not remain in Kentucky. A writer has said of him: "As a preacher he was clear, incisive, and forcible in his utterance, and famous throughout this part of Ohio for his quaint and graphic illustrations. Many stories are told by early settlers of his peculiar gift and power in the pulpit, for none of which have we space in our record." I have a large collection of such stories, which, if told to my auditors, would be sufficient proof, without any further evidence, of his having a share of Scotch-Irish blood in his veins. On his deathbed in 1834, having felt the fires of persecution (no doubt partly owing to his Scotch-Irish or Scotch pertinacity, which is the same thing), he directed to be placed upon his tombstone the simple epitaph, "Let me alone;" and there it stands to-day, in the little quiet Moorefield churchyard, a striking indication of his mental characteristics. One story I may be allowed. Just before he died he said, in all the solemnity of his earnest, straightforward utterance, and with all the energy of his indomitable stick-to-ativeness, "I am going to heaven straight as a shingle;" putting one in mind of the story of "Old Hickory," who having in his last days united with the Presbyterian Church, and announced his intention of trying to lead a Christian life, one of his neighbors said: "Well, if the General *has* made up his mind to go to heaven, nothing in the world can keep him out."

My grandfather left a large family, and his descendants in Clark, Champaign, and Logan Counties are numerous. Three of his sons and two of his daughters lie buried in this county, and two of his sons (Reuben, who was my father, and Milton M.) were local Methodist preachers, and in their day men of considerable prominence. But four of his descendants, heads of families, of the name of Miller now live in this neighborhood—viz., Robert and M. M. Miller, farmers of Moorefield Township; Robert N. Miller, Sheriff of Champaign County; and myself. There are but few more to bear the name—to wit, the children of my brother, Dr. D. B. Mil-

ler, late of Covington, Ky., deceased; my brother, Henry R. Miller, of Keokuk, Ia.; and Capt. Joseph N. Miller, of the United States Navy, and my cousin, David S. Miller, of Upper Sandusky, O.; while on the other hand the descendants of the hardy pioneer through the female branches are too many for me to give an account of, even if it were right for me to inflict my family history upon my hearers. The account which I have given shows on what a slender thread hangs *my* right to stand in this notable assemblage, but I suspect it is quite as good as that of many another.

Another of the early families of this county are the Hagans, of Mad River Township, concerning whom and other early Scotch-Irish settlers I subjoin a brief note addressed to me by the Hon. F. M. Hagan, ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this district, as follows:

Dear Sir: If I had time to recollect the facts, I could provide you some interesting and useful material for your forthcoming address as to the Scotch-Irish settlement partly in Mad River Township, of this county, and partly in the adjoining Bath Township, of Greene County. The settlement was quite a large one, consisting of about all the pioneers of that region. At a very early date the Muddy Run or Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church was founded, and for about forty years was maintained by that element, growing to be at one time the second best Church in numbers in Miami Presbytery, but second to none in energy and efficiency.

Among those pioneer Scotch-Irish were the Galloways (Thomas Galloway, the progenitor); the Shellabargers, Scotch-Irish on the maternal side, of which stock came the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger (former member of Congress from this Congressional district, now of Washington, D. C.), who was born in Mad River Township; Arthur Johnson and Teddy Johnson, both of whom were original settlers, and the father of whom lived to be one hundred years of age (I, then a boy, having seen him at the age of one hundred); the Colliers and many others, descendants of all of whom are still found in that locality, and constitute the principal population to-day.

My own grandfather, Denny Hagan, and his wife came from North Ireland in 1794, both being of Scotch-Irish blood, and first settled in Pennsylvania, coming to Mad River Township in 1815, where they lived for many years and where they died, leaving their descendants, John, James, and Hugh Hagan, my father. Hugh Hagan and James Hagan were quite prominent members of the Presbyterian Church referred to, and more than sixty years ago purchased the tracts of land in Mad River Township which they cultivated many years, James Hagan dying in 1870 and my father in 1879. John B. Hagan, well-known to Springfield people as a teacher and lawyer, and for his services in the war of the rebellion, but who died many years ago, was a son of James Hagan.

Regretting that I cannot give you fuller and more interesting *data*, but hoping that these disjointed notes may be of some little use to you, I remain,

Yours truly,

F. M. HAGAN.

I may add to the above the statement that Judge Hagan has living in this city a brother, E. O. Hagan, Esq., his partner in the practice of the law, and a sister, Mrs. Harry Sykes.

I have also a very interesting letter from Smith McArthur, of New Carlisle, a grandson of ex-Gov. McArthur; giving his lineage on the paternal side of the house, but overlooking the maternal side, from which he draws his Irish blood. It is too long for me to transcribe entire, but I copy a few extracts as follows:

Dear Sir: I have neglected until now to request that my name be registered among the Scotch-Irish. I hope to be able to attend the meeting to be held in your city this month.

On my father's side my lineage was as follows: My great-grandfather and mother were natives of the Highlands of Scotland, and were born in County Breadalbane. My great-grandmother was of the Campbell clan, illustrious in Scottish history. They immigrated to America about 1770. My grandfather, Duncan McArthur, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., January 14, 1772. My grandmother was born in Scotland, her maiden name being McDonald, a relative of the famous "Marshal McDonald." My father, James McDonald McArthur, was born at Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, O., in 1808. The writer, Smith McArthur, was born at Westfall, Pickaway County, O., in 1836, being brought by his parents to Clark County, O., the same year, and has resided there ever since.

The remainder of the letter is directed to an account of his grandfather, Duncan McArthur, whose name as the founder, in connection with Gen. Nathaniel Massie, of Chillicothe, in the year 1796, as a colonel and general in the U. S. Army, as a member of the State Legislature, of the United States Congress, as Governor of the state, and as Indian Commissioner is familiar to all. The writer omitted to mention that Gov. McArthur owned large bodies of land in Harmony Township, in this county, on which his son James settled in 1836, and where he died, as did also the mother of Smith, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction.

I have another letter quite too long for insertion here from Miss Mary Businger, of German Township, giving an account of early times in Clark County. Her grandmother's maiden name was Rebecca Henry. She was the daughter of Philip and Jane Henry, of Guernsey County. Her father was born in Ireland of Scotch parentage, and emigrated to America in the early part of this century. Rebecca was married to John Dear, of Culpepper County, Va., in 1834; and they came to German Township, in Clark County, in 1837, where Mr. Dear bought a farm of about two hundred acres of land.

The writer of the letter says: "Within a radius of twenty miles,

some fifty years ago, there were only three Scotch families: the McGowans, of Eagle City Mills; Joseph Myers, whose mother was a sister of Hugh, Duncan, and Colin McDonald, of Urbana; and my grandmother, Rebecca Henry Dear. There is one thing that surprises me, and that is the great number of people who claim to be of Scotch origin, and especially of Scotch-Irish *pioneer* ancestry."

Well, I myself think some things surprising; but the most surprising thing to me is the perfect unconsciousness with which one half-breed will turn up the nose in disdain at another half-breed. I hope my fair correspondent will make the reflection that if a family of pure Scotch or Scotch-Irish extraction has lived in this country a generation or two, and does not get a little mixed in its blood, it will not be because there is any law forbidding matrimony. I wish I had space for all of this letter, which is well-written, and spicy enough to be read in full, but I must refrain.

Before leaving the roll of the earlier settlers I call attention to the fact that Jonathan Donnel, when he came to this country in 1795, brought with him a young brother only eight years of age, James Donnel, who in his young manhood engaged in flatboating down the Miami River from Dayton, and through the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and gained such a start in life as to enable him to become quite a land owner in Springfield and Harmony Townships. Mrs. Lewis Huffman, a daughter of his, is still living at an advanced age on South Limestone Street, in this city. Two grandsons, Ed and Will Donnel, are also living here. In addition to these, Thomas Boyd and Mrs. Jane Coss, of this city; and James D. Boyd and his sister Emma, of Harmony Township, are descendants of James Donnel through their mother, Mrs. Jesse Boyd, who, with her husband, have lately died.

The Christie family was from the North of Ireland, and settled first in Londonderry, N. H. There Deacon Jesse Christie was born in 1739, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and in his seventy-eighth year came with his son to the village of Springfield in 1817. They came in wagons to Pittsburg; there took a flatboat to Cincinnati, and by wagon from there to their new home. Maj. Robert Christie died in the prime of life August 22, 1823, and on January 22 of the following year his father was buried with military honors and laid by his son Robert in the old graveyard on Columbia Street. Robert Christie left a widow with six children (three daughters and three sons), four of whom remained in Springfield—viz., James S., Jesse, Mary (married to Louis Bancroft), and Sarah

(married first to — Woodward, and after his death to John D. Nichols). The first golden wedding celebrated in this city was by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bancroft, and afterward the brothers (Jesse and James), shared a like privilege, an event seldom occurring three times in the same family. James S. and Jesse were faithful elders in the Presbyterian Church for many years. Mrs. Bancroft identified herself with the Universalist Church, and Mrs. Nichols became one of the charter members of the First Congregational Church, of this city. Of this family, only two survive: Mrs. Nichols, eighty-five years of age, now with a daughter in Cincinnati; and Robert, aged eighty-three years, who resides with a daughter in Baltimore, Md. There are, however, representatives of the family living here, in the person of Robert C. Woodward, superintendent of the Warder Public Library; Miss Mary Christie, whose father having married a Lowry makes her on both sides Scotch-Irish; P. E. Bancroft, the veteran hatter and furrier; Lafayette and Oscar Bancroft and their children; the children of Leonidas Bancroft; and Edward P. Christie, so long connected with the New Champion Company, and now with the Leffel Water Wheel Works.

One of our pioneer families is of the clan of "gentle Johnstones," so called in Scottish verse and story, translated to the North of Ireland. James Johnson, Sr., and his wife were both natives of Ulster, and settled upon a farm south of Springfield in the year 1827 or thereabouts. He was an influential man in his day and generation, and died full of years, leaving quite a large family behind him, of whom are now living here: James, the master builder, and former postmaster of this city, who has probably erected more buildings in this city than any one else; Robert, one of the founders of the New Champion Reaper Works, and still a prominent manufacturer and otherwise actively engaged in the business affairs of this city; Isaac and John H., who are among the best known of our citizens; Mrs. Hezekiah Kershner, Mrs. Margaret Reid, Mrs. Albert Tuttle, and Miss Belle Johnson. There are also living here a large number of his descendants in the third generation, too numerous to mention in detail, but one of whom is a leading lawyer and the present Mayor of our goodly city, James Johnson, Jr., with whom, through his eloquent address of welcome, you have all been made acquainted. This family is of as pure Ulster blood as any in the county.

Another of the Johnson families is that of George, who was born in County Tyrone in 1819, settled in this city in 1849, and still lives here at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He reared a family

of three children, of whom two are still living here—viz., Mrs. James W. Hall and William Johnson, one of the proprietors of the P. P. Mast Buggy Co.

There is now present, as one of the regular attendants upon the sessions of this Congress, an old, time-honored resident of this county for sixty years, but who was born about six miles from Giant's Causeway in August, 1798. Honest old Matthew Anderson, in his ninety-fifth year, is still hale and vigorous, and can be seen every Sunday morning driving his carriage, with his daughters who still live with him sitting behind him, into the city to attend divine service at the United Presbyterian Church, in which he had a birth-right. His wife died May 26, 1875, on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. He had seven children, of whom only the daughters mentioned above, and one son, Joseph B., now live in this county. His oldest son, John, is now here from Huntsville, Ala., in attendance upon these sessions. May the good Lord grant him a round one hundred years as the least of his span of life!

The first brick grist mill ever erected in this county was so done for Robert Rodgers, a man of Scotch-Irish descent, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Beaver Creek, about one mile northwest of the little village of Harmony, but in Springfield Township. He was the father of seven children, one of whom (John C., who lived the largest part of his life at the old homestead of his father, near the mill, and who was a most highly esteemed farmer, known and respected in this and adjoining counties for his great-heartedness and sterling integrity of character) died a few years ago at an advanced age. The writer of this had much to do with John Rodgers, who was often, for the reasons above stated, selected to administer upon estates; and as a lawyer and in official capacity I knew him well, and take pleasure in bearing personal testimony to his worth. He left some children behind him, one of whom, Robert T., still lives at the old homestead.

Another of his sons, William A. Rodgers, was one of the brightest minds of our good old Buckeye state. He was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1809; studied law with John Kennedy, of Pittsburgh; commenced the practice of law in Springfield in 1834; was sent as a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention which nominated William Henry Harrison for the Presidency of 1839; took an active part in the campaign of 1840; being an antislavery man, he coöperated with the Free Soil party in 1848; and notwithstanding this subdivision of the Second Judicial District, consisting of

Clark, Greene, Clinton, and Warren Counties, was overwhelmingly Whig in politics, he was elected, without regard to party, the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in said subdivision, under the new Constitution of the state, which established an elective judiciary. He resigned on account of failing health in 1855, and died in May of the same year. He was endowed with a brilliant intellect and with remarkable powers of analysis. He possessed a sparkling wit, was a logician of high order, and his eloquence was rich and impressive. He was a very learned lawyer, possessed a fine literary taste, and had unusually large and varied acquirements in science and *belles-lettres*. As he came into harmony with the Republican party at its organization, had he lived, Morrison R. Waite might never have been Chief Justice of the United States.

The mill of Robert Rodgers, above spoken of, was burned in 1840, rebuilt the same year, and continues to this day as the mill of Justin Redmond.

Somewhere about the time he came to this county—that is, in the thirties—Dr. Robert Rodgers, a nephew of the miller, came to Springfield and entered upon the practice of medicine, and almost at once, as it were, became successful, being for many years the leading doctor in this county. He was a man of fine acquirements in his profession, of very earnest character, of very urbane deportment, and hence was gladly welcomed everywhere to the sick chamber. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and died a few years ago at an advanced age. He had a family of four sons and two daughters (Dr. John H., Isaac W., Richard H., James G., Frances, and Sadie), all of whom are still living here, except the last named, who died a short time ago. The Doctor is a leading physician, and the other three sons are actively engaged in manufacturing in this city.

William, brother of Dr. Robert Rodgers, came to this city at or about the same time as did his brother, and is still living here, having been identified with the business as a merchant and banker of Springfield for half a century.

Richard Rodgers, another brother of the Doctor, came here some years later, and was an active business man for years; was at one time postmaster, but has been dead for a good many years, leaving behind him one son (George), who still lives and is engaged in business here. The Rev. James L. Rodgers came here at a later date, and was for years Principal of the Springfield Female Seminary spoken of above.

In this connection I take the liberty to mention the name of the Hon. George H. Frey, who is related by marriage to some of the branches of the Rodgers family, and who is much better known to the Scotch-Irish from abroad than I am, as he has been a member of your Society almost from the beginning. Mr. Frey has not much of a Scotch-Irish name, which he derives from that friend and companion of Sir William Johnson, British Agent in the Mohawk Valley, Hendrick Frey, who was of such distinction in the border life of that day as to be immortalized by Cooper in one of the "Leather Stocking" tales of the pioneers, under the name of Maj. Hartman. You who would have a pen picture of Mr. Frey's progenitor, read, if you have not, and if you have, reread that novel, and as Capt. Cuttle says, "When found make a note on't." Mr. Frey came here early in the forties, and has always been one of our most prominent citizens, serving the people as member of the School Board, Water Works Trustee, and County Commissioner. On the maternal side he is of the blood of the Calhouns, which fully recommends itself. The second brick grist mill ever erected in Clark County (what fellows those Scotch-Irish were to build mills, if only to grind oatmeal!) was so done by Samuel and James Barnett in 1841 on Buck Creek, just east of Limestone Street, in the place where stands the present mill of Warder & Barnett.

The Barnett ancestors came from the North of Ireland about 1755, and settled near Harrisburg, Pa. James Barnett and his wife, Lavinia, located south of New Carlisle in 1832, and removed to Springfield in 1838. One of his sons, Jacob A., after years passed in sugar making in Louisiana, returned to this city, and is now living on North Limestone Street.

Samuel Barnett and his wife, Mary, and an older brother of James, came to Springfield in 1841. Together they purchased Judge Perrin's water power, and the same year constructed the present hydraulic which has added so largely to the prosperity of Springfield, and built that mill. I well remember it, as it seemed a large undertaking, the hydraulic (or race, as it was called) being about a mile and a half in length; and as my father made the survey and superintended the construction of it, and at night while doing so spent hours by the light of a tallow dip in making his calculations (I believe he calculated his own logarithms), it was well impressed upon my mind. The original mill burned down twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the present structure was erected by the firm of Warder & Barnett. William A., son of Samuel Barnett, is

now half owner of the same, and has been constantly engaged in business there for forty-eight years. Samuel Barnett was a United Presbyterian, and James simply a Presbyterian.

Among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Moorefield Township was Hugh Wilson, who came there with his brother in the year 1830, and operated a grist mill until about the year 1851, when he came to Springfield and entered the banking business as one of the Directors of the old Springfield (now First National) Bank. He left two sons and one daughter, the latter the wife of Jacob A. Barnett, of whom I have before spoken. Moses lives on a farm near the city, and William S. Wilson, formerly County Treasurer, is at present President of the Springfield Savings Bank, and member of the Board of Public Affairs of this city.

Robert Thompson, now living in the western part of the city, was born near "Giant's Causeway" in 1815; came to the United States when a young man, and, in the spring of 1841 removed to a farm in Pleasant Valley, Mad River Township. He removed to Springfield in 1849, and engaged in the grocery business and in the manufacture of tallow candles. He has a daughter, Annie, living, and a son, James B., who is well known to most of our citizens.

In the year 1846 came to Springfield a then young man, and still a young man as he says, born in Ulster; and engaged in the dry goods business at the southeast corner of Main and Market Streets, then called "Murdock's Corner." I was then but a young lad, but I soon learned to know the genial young Scotch-Irishman, who was so pleasant and affable in manners that he speedily won a large trade, and was generally so well liked that he always went by the name of "Bob." He afterward went to Philadelphia and engaged in business there with such success that he years since retired and now lives in Scranton, Pa. All old Springfield people now know that I refer to Mr. Robert Black, who is here in attendance upon the sessions of this Congress. Within a few years thereafter successively arrived here his brothers, Andrew C., William, and Samuel Black. Great, big-hearted Andrew C. Black died but recently, but during his life his name was identified with every measure having for its object the public weal. He built, in 1868, the first opera house erected in this city, and maintained it for years more to the city's interest than for his own. Many members of this Congress knew him and will hear with sadness of his sudden demise. William M. and Samuel S., are still engaged in business

here, and both have the same general characteristics as their brothers already named.

Three brothers, James, John, and George Reid, came to this county in the year 1803. John and George were both bachelors, but James left a family of two sons and one daughter—viz., George H., James A., and Sallie J. Reid. The sons are well-known farmers, and George H. especially is a prominent citizen, being at present a member of the Clark County Board of Elections, a highly responsible position under our Australian ballot system.

John Funston was a pioneer Scotch-Irishman of Greene Township, and his grandson is now a member of Congress from Kansas.

Samuel Brown, Samuel McCullough, and George McCullough are among the early settlers of Greene Township.

John Alexander was one of the original settlers in Mad River Township, and was, I think, nearly the first if not the first, member of the State Legislature from this county.

Matthew, Robert, John, James, and David Ballentine made a settlement at an early date in German Township.

One of the earliest residents of Springfield was Alexander Ramsey, who settled on the old town plat near the courthouse. He was a master builder, and moved late in life to Detroit, where he and his wife both died. One of his sons, Alexander Ramsey, is now the publisher of a newspaper at Cheboygan, Mich. Other pioneers of the city of Springfield were John Dallas; Thomas Moore; Joseph Davidson, who is the father of Mrs. S. N. Schaeffer; Daniel Hunter; James Cooper; and Samuel Cooper, whose daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Grove, still resides in her father's old home on Clifton Street.

Another family of Reids of Scotch-Irish stock came to this county at an early date. It consisted of one sister and three brothers, Adam, Charles, and John, the latter of whom is still living at the age of ninety-one years. Captain William Reid, who had command of a company during the civil war, is a son of Adam Reid. He has been of assistance to me in furnishing some of the *data* for this paper. The sister spoken of above married Andrew Rea, and died long ago, leaving a number of children, of whom there are still living here Mrs. Anna Dalrymple and William Rea, the universally known *attaché* of our fire department and the superintendent of the fire telegraph system.

Judge James L. Torbert was born in 1796 and came to this city in 1824. His grandfather emigrated from Ulster to Pennsylvania

during the colonial period. Judge Torbert was a graduate of Princeton College, and came first to Warren County, and from there to Springfield to teach and study law. One of the primitive seminaries of learning here was on the southeast corner of Market and North Streets, and consisted of two rooms, in one of which my father taught the ordinary English branches and mathematics, and in the other Mr. Torbert taught the languages. After practicing the law until in middle life, he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served until, under the new Constitution; said office became elective. Judge Torbert, being opposed to an elective judiciary, declined to become a candidate for election to that office. His family consisted of James L., who also became a lawyer and died in early life, but left behind him an excellent record in his profession for so young a man; Edward P., still living here, and well known from having served for several terms as clerk of the courts of this county; and four daughters, Harriet, long deceased, Emma, Mary P., and Lida K.

One of the well-known pioneer citizens of this county, of Scotch-Irish stock, is Thomas C. Busbey, whose sons are widely known in editorial life; T. Hamilton Busbey being editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York; William and White Busbey being on the editorial staff of the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago; and Ad Busbey being connected with the *Railway Age*.

Another of the old families was that of Ward. Col. William Ward came in with Simon Kenton; and afterward, in 1804, laid out the town (now city) of Urbana. Charles Ward, a large land owner in Moorefield Township, who married a daughter of James Foley, is of the same family. He has of his children still living here, Charles and Sallie Ward and Mrs. John G. Clark; his other children, James, Washington, John, and Cyrus, being all dead. Quincy Ward, the sculptor, is of this stock.

Among the early settlers of Mad River Township was Thomas Barton, who was a gunsmith, and particularly well-known, as he manufactured largely the gunpowder used in those days. He left quite a large family behind him.

Among those who were driven from Scotland to Ireland in order to escape religious persecution was a family of McGrews, who settled in County Tyrone, from whence Robert McGrew and his wife, Isabella, emigrated in 1726 to Adams County, Pa. The veteran banker, Thomas S. McGrew, for many years Cashier, and now President, of the Mad River, the oldest bank in Springfield, is

Scotch-Irish on both sides, his great-grandmother being also of that people. Her first husband, Maxwell Sullivan, served in the French war of 1756, and her second in the Revolutionary War. Mr. McGrew is still hale and hearty and is the father of five sons: Samuel F., now cashier of the above-named bank, and who has been connected prominently with city affairs, first as President of the School Board and now as member of the Police and Fire Commission; Thomas F., Jr., for a long time in business here, now a resident of New York City; J. F., a prominent lawyer, who has served two terms as a member of the Ohio Legislature; Baldwin, now engaged in business here; and William A., his oldest son, now living in Denver, Colo.

One of the oldest and most successful lawyers in this city of pure Scotch-Irish blood is A. P. Linn Cochran, who came here in early manhood from Pennsylvania, and studied law and was admitted to the bar, and thereupon entered into a successful practice with an older brother, David M. Cochran now deceased. In certain kinds of business he is without a rival, and he enjoys the universal respect of his brethren and the entire community. He is a brother-in-law of Rev. James L. Rodgers, spoken of above, and his partner is his nephew, Robert C. Rodgers.

I have told ex-Senator Pringle, who is one of our most prominent lawyers and is a member of one of our pioneer families of Madison Township, that from his name he is Scotch, and possibly Scotch-Irish. He informed me that he had not sufficient knowledge of his genealogy to say, but that he would hunt it up and inform me; but having failed as yet to do so, this is all I am able to write concerning him in this connection.

J. D. Sharon, a lawyer who died here long ago, came to this county from Pennsylvania. He and his wife were both of Ulster blood, she being one of a large connection of Bells and Brysons living in that region. Their son, William Sharon, is a civil engineer, and at present County Surveyor of this county.

One of the early families of this people, the Rankin family, came to Madison County, adjoining Clark, from the village of Berlin, Worcester County, Md., in 1816; and John Rankin moved into this county in 1845, and is now residing at South Charleston, engaged with his two sons, Stacey B. and James F., in the banking business.

In the eastern part of this county, principally in Harmony Township and the adjoining county of Madison, are two very large Scotch-Irish families—viz., the Goodfellow and Wilson families.

The Goodfellows are numerous, and it would be impossible to give them all, if the account had been furnished. Years ago one of its members, William Goodfellow, now deceased, ran for the Legislature solely on the temperance issue, and knocked out all the calculations of the old parties, being successful in the contest. John J. Goodfellow, Treasurer elect of this county, is a scion of this stock.

The most of the Wilson family is in Madison County. The Hon. George W. Wilson, now Member of Congress from this district, resides at London. Michael Wilson, late a member of our School Board, is one of the family.

One of the earliest residents of Springfield was John McIntire, as I remember, but as James Fleming, ex-sheriff of this county, who married into the family, thinks, William McIntire. He caused to be erected the first distillery in this city on East Columbia Street, where the Vorce & Blee brewery now is. A singular fact, so stated to me to be, is the organization of the First Seceders' Church of Springfield in that distillery building, said McIntire being of that faith. The distillery, however, ceased to exist. As an evidence of the change which has come over the spirits of the people you will only have to listen to Albert McIntire, one of this stock, talk prohibition for a few minutes. Oliver McIntire, formerly marshal of this city, is of this family.

Maj. William Hunt, although he first settled in Urbana, where he was postmaster under Jackson, came to this county in 1836. His wife was of the well-known family of McCords, one of whom married a daughter of Simon Kenton. The McCords were of purer Scotch-Irish blood than Maj. Hunt himself. For many years he lived on his farm north of Springfield, in Moorefield Township, and was one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in this part of the state; but on the breaking out of the Civil War he promptly identified himself with all the measures adopted by President Lincoln for the restoration of the Union. He called himself a war Democrat, but never afterward voted the Democratic ticket.

He had a large family, his oldest son, Ralph, serving during the war as a captain, died a few years since, leaving a widow, Mrs. Susan O. Hunt. Of his children, there are now living here Robert, Edward, Mrs. E. B. Cassily, Mrs. Mary Tiers (who divides her time between this city and Washington, D. C.), Mrs. Chandler Robbins, and Eleanor, Rose, and Virginia, who, with their brother Robert, live at the old home on the Urbana road.

My task is almost done. Begun because I had promised so to do,

what was at first a task has become at last a pleasure. I believe now I could almost write a book, but I will not. I do not intend to give "mine enemy" that chance. He will have in this over-lengthy paper enough to carp at anyhow. If I have wearied you, I am sorry; but this subject was a large one—"The Early Scotch-Irish Settlers of Clark County"—and O how the subject has grown under my inquiries! I begin at last to sympathize with my friend, Miss Businger, in the wonder where all these Scotch-Irish come from. I too am beginning to be a little suspicious. I am sure, of course I am, of my own standing, but how about all those other people? But I have not got half of them. They would not give up the secrets of their paternity, and so I have had to guess at some of them. But I have ascertained enough to know how large a share that race of people had in opening up this region to civilization.

When I think of the Blacks, Forgys, Mitchells, Moreheads, Donnels, Lowrys, Wallaces, Sterritts, and Strocks, of Pike and Bethel Townships; of the Hagans, Galloways, Alexanders, Pattons, Shellabargers, Johnsons, Bartons, Drakes, and Littles, of Mad River; of the Stewarts, Elders, Strattons, Taylors, Funstons, Forbes, Browns, McCulloughs, and Todds, of Greene; of the Johnsons, Wards, Kirkpatrick, Wallaces, Dugans, McClures, McClintoeks, Coopers, Reids, Murphys, Andersons, Gallaghers, Galloways, Kellys, Ramseys, Dalases, Davidsons, Hunters, Coopers, McBeths, Sterritts, Demints, Daughertys, Rodgers, Rogers, Gowdys, Conways, McIntires, Christies, Mitchells, McCreights, Moores, Snodgrasses, and Tutttles, of Springfield; of the Houstons, Rankins, Waddles, Pierces, Clarks, and Hedricks, of Madison; of the Dawsons, Conways, Laffertys, McConkeys, and Hunters, of Pleasant; of the Foleys, Wilsons, Millers, Wards, Hunts, Clarks, and Humphreys, of Moorefield; of the Goodfellows, Donnels, Boyds, Busbeys, Bonners, Wilsons, and Bairds, of Harmony; of the McGowans, Balleptines, Myers, and Dears, of German, and yet not know that I have them all, I am compelled to ask myself the question: Where did the remainder of the early settlers come from anyhow?

In making the list above mentioned I have done so largely from memory, for the reason already stated in the preface. If people cannot take the trouble to send me a brief note through the mails, they cannot blame me if they are not made immortal.

Neither let any one, if of the pioneer families, think himself slighted because he is not mentioned. He was overlooked because

he would not *claim* to be a Scotch-Irishman. We are not taking account this year of John Bull, or of Patrick, Fritz, or Johnny Crapeau, or for that matter of John Barleycorn either. Let any of *them* get up a picnic of their own at some other time, and send for our masterhand as a delineator, and we will show them up in great style.

Before concluding I desire to call attention to one or two families of Scotch-Irish ancestry, none of the members of which now live here.

The Rev. John S. Galloway was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and was an influential factor in the religious life of this community. A person who is a recent acquisition to our city, on walking into the First Presbyterian Church and seeing the simple tablet affixed to the wall in the northwest corner in memory of Mr. Galloway (they did not have so many D.D.'s in those days, but they are getting now to be almost as common as colonels and judges); would not be able to feel or understand how much that little tablet meant to an old settler. Thirty years the pastor of one Church! What a flood of memories it suggests! How much does it mean as an indication of the spirit of restless change which has come over the people? People of those days had repose in their faith—I mean they believed in their religion—that is, they did not change their pastors. I scarcely know on which end of that sentence is the logic of the situation: I will let you find that out for yourselves.

Another family was that of John M. Gallagher, whose parents brought him when a boy to Philadelphia. He was for many years the owner and editor of the *Republic*, now the *Republic-Times*. He was a *good* editor—one of the best in the state—and his paper was not hyphenated either: I don't exactly know the logic of that sentence either. But that was not what I started to say: I intended simply to say that he and his paper were of large influence in this state in consequence of his ability. He was the brother of William D. Gallagher, the best known of our Western poets. I bear these two men both in mind because they were among the best types of the Scotch-Irish race of which the lines I now read are but a feeble expression:

This is the race who with Milesius came
To the far western isle, and laid their claim
To all its emerald hills and sea-girt shore
(The name of Scots their banners proudly bore);

And when its borders they had all possessed
Their eager, untamed spirits knew no rest,
But fondly yearned for other lands to gain,
And sought for other vict'ries to attain.

They boldly crossed the swelling floods again
To ravage hapless Caledonia's main;
On all its peaks from Forth to John O'Groat,
With pen of sword the name of Scotland wrote,
And then to Scotia Major—Erin now—
They turned again, and with the peaceful plow
Made newer conquests upon Ulster's soil—
The soldiers had become the sons of toil.

There they took on another form of life
In arts of peace, and knew no hostile strife,
Save of the Church within whose walls they bowed
In prayer, with lordly priests and pontiffs proud;
With one hand on the Word, the other grasped
The plow, or the swift shuttle firmly clasped,
Till woeful want to peace and plenty grows,
And wasted Ulster "blossoms as the rose."

This is the race which from its northern hive
Hath sent its countless swarms to live
On all the wide domain of mother earth;
Their hardy deeds in every land gave birth
To a new name—Scotch-Irish they were called.
They fought for liberty where men were thrall'd
In either Church or State; in every land
Where freedom sought its birth they formed a band
Of equal men, whose only Lord was God,
Whose only servant was the soil they trod.

To fair Columbia's happy land they brought
Their best of blood and brawn and thought,
And in the ranks with other peoples fought,
And side by side with other peoples wrought
To wrest the country from the savage beast,
And men more savage still, until from East
Unto the farthest West the smiling field
Harvests of golden grain was made to yield;
Where erstwhile was the forest dark with shade,
The swamp, the canebrake, and the everglade.
Here they their lowly cabins built, and reared
To God their humble shrines—to them endeared
By many mem'ries of the olden time—
When in that far-off land, that far-off clime,
The church which stood on every countryside
Was more to them than all the world beside.

This is the crudest picture of a race
Which hath with all men fully kept apace
In pious deeds, and in affairs of State,
In science, art, and all that makes men great;
On every field of battle lie their bones,
In every forum's heard their honeyed tones,
In every shop their talent fruitage bears,
In every excellence their genius shares.

Whose names are those who make this proud array?
"Saint" Jackson, ever ready for the fray,
Whose hand of steel, quick brain, and heart of fire
Swift smote and sure the one who dared his ire;
John Stark, of Revolutionary fame,
Who'd rather make a widow of his dame
Than lose the field he fought; John C. Calhoun,
A giant mind, but sadly out of tune

With doctrines which the grand "Old Hickory" taught;
Houston, the brave, who by his valor brought
An empire to our feet; Fulton, the man
Who harnessed steam to paddles, and began
His boat's swift coursing without oar or sail;
Greeley and Bonner—"thereby hangs a tale"—
(To be continued); Stewart, prince of trade;
The sage of Monticello, undismayed
By British threats; Buchanan, Hayes, and Polk;
The silent Grant, unbending as the oak;

Last in line, but not the least, McKinley,
Stand arrayed with preachers such as Finley,
Francis Makemie, McIntosh and Hall,
Bryson and Kelley—to repeat them all
Would simply be t' exhaust historic lore.
Their number is as sands upon the shore;
Workmen and lawyers, doctors and divines,
In all the fields of thought their glory shines;
In all the highest walks in life they're found,
And where they're needed most they most abound.

All hail, Scotch-Irish! Lift your banners bright
(The Scottish lion on a field of white),
And to the fav'ring breezes float them high,
Wherever 'neath the overarching sky
One of your race doth live. Then 'twill be found,
Throughout the globe encircling wide around,
As in the thick'ning storm the snowflakes are,
Your banners glist'ring white fill all the air.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH OF FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

BY PAOLI S. MORROW, OF UNIONTOWN, PA.

FAYETTE COUNTY, one of the populous, wealthy, and important counties of Pennsylvania, was settled principally by Scotch-Irish, English Quakers, Germans, and Irish from Eastern Pennsylvania and from Maryland and Virginia; and the Scotch-Irish, while not the strongest element of population in number, yet were prominent in civil and military affairs and ever foremost in the frontier struggles with the Indians.

In 1754 Washington fought his first battles within the present boundaries of this county, at Jumonville and Fort Necessity; and a part of his gallant little band of soldiers were Scotch-Irish Virginians.

One year later Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock led his forces through her territory to the disastrous battle of the Monongahela, and the Virginia and North Carolina troops who saved his defeated army from annihilation were principally Scotch-Irish. The bones of that heroic but self-willed and unfortunate Irishman rest in a lonely grave on her wind-swept mountains.

Before the southern boundary of Fayette County, the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line, was run her territory was claimed by Indians and whites, French and English, and Virginians and Pennsylvanians. And in the military and legal controversies over it men of Scotch-Irish blood took a very prominent part.

In 1782 most of the men and officers who went forth from her rugged hills in Crawford's ill-fated expedition were Scotch-Irish, while many of that self-reliant race were recruited in her valleys for Clark's campaign, which won the territory of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan to the young republic.

Within the borders of Fayette County the fires of the Whisky Insurrection burned the fiercest, and the principal leaders were of Scotch-Irish extraction.

The Quakers and German Dunkards and Mennonites held religious tenets which prohibited them from bearing arms; and the Scotch-Irish, therefore, were ever among the actors in the boundary disputes, political controversies, threatened insurrections, military

expeditions of the Revolution and every war of the Republic. These almost incessant conflicts produced thinkers, workers, heroes.

The Fayette County Scotch-Irish and their descendants—some at home, others in every state, almost every county, west to the Pacific—have made their mark. They have superintended mines, worn the judicial ermine, and operated great manufactories. They have practiced medicine and surgery, written romance, history, and poetry, edited newspapers, thundered in the legal forum, officered armies, sat in the halls of legislation, and preached from a thousand pulpits. They have ever shown their predominant trait: a stern, undeviating purpose to succeed in life.

From among the many worthy sons of Fayette County of Scotch-Irish blood, we have selected for brief notice a few who have been, or are now, leaders in their respective callings.

COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

One of the prominent characters in the early history of Fayette County was Col. William Crawford, whose parents, Butterfield says, were both of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in that part of Orange (now Berkeley) County, Va., in the same year as Washington, and at four years of age lost his father, after which he was reared by his mother, Onora, a woman of uncommon energy of character. She was of great physical strength, yet kind in disposition, and very attentive to her children. By Crawford she had two sons, Valentine and Col. William, and some years after her first husband's death married a Mr. Stephenson.

In 1743 William Crawford became acquainted with the youthful George Washington, at that time surveyor to Lord Fairfax. When in after years fortune and immortal fame smiled upon Washington he proved the steadfast friend of Crawford. Crawford grew to manhood apt in expedients, generous in disposition, strong in body and mind, and possessed of most undaunted courage. He learned surveying with Washington, and in 1755 served as an ensign in a Virginia company of riflemen in the army of Braddock at the battle of Monongahela. For gallantry in that engagement he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and served as a scout on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania until 1758, when he commanded a company under Washington in Gen. Forbes's successful march to Duquesne. Three years later he resigned and returned home, where he remained until 1765. In that year he revisited the territory of

Fayette County, with which he had been charmed while passing through it as a soldier under Braddock. Being pleased with the country, he selected a spot on the south bank of the Youghiogheny River at Stewart's crossings, where now the town of New Haven stands. After settling there he located several tracts of land in the Youghiogheny Valley for Washington, and in 1770 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland County, which then included the territory of Fayette.

In the last-named year Washington visited him, and they made a journey to Pittsburg and down the Ohio River as far as the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

On March 11, 1771, Crawford and Arthur Saint Clair, afterward so prominent in American history, were appointed Justices of the Peace for Bedford County, lately detached from Cumberland; and two years afterward, upon the erection of Westmoreland out of Bedford, Crawford's commission was renewed, and he served as the first president judge of the new county, that embraced within its limits nearly all of the state west of the mountains.

In 1773 he was visited a second time by Washington; and in the succeeding year he commanded a company in "Dunmore's War."

On May 16, 1775, Crawford met with the Virginians at Pittsburg to consider grievances against the mother country, and on January 12, 1776, became lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Virginia Regiment. On October 11 of the same year he was appointed colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, which he commanded on Long Island and in the retreat through New Jersey. He crossed the Delaware with Washington to participate in the victory at Trenton, and eight days later served with distinction in the battle of Princeton.

During 1777 Col. Crawford had apprehensions of Indian troubles on the western frontier of Pennsylvania, and raised one of the two Virginia regiments ordered for its defense. In the spring of 1778 he was placed in command of the western department, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

In 1780 he visited Congress and urged an expedition against the Ohio Indians at Sandusky, which was undertaken in the spring of 1782. The troops for it were raised principally in the Youghiogheny Valley, and when at Mingo Bottoms, in Ohio, elected Crawford as commander of the expedition. On May 25, 1782, the little army of four hundred and eighty men, led by Crawford, began its ill-fated march for Sandusky. On June 4 Crawford encountered the Indians, and at dark the victory was with the Americans. But during the

night the Indians were reënforced by a body of British soldiers, and the next day Crawford was compelled to retreat. In this retreat Crawford was captured, and on the 11th of June was burned at the stake by his savage foes. He was horribly tortured to death, and his melancholy fate caused a profound sensation throughout the colonies. Washington was greatly affected by it, and made it the subject of a special communication to Congress, in which he said: "So prominent a soldier and citizen had not during the Revolution met such a cruel death!"

Col. Crawford married Hannah Vance, a native of Virginia, and to their union were born four children: Sarah, wife of William Harrison; John; Effie, who married William McCormick; and Ann, the wife of Zachariah Connell, the founder of Connellsville, Pa. Many of the descendants of Col. Crawford still reside in Fayette County.

REV. JAMES FINLEY.

This distinguished man was born in the North of Ireland, and emigrated to this country prior to the American revolution. In 1771 he came to the western frontier of Pennsylvania on a double mission. He was sent by the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania to allay certain political troubles brewing among the settlers, and remained, doing excellent religious work.

Rev. James Finley founded several Presbyterian congregations in this part of the state, most of which still exist. He was one of the original members of Redstone Presbytery, which at the time of its organization "extended from the Allegheny Mountains to the setting sun." After a long life of usefulness he died on January 6, 1795.

HON. JOHN SMILIE.

*m. Janet Porter dau
Col. Thos. Porter of Lancaster*

One of the old time political favorites of the county and of South-western Pennsylvania was Hon. John Smilie, who held political office for nearly thirty years. He was born in Ireland, came to America before the Revolution, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., espoused the cause of the American patriots, and became a leader in resisting the king and Parliament. He was one of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster County. In June, 1776, he served as a member of the Provincial Conference which resolved to form a new government for the colony. In 1780 he moved to Westmoreland County, in that part which is now Fayette. In 1783 he and the well-known William Findlay were chosen to represent Westmore-

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land County in the Council of Censors. In 1784 and 1785 Mr. Smilie represented Fayette County in the Legislature. In 1789 he and the celebrated Albert Gallatin, at that time too a resident of Fayette, were in the convention that framed the state Constitution of 1790. In 1790 he went to the state Senate. In 1792 he was elected to the Third Congress of the United States, and served in that body during each succeeding term but one, till his death in 1812.

Mr. Smilie was a member of the Lower House during the exciting times of the Whisky Insurrection of 1793 and 1794. He voted against the excise laws, but took no part in the rebellion that for a while raged so fiercely around his own home and throughout his own county and congressional district.

In 1800 he was placed on one of the most important committees in Congress—that of Ways and Means; and, except from 1803 to 1807, continued on that committee till his death.

In May, 1812, he took a prominent part in the congressional caucuses by which Mr. Madison was unanimously nominated for President, and acted as one of the committee to inform him of his nomination and to secure his election.

In November, 1812, Henry Clay, as Speaker of the House, appointed Mr. Smilie Chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign Relations. That was the first year of the war with Great Britain, and this committee was the most important one in Congress.

Clay was very intimate with Mr. Smilie, and visited him several times at his home near the banks of the river Youghiogeny.

On December 29, 1812, John Smilie died in the city of Washington. His remains were interred with customary honors on the last day of the year in the Congressional Cemetery, where they yet repose. His grave is designated by one of the uniform monuments which Congress erects to its deceased members.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

Of the many representative Scotch-Irish of this state, one was William Searight, the founder of the prominent Fayette County family of Searights, who was born near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., December 5, 1791. In the Revolution of 1688 his ancestors espoused the cause of William of Orange, and some of them were at the "Siege of Londonderry."

William Searight was of Scotch-Irish descent on both paternal and maternal sides. His grandfather, William Searight, emigrated

from County Donegal in 1740. The same year his maternal grandmother, Anne Hamilton, came over the sea from Belfast. The families of each settled in the same locality near Lancaster, Pa. Anne Hamilton's brother William was the grandfather of James Hamilton, the distinguished Governor of South Carolina in Calhoun's day.

Tradition and authentic family history show also that the same Lancaster County Hamiltons were remotely connected with Alexander Hamilton, of revolutionary and political fame.

William Searight, who married Anne Hamilton, had a son William who was the father of William Searight, the subject of this sketch. This son married Jean Ramsey, of Lancaster County, Pa., a woman of Scotch-Irish descent. About 1780 they removed from Lancaster to Cumberland County, and then to Augusta County, Va. In about eight years they returned to Cumberland County, Pa. They subsequently went to Huntingdon County, afterward removed to Indiana County, and finally settled in the beautiful valley of Legonier, "between the mountains," in Westmoreland County, Pa.

When about twenty-one years of age their son, William Searight, the subject of this paper, settled in Fayette County, where he worked awhile at fulling and dyeing, and then bought a farm and hotel on the National pike, six miles west of Uniontown. The place, neighborhood, and post office are called Searight's to this day. Here he laid the foundation of a large fortune. His generous heart and unimpeachable integrity gave him a high place in the esteem of the community. On March 26, 1826, he married Rachel Brownfield, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Brownfield, of Uniontown, Pa. He was a zealous, prominent, and influential old time Democratic politician. Once he rode two hundred miles on horseback from Searight's to Harrisburg to assist in nominating Gen. Jackson for President. He was an intimate friend of Simon Cameron and other leading politicians of his time, and conventions of both parties often met at Searight's to plan campaigns.

William Searight became a contractor on the Cumberland (National) road; also on the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and constructed several public improvements in his own county. Governor Porter appointed him Commissioner of the National road in Pennsylvania in the most palmy days of that great public highway, a position he held for many years. He discharged his duties with great industry and fidelity, and became

thoroughly familiar with all the towns, valleys, hills, and mountains along that wonderful and historic thoroughfare.

In 1852 his party nominated him for Canal Commissioner, then one of the most honorable and responsible public positions in the commonwealth. But on August 12 of that year, before the election had been held, death struck him down at his home at Searight's. Had he lived, he would have been elected, his political party at that time being greatly in the majority.

At his grave gathered perhaps the largest assemblage that ever attended a funeral in Fayette County.

He left six children: Thomas B., now attorney at law at Uniontown, Pa., who has served in the House and Senate of his native state, and by Presidential appointment as Surveyor General of Colorado; Ewing, who owns and occupies the old plantation at Searight's; Jean, widow of Capt. Thomas Shuman, deceased, living at Uniontown; William, at one time a captain in the United States Army, now deceased; James, the present President of the People's Bank of Fayette County; and Elizabeth, the wife of J. T. Colvin, President of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. Rachel, his venerable widow, died January 3, 1893.

William Searight was of a most generous disposition, ever ready to lend sympathy, counsel, and his purse to others. Though a strong party man, he ever treated his opponents with courtesy.

A few days after his death a large meeting of the citizens of his county, irrespective of party, convened at the courthouse at Uniontown to bear suitable testimony to his memory and character. Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, ex-United States Senator, was one of the officers of the meeting, and addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted eulogizing his life and worth and lamenting his death.

HUGH CAMPBELL, M.D.,

one of the best-known physicians of Western Pennsylvania, was the tenth of thirteen children, born to Benjamin and Mary (Adair) Campbell, and was born at Uniontown, Pa., May 1, 1795.

Benjamin Campbell was of Scotch and Scotch-Irish extraction, and was born at New London Cross Roads, Chester County, Pa., in 1749.

He had a brother Robert, who moved to North Carolina and died there at the age (it is said) of one hundred and eight years. His sister Mary married Thomas McKaig, of Maryland, and lived to an advanced age, leaving a number of children, one of whom married into the Ohio Vallandigham family.

Benjamin Campbell removed to Uniontown in 1792, and died there September 24, 1843, in his ninety-fourth year. He was a silversmith, and was distinguished for his industry, evenness of temper, sobriety, and regular habits. Mr. Campbell, on January 30, 1775, married Mary Adair, of Loudon, Franklin County, Pa., who was an Irish lady of a family then, as now, engaged in the manufacture of fine linens at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. They had thirteen children, nine of whom were born in Hagerstown, Md., where Mr. Campbell carried on his trade until he moved to Uniontown, where his four younger children were born. His sons, Samuel Young, James, and Benjamin, were merchants engaged in the general line of trade in dry goods and groceries then customary in Western Pennsylvania; Samuel and John in Uniontown, and Benjamin, Jr., in Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., where large families of children and grandchildren survive them. Nearly all of Benjamin Campbell's children left families, and their descendants are scattered throughout the United States.

Hugh Campbell read medicine and became one of the most successful physicians in Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Campbell was twice married: first in 1823 to Susan Baird, sister of Judge Thomas Baird, late of Washington County, Pa.; and again in 1828 to Rachael B. Lyon, of Chambersburg, Pa., who survived him a year or two. Dr. Campbell left surviving him six children (four sons and two daughters): Samuel, Susan (married to James Allison, now deceased), William, Benjamin, and Edward (the latter at one time President Judge of the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania), and Sarah Louisa. Another son, Hugh Francis, died in 1869, near Cookstown, Ireland, where he and his father were visiting Dr. Campbell's maternal relatives, the Adairs.

One member of the Adair family (Nancy) died in infancy, and all the rest married and left families who are widely scattered. Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, of Huron, South Dakota, who was a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, and is now a practicing lawyer, is a son of Sarah Adair, who married Rev. James Campbell. Samuel Y. Campbell was a descendant of the Adair family, and one of the grandsons conducts the Bacon School for boys in New York, while another is Curator of St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H.

Few men possessed to a higher degree the sterling qualities of the thrifty Scot, united to the generous and sympathetic temper of the more impulsive Irishman, than did Dr. Hugh Campbell. He was a most earnest worker in reform measures, a man of strong convic-

tions, fearless in expression, and a forcible and effective platform speaker. He died February 27, 1876, at Uniontown, Pa., aged eighty-two years.

HON. NATHANIEL EWING.

In the record of the eminent, learned, and distinguished judges of this state, appropriate mention must be made of Nathaniel Ewing, one of the ablest jurists of Southwestern Pennsylvania, who was a son of William Porter and Ann (Conwell) Ewing. He was born on his father's plantation in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pa., July 18, 1794. William Porter Ewing came from the Susquehanna River region into Fayette County in 1790 as a surveyor, and became one of the largest land owners in his community. He was a son of George Ewing, whose parents, Nathaniel and Rachel (Porter) Ewing, came to America from Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland, in 1725.

Nathaniel Ewing, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from Washington College in the class of 1812. The catalogues of this famous institution of learning show that at least twenty-five persons named Ewing attended at different times, twenty-three of whom were related to each other, and nearly all of whom graduated. In 1812-13 Nathaniel Ewing taught school at Newark, Del. He read law with Hon. Thomas McGiffin, of Washington, this state, from 1812 to 1816. He was admitted to the Uniontown bar in 1816, and the following year removed to the latter place, where he resided until his death.

In 1822 he married Jane, the second daughter of Hon. John Kennedy, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This most estimable lady died in 1825, and in 1830 he married Ann Lyon, who was a daughter of Rev. David Denny, and was related to the family of Hon. James G. Blaine.

In 1838 Nathaniel Ewing was appointed by Gov. Ritner as President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, a position he held for many years. Judge Ewing's memory was singularly exact and retentive. His reasoning powers were well trained and accurate, and knowing the elementary principles of the law almost to perfection, his arguments and opinions were models. As commissioner from the Presbytery of Redstone he attended the Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1850. Chiefly through his exertions and the financial aid he rendered, the Fayette County railroad was built in 1859-60 from Connellsville to Uniontown. His lips were thin, his hair dark, his nose aquiline. He was of medium

height, spare in person, and quick in movement. He died February 8, 1874, well advanced in his eightieth year.

His eldest son, John Kennedy Ewing, served by appointment for a short time also as Presiding Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania; and his grandson, Nathaniel Ewing, son of Hon. John Kennedy, is now one of the Judges of the same district. His second son, Alexander, lives a retired life at Uniontown; and his daughter Mary married Prof. John J. Stevenson, at one time connected with the State Geological Survey of Pennsylvania and the U. S. Geological Survey, but now one of the instructors at Columbia College, New York.

HON. DANIEL STURGEON.

A man of state and national reputation was Daniel Sturgeon, the "Silent Senator," who, honored by his genius, firmness, and upright life his worthy ancestors and the great Scotch-Irish race from which he descended. He was born in Adams County, Pa., October 21, 1789; was graduated from Jefferson College (at which many prominent men of Scotch-Irish blood have been educated); and came to Uniontown, where he read medicine. He practiced for a short time, and then became interested in politics; represented Fayette County in the State House of Representatives from 1819 to 1825; was sent to the State Senate four terms, and elected Speaker of that body in 1828. Leaving the Senate in 1829, he accepted the office of Auditor General in 1830, and served six years. Elected State Treasurer, he held the office in 1838-39, and during his incumbency he crushed with an iron hand the "buckshot war" of Pennsylvania by persistently refusing Gov. Ritner's order for twenty thousand dollars, and by placing an armed force around the vaults of the state treasury at Harrisburg. His continued and efficient service for the commonwealth secured him the position of United States Senator. He was elected in 1840, reëlected in 1845, and served till 1851. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and President Buchanan continued him in the same office until 1858, when he resigned and retired to private life. His political record, always an honest one, was contemporaneous in part with Calhoun, Webster, Clay, and Jackson, and spanned nearly forty years, extending from 1819 to 1859. Though well read, possessed of finished education, of polished manners, extended observation, and pleasing conversational

powers, he never was much of a public speaker. Hence his title, the "Silent Senator."

Daniel Sturgeon was of magnificent physical proportions, giving him an appearance at once impressive and majestic. He died at his home in Uniontown July 2, 1878, full of years and honors. On his country's natal day he was laid to rest in the Methodist graveyard at Uniontown, Pa.

HON. PROVANCE McCORMICK.

An honored citizen of Fayette County was Provance McCormick, a great-grandson of Col. William Crawford. He was born near Connellsville July 29, 1799; and died close to his birthplace June 16, 1887, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. He was variously engaged in business until 1842, when he was one of the first to commence the manufacture of the celebrated Connellsville coke. He held various local positions of trust and responsibility, one as Associate Judge of Fayette County from 1866 to 1871. His whole life was an illustration of his belief in the universal brotherhood of mankind, and his memory will be fragrant in the hearts of many that he has comforted.

MORDECAI COCHRAN.

Among the first to engage in the manufacture of Connellsville coke was Mordecai Cochran, a useful and successful business man of Fayette County. He was a son of Samuel and Esther Cochran, and was born October 8, 1797. His life was passed in agricultural pursuits and in coke manufacturing till his death, which occurred on December 29, 1880. One of his sons, James W., and a nephew, also named James, claim to have made the first Connellsville coke ever manufactured. Another son is Mark M., a member of the Uniontown bar.

ROBERT HOGSETT.

The great Connellsville coking coal region of Southwestern Pennsylvania contains more mineral wealth, perhaps, than any other spot of equal area on the globe, not excepting the diamond mines of Golconda and Kimberly. One who has contributed largely to develop this wonderful locality is Robert Hogsett, the millionaire farmer and successful coal, coke, and furnace operator of Fayette County. He is a son of James Hogsett, and was born March 2, 1820, in Menallen Township, Fayette County. James Hogsett came from the North of Ireland to Fayette County in the early part of the present century. From a poor boy without friends or influence

Robert Hogsett has won his own way to opulence and honor. He is one of the self-made men of the county, and in addition to his landed possessions and coke and coal investments in Pennsylvania, he is largely interested in the development of coal lands in West Virginia and the manufacture of iron in Alabama. Modest and unassuming, he is far-sighted, shrewd, and determined, and has achieved success by deserving it.

GOV. JEREMIAH MORROW.

BY HON. JOSIAH MORROW, OF LEBANON, O.

JEREMIAH MORROW, of Ohio, was a type of the outgrowth in America of a race of pure Scotch blood, transplanted first to Ireland and then to America. He was a Scotch-Irish American. He had in his veins only the blood of Scotchmen who came to America from Ulster. His character was formed in a community of Scotch-Irishmen. Although he was of the third generation of his family in this country, his speech was always marked with the Scotch-Irish accent. His name was Scotch-Irish. There is documentary evidence that in his family the surname Morrow is a comparatively modern modification of the Scotch Murray, an Irish twist to the Scotch original.

A generation before the Revolution his grandfather, whose Christian name was also Jeremiah, came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, and found a home on ground more than a century after his death shaken by artillery at the great battle of Gettysburg. The peaceful cultivation of his lonely fields in a new country was interrupted during the French and Indian War by incursions of hostile savages. He was a Covenanter, and on April 8, 1753, he was ordained a ruling elder by Rev. John Cuthbertson, the first Covenanter minister in America, at the first ordination of elders of that Church in this country. He died in 1758, and his only son, John Morrow (1743-1811) succeeded him in the occupation of farming, and was an elder in the Associate Reformed Church.

On October 6, 1771, Jeremiah Morrow, eldest son of John Morrow, was born. The farm on which he was born and reared is situated four miles north of Mason and Dixon's line and five miles southwest of Gettysburg. At the period of the Revolution the population of this region was as thoroughly Scotch and Presbyterian as any parish in Scotland. Some were directly from Scotland, but the large majority—perhaps three-fourths—were from Ireland. The battlefield of Gettysburg, which embraces about twenty-five square miles, is included in a tract once called the Maske Manor, a parallelogram extending twelve miles north and south and six miles east and west. Before the Revolution there were established on the Maske Manor four strong churches: two Presbyterian, one Covenanter, and one Seceder. No

other denomination had a place of worship on this tract until the close of the last century.

To us it would seem that there could have been but few allurements to intellectual culture in the community in which Jeremiah Morrow was reared. It was a community of men struggling to obtain, with a primitive agriculture, the means of subsistence, from a soil of little fertility. The seat of justice and the post office were at York, thirty miles distant. Newspapers and letters rarely entered the home. But there were books to read, and a Scotch love of learning. Rev. Alexander Dobbin, pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, was the most learned man in the community. He was a native of Ireland, educated at Glasgow, and established the first classical school west of the Susquehanna.

John Morrow, the father of Jeremiah, was one of the organizers of a literary society, which met at the homes of the members, called the "Franklinian Society of Marsh Creek," and he preserved the papers he read before it in a small manuscript volume. Young Jeremiah became a member. Its rules provided that "any one desiring to become a member shall prepare a dissertation on some useful subject, which he shall read and defend by answering such questions as may be thought necessary. Any useful subject except Divinity may be discussed."

In the local schools young Morrow studied only reading, writing, and arithmetic. To these he added, when a young man, a knowledge of algebra and surveying. His true intellectual culture was derived from the books he read at home. When a pioneer on the Little Miami, struggling to pay for his lands, he found means to buy books and to lay the foundation of the best private library in his county.

What kind of a scholar did he become without the aid of the college? Let one of the most brilliant of his successors in the office of Governor, himself a man of collegiate education and liberal culture, answer. Charles Anderson wrote of Gov. Morrow: "He had so many exact yet various and extensive knowledges, with such accuracy and aptness of citation and memory, that I am compelled to adjudge him a high place, as well in scholarship as in statesmanship."

In his twenty-fourth year he sought his fortunes in the Northwest Territory, arriving at Columbia, near Cincinnati, in the spring of 1795. Remaining here two or three years, he worked at what he could find to do in a new country; he surveyed land, he raised corn on the fertile bottoms of the Little Miami, and for a short time taught school. He purchased a farm on the Little Miami about twenty miles from its mouth, and on February 19, 1799, was married in Fayette

County, Pa., to Miss Mary Parkhite. They began pioneer life in a log cabin, the forests around it almost unbroken. The church they attended was twelve miles distant. One day their cabin was destroyed by fire. The settlers for miles around gathered together, and in a single day erected a new house, constructing it of round logs, clapboard roof, and puncheon floor.

In 1800 he was first elected to office, and then began that long public career which has made his name the most prominent in the first half century of the annals of Ohio. Of all the early public men of Ohio, Jeremiah Morrow was most loved by the people and was most frequently elevated to high office by them. When a candidate he was more uniformly successful at the polls than any other man in the state in the same period. Seven times he was elected by the people of the entire state, seven times by the people of a district or county, and ten times he was chosen by the Legislature, the Governor, or President—all this literally without his own seeking; and amid all the honors that were thrust unsought upon him he preserved a modesty of demeanor and a simplicity and purity of character as rare as it is pleasing.

He began his public career as a member of the Territorial Legislature, and participated in the brief but bitter contest over the admission of Ohio into the Union. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and of the State Legislature. He was the first Representative to Congress from Ohio, and for ten years its sole Representative; six years a United States Senator and four years Governor. He subsequently served in both Houses of the General Assembly, and again as a Member of Congress. He was chosen to many places of honor and trust not of a civil character. He was conspicuous in advancing internal improvements. He was a member of the first State Board of Canal Commissioners, and when Governor, in company with De Witt Clinton, broke ground for the Ohio canal, inaugurating that great work which united the waters of the Great Lakes and the Ohio. He was one of the fathers of the Cumberland road and active in the work of macadamizing roads in the Miami Valley. He was President of the first railroad to Cincinnati, and the first locomotive which drew a train of cars out of the "Queen City" was called the "Gov. Morrow."

During the period of his public service he had only to present his name to go before the people to secure his election. Sometimes, indeed, he was elected against his personal wishes. The year after he retired from the office of Governor he was elected a member of the Legislature; he accepted the office and discharged its duties faithfully.

Gen. Durbin Ward, in the Ohio Legislature, said of him: "In his earlier life he neither sought nor declined office. This was no affectation, for he really set no value upon the 'pomp and circumstance' of official station. I well remember when the venerable old man declined serving longer in Congress. With that gravity of intonation for which he was so remarkable, he announced to his assembled fellow-citizens that he wished to be excused from serving them longer; that he had lived through his age and generation, and served it as best he could; that new men and new interests had grown up around him; and that it was now proper for him to leave those interests to the keeping of the present generation, who better understood and who more warmly sympathized in the wants of the present age. He made the same response when solicited to take a seat in the late Constitutional Convention. He said he had assisted in forming one Constitution; it was now worn out, and he was worn out with it. The new one ought to be formed by those who would live under it. Few indeed are the statesmen who ever feel themselves too old for the public service, though others may think so; but Gov. Morrow thought himself too old when all others believed him to be young enough to be the safe guardian of their every interest."

The great work of his public life was in relation to the public domain. He has been styled the father of the public land system. He was long Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, both in the House and in the Senate.

He acquired distinction without the powers of the orator or debater—those showy talents which, in this country especially, attract and dazzle public opinion; but he had the capacity, more useful in a legislative body, of administering public affairs with judgment, energy, and industry. Said Henry Clay: "No man in the sphere within which he acted ever commanded or deserved the implicit confidence of Congress more than Jeremiah Morrow." A few artless but sensible words, pronounced in his plain, Scotch-Irish dialect, were always sufficient to induce the passage of any bill or resolution he reported.

Few of his speeches on questions of general and permanent interest have been preserved. His brief addresses, welcoming Lafayette to Ohio, and on laying the corner stone of the capitol at Columbus, have been much admired.

At home he labored with his own hands on his farm or at his mill. When he was first elected Governor, in 1822, some of the citizens of Lebanon organized themselves into a cavalry company and rode ten miles to his home to congratulate him. They found him at work in

the deep water of the fore bay of his mill. He came out without coat or hat, dripping with water, and the leader of the cavalcade announced to him the purpose of their visit. He thanked them for their interest in his success, and invited them to his farm residence for dinner. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar visited him at his farm when he was Governor, and found him dressed in a red flannel shirt cutting a wagon pole.

In person he was rather below the medium height, strong, active, and compactly built, with dark hair and animated blue eyes. In his dress he was negligent, but the story, often published, of his receiving Lafayette in his working clothes is not true.

There is a concurrence of testimony that his conversation was highly entertaining and instructive. Thomas Corwin, who knew him intimately, was in the habit of saying that of all the public men he had known he derived the most benefit from his association with Gov. Morrow. In intellectual ability Corwin placed him among the greatest men of the nation. Judge William Johnston, of Cincinnati, in a Fourth of July oration, said that conversation with old Gov. Morrow was a liberal education. And Justice John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, wrote: "He was a most interesting companion. His acquaintances carried with them from every interview some new thought or fact worthy of being remembered."

He disdained to employ a public position for private ends. He never sought or obtained an office or a contract for any of his relatives. Long at the head of the public land system, he never engaged in land speculation, and died in possession of little more than a competency.

His last days were passed in peaceful retirement with his library, in a plain dwelling on the banks of the Little Miami. Though in retirement, he did not become a recluse. The school, the college, and the Church were objects of his care to the last, and in his old age he traveled to distant parts of the state at his own expense, to give his aid and encouragement to works of public beneficence. He retained full possession of his mental faculties until his last brief illness. His last recorded words were addressed to his physician: "The fabric is worn out." He was buried without ostentation and in a country graveyard. A plain tombstone, not larger nor costlier than those around it, bears the simple inscription: "Jeremiah Morrow, died March 22, 1852, aged 80 years, 5 months, and 16 days."

. CHRONOLOGICAL.

1771, birth; 1795, emigration to the Northwest Territory; 1799, marriage; 1800, elected to the Territorial Legislature; 1802, member of Ohio Constitutional Convention; 1803, senator in first State Legislature, 1803-13, representative in Congress; 1813-19, United States Senator; 1820, Presidential Elector on James Monroe ticket; 1822, State Land Commissioner; 1822-26, Governor; 1827, President of the Ohio State Adams Convention; 1827-28, Senator in General Assembly; 1828, heads the Ohio Adams electoral ticket; 1829-30, Representative in the General Assembly; 1831, delegate to the National Republican Convention; 1832, heads the Ohio Clay electoral ticket; 1835-36, Representative in the General Assembly; 1836, President of the Ohio State Whig Convention; 1837, President of the State Educational Convention; 1839, lays the corner stone of the capitol at Columbus; 1840-43, Representative in Congress; 1838-45, President of the Little Miami Railroad Company; 1852, death.

Mr. W. A. Barnett, of Springfield, added the following remarks:

Mr. President: In addition to what has been said of Gov. Morrow in the paper just read, allow me to add a few words. I had but little personal acquaintance with him; but my father, the late Samuel Barnett, was a very intimate friend for many years. They were both members and ruling elders in the United Presbyterian Church, and were in close sympathy in all their Church fellowship. Both of them were members of the Board of Directors of the Little Miami Railroad Company for a number of years in the early struggle to build the road from Cincinnati to Springfield. I have many times heard my father speak of the Governor in the highest terms of praise. As a man of the purest integrity, sound business judgment, and of his high character as a gentleman and a Christian; he loved him on account of his purity and uprightness. If there was one outside of his own family that he loved more than another, it was Gov. Morrow. His love for him was like unto that of David for Jonathan. I fully indorse all that has been said of him; but as the Queen of Sheba said of Solomon, "the half has not been told."

I verily believe the Governor was one of the best men that ever lived in Ohio, and I may safely add, in any other state. The Governor owned a flour mill at his home on the Little Miami. Two of his old millers were in my employ for a number of years. They told me many stories illustrating his character as a man in all the relations of

life, showing his unassuming character, benevolence, and kindness of heart to all classes of people. He would never ask his hired men to do any work that he would not join them in and do his part, no matter how hard or unpleasant the work. Allow me to repeat two or three stories illustrating his character: While he was Governor of Ohio he rode on horseback to and from the capital, carrying his wardrobe in a pair of old-fashioned saddlebags of above the average size. On one occasion a countryman rode with him for a time. He inquired of the Governor how far he carried the United States mail, and what pay he got for it. On another occasion a stranger came to his home to see him on business. The Governor was splitting stove wood at the wood pile. The stranger inquired of him whether the Governor was at home. He replied in the affirmative, and took him into the house; and after talking for a good while, the stranger inquired whether the Governor would soon be in.

CALIFORNIA'S GREETINGS.

BY REV. FRANK P. THOMPSON, OF REDWOOD, CAL.

Mr. President, Members of the Scotch-Irish Congress, Ladies, and Gentlemen: To stand before you this evening as the representative of a constituency of this Congress is an honor of which I am justly proud. To tell you that constituency appreciates the work of the Scotch-Irish Congress in America seems superfluous. My presence here as a delegate from the Scotch-Irish Society of California is a guarantee not only of appreciation, but a pledge of earnest sympathy in the work which you have in hand. I intended to be present at the beginning of this session and participate in all its proceedings; but delayed trains and consequent missing of direct connections, much to my regret, delayed my arrival until this morning.

It was my purpose to have read before this Congress an extended paper relating to the influence exerted by Scotch-Irishmen and their descendants in laying broad and firm the foundation, and erecting thereon the superstructure of the empire of the Pacific States—to note their influence in religion, politics, and society; but time now forbids such elaboration.

If you will bear with me for a few moments, I will touch but briefly upon some of the salient points which must make future history, and photograph to your view by word pictures some of the intrepid characters among the Scotch-Irish of the Pacific Coast, and particularly of California, who have honored their ancestry and achieved success in chosen fields of labor. Mr. Masterson, a former representative from our Society, has in a written address read before this Congress alluded casually to many connected by ties of blood to the Scotch-Irish people who have been persons of note among men of affairs; therefore it will be my aim to present to you tonight some incidents not so well known, but none the less important from a historical point of view.

It is perhaps known to but few that the first white man that ever crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains into California was of Scotch-Irish descent. His name was Jedediah Smith, a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company, and a fur trader of note among mountaineers; the originator of one of the most extensive companies

for the barter of furs in the history of our country, who single-handed and alone scaled the mountain heights, steered his course through the trackless snows of the Sierra Nevadas, and descended into the Garden of Eden that bloomed unknown at the foot of the icy barrier until Smith's unbending will and matchless courage scaled its heights and braved its dangers, winning, by his perseverance, in a single season such a cachement of furs as was never before nor since equaled. Much more might be said of the romantic career and tragic death of this remarkable man.

PETER BURNETT.

At a later period, in 1840, we find a descendant of the Scotch-Irish crossing the plains to carry the ministrations of the "gospel of peace" to the warlike Indians of Oregon. Peter Burnett, a true soldier in the army of God, was this man. After years of labor in that field he came to California amid the rush for gold, but he never faltered in the line of duty and honor. So well were these characteristics maintained that this good man was elected to launch the ship of statehood that has given us golden California, being chosen her first Governor.

MATTHEW P. DEADY

is another name in the Scotch-Irish galaxy of fame in the great West. Of splendid physique, firm will, and great talents, he was eminently fitted by nature to be a leader of men. Born in Maryland of Scotch-Irish parents, he came with the Argonauts to the territory of Oregon. As a member of its Constitutional Convention, he drafted the Constitution of the state, sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court to interpret its provisions, and was afterward appointed by James Buchanan United States District Judge, which position he held until a few months ago, when he passed to rest in the consciousness of a life well spent, enjoying the confidence of all persons, irrespective of politics, religion, and social differences. He was the father of educational and charitable enterprises, and a leader in all progressive movements.

THOMPSONS AND THORNTONS

If I may be pardoned for allusions that may be in some respects personal, I will proceed to trace a strain of Scotch-Irish blood that had its origin at Mucamo Hall, a short distance from the town of Antrim, County Antrim, Ireland. In the year 1730 Rev. John Thompson emigrated from the place of his birth above named and

came to the Manor of Maryland, being the first Presbyterian elder to hold services in that colony. He afterward removed to Virginia, where he married the widow of Lord Spottswood, who had been the Governor of the province. This aristocratic lady objected to marrying the minister because he did not belong to the titled nobility. In Bishop Meade's history of old families of Virginia is published a letter addressed to Lady Spottswood wherein this minister of God assures her ladyship that her objections to the marriage on the grounds stated are untenable, taking the stand that a minister of the gospel of Christ is a higher title than that of any earthly distinction; and so logical was his line of reasoning that the lady evidently became convinced, as she soon afterward was married to Mr. Thompson.

From this paternal ancestor have sprung a numerous progeny—first through the Spottswood line, and secondly through a union with the Roots family—that have scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, scarcely a state being without its representative; and wherever found, the sterling honesty and indomitable perseverance characteristic of the Scotch-Irish blood have asserted themselves, and brought to the surface men distinguished in the fields of religion, politics, law, and medicine. A son of the Rev. John Thompson, Philip R. Thompson, represented Virginia in Congress, and it was said of him that he was the only man whom John Randolph feared. In turn the son of this Philip R. Thompson, Robert Augustine Thompson, represented Western Virginia in the halls of Congress; and in the third generation Thomas L. Thompson, son of Robert Augustine, represented California in Congress, was Secretary of State of California, and last month was appointed Minister to Brazil by President Cleveland. Another son, Col. R. H. Thompson, served with distinction in the Confederate Army, rising to the rank of colonel of a regiment, and has been for more than ten years City Judge at Louisville, Ky. R. A. Thompson, another son, has been United States Appraiser at the Port of San Francisco, and another son State Printer in California.

Trusting that my remarks have not wearied you, I shall close this address, believing that the good work inaugurated under the auspices of the Scotch-Irish in America will result in perpetuating the achievements of our people, and handing down to posterity names second to no other race in point of honesty, perseverance, and advocacy of personal liberty and a true sense of justice.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH AND EPISCOPACY.

BY REV. S. D. M'CONNELL, D.D., PHILADELPHIA. PA.

IN the story of "Guy Mannering" Dundee meets Pleydele in Carruber's Close and accosts him with, "I have been looking for the primate of the Episcopal Church, and cannot find him; he belongs to the Kirk Invisible!"

Probably most Scotch-Irishmen in America would think that the phrase which Dundee used accurately expressed the place of Episcopacy in the history of their race;—and they would be completely mistaken. The question of Episcopacy was the one which filled the minds of all Scotchmen, whether in Europe or in America, from 1527 until 1784; and there is good reason for thinking that the time is not very remote when it will be again seriously discussed by their descendants, both in Scotland and the United States.

The way the issue arose is well known, but is generally misapprehended. That complex movement which occurred in Western Europe called the Reformation had both a political and an ecclesiastical side. In both these aspects it revolved about the Episcopate, for the reason that the bishops were the most conspicuous figures, both in political and religious life. The movement was in essence a revolt against the principle of authority. The rebellion had been gathering for three hundred years. Nothing could stop it, and nothing has stopped it. The revolt has been as complete in Italy as in Saxony, although in Luther's province it triumphed in the middle of the seventeenth century, and in Victor Emanuel's not until past the middle of the nineteenth. But in every case one constant element of the problem has been the Episcopate.

The normal organization of the Christian Church is a combination of Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, and Congregationalism. At times and in places one or other of these elements has been inactive or has been suppressed, but one who looks broadly afield in ecclesiastical history will see that there is always a tendency to bring in again the one which has been left out. The reason is plain. They are all necessary elements in the right constitution of the Church. In Scotland the people had at first no quarrel with prelacy. Their quarrel was with the pope and the king. They wished to substitute constitutional for

personal rule in both the religious and the secular spheres. "John Knox had as little belief in the paramount and divine character of Presbyterianism as Cranmer had in the divine and paramount character of Episcopacy." The first generation of Scotch reformers were Episcopal both by conviction and tradition. They had no other desire than to remain so. The Reformed Church as actually constituted was an organic union of both Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. The Kirk session appealed to the Synod, and the bishop presided over both. The schism between the Presbytery and the Episcopate was due not to religious or ecclesiastical, but to political causes. The bishops took the side of the king in the battle for political freedom. The hierarchy allowed itself to be used by the monarchy in its attempt to turn back the hands upon the dial of time. "No bishop, no king," said "the wisest fool in Christendom." The Presbytery took the king at his word, and when the smoke of a hundred years' battle cleared away they had come to hold as an axiom, "No king, no bishop," When the political fight was on Andrew Melville propounded the dogma of "the divine right of Presbytery," and Bishop Laud "the divine right of Episcopacy." Later on the calm and fair-minded Hooker pointed out that they were both wrong. But when men on either side have fought for an opinion, or fought against an opinion, long time must elapse ere they or their descendants are willing to reëxamine the case with candor. Is it too much to hope that Scotch-Irishmen in America will leave this old quarrel on the other side of the water?

There is much to be forgiven and forgotten on both sides. It is true that the weight of the suffering in the long struggle fell upon the Presbyterian side. The Scotch-Irish came to America with the memory of their distress fresh in their minds. In the early years of the last century there were still living here Covenanting captives taken at Bothwell Bridge and sold to the Carolinas as slaves. There were Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, here whose ears had been cut off by "Kirks Lambs;" whose fathers had been hung before their eyes for attending conventicles; who had been hunted away from their burning homes by that stanch Episcopalian, Graham of Claverhouse; ministers who had been browbeaten by Irish bishops and denied sympathy even by the gentle Jeremy Taylor, had been turned out of their livings, fined, imprisoned, their ministerial office derided, the children of the marriages they celebrated pronounced bastards. A deep, sullen hatred of the Church which they regarded as the author of their wrongs was part of the furniture they brought with them.

They were not likely to consider that they themselves were animated

by a similar spirit, and that, the opportunity being given, they would have reversed the parts in the tragedy. Nor could they have been expected then to see that that fatal alliance with the State which had misled the Church of England into being used as the tool of political oppression would be abundantly avenged upon herself. Least of all could they then see that they themselves would be one of the most potent influences in shaping both the form and the spirit of the Episcopal Church in America. Yet all these things were true.

Episcopacy in America has very marked peculiarities of its own. For a hundred and seventy years of its history the Episcopal Church in the colonies was unable, in spite of her prayers and entreaties, to induce the Church of England to consecrate bishops for her, for the reason that that Church could not so much as picture before her imagination what sort of an official it was which was wanted by the Americans! When the American Church did succeed in completing her Episcopal organization the Church of England looked at her with much the same glassy stare as that with which the modern Englishman regards a stranger. The two Churches were near akin, to be sure. They shared the same blood. But they had been educated in different schools, and they found it hard to comprehend one another.

The Episcopal Church in the United States was organized from below upward. When the independence of the colonies became an accomplished fact the ligature which had bound the scattered Episcopal parishes together was broken. They were scattered along the Atlantic seaboard from Bangor to Savannah. They had been all under the general oversight of the Bishop of London. Now his superintendence was withdrawn. Nine-tenths of the clergy were also gone. They had taken the oath of allegiance to the Crown at their ordination, and most of them felt that oath still binding. Many had left the country at the outbreak of the war. Many had been harried, mobbed, pelted, robbed, imprisoned, and driven away by the patriots. The parishes were free to organize themselves as they saw fit, subject only to the general principle of Episcopacy to which they held. But the moment they approached the task of organization it became evident that they would be influenced by the religious and political surroundings among which the people had lived so long. In a considerable section they tried to resist this influence, but in the end it was too strong for them and they submitted.

The organization of the Church was ultimately shaped by those men who had lived their lives in the presence of Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism. Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey finally de-

terminated the matter. The New England clergy who held to a different conception of Episcopacy reluctantly acquiesced. The names of the organizers of the American Episcopal Church are noteworthy from our point of view. Hugh Neil was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister in New Jersey who came into the Episcopal Church in 1748. Far-sighted men even then saw clearly that independence was the manifest destiny of the colonies. Neil became at once interested in the problem which he foresaw would confront the Episcopal Church when that day should come. The same year in which he came to Philadelphia as a minister of the Church of England was born in the same city William White, who was afterward to be the organizer of the Episcopal Church. When White became of age to enter college the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania was the Rev. Dr. Smith, an Aberdeenshire man. The Presbytery of Philadelphia had been organized in 1704. Thus Bishop White had lived his whole life in a community where Presbyterianism was the only organized form of Christianity. The Church of England dragged along like Richard the hunchback, "scarce half made up." The Church of Rome was practically nonexistent. The organizing principle of Quakerism was that no organization is needful. Methodism had not been born. The Dutch, the Germans, the Scotch-Irish, who constituted the mass of the population south and west of the Harlem River, were all Presbyterians. It was in this environment that Dr. White and Dr. Smith had lived. They were both uncompromising Episcopalians, but they were clear-minded and broad-minded men. In their task of organizing their Church out of the chaotic material at hand they were ready to receive light from any quarter. In 1783 Dr. White published his pamphlet, "The Case of the Episcopal Churches Examined." It was then his sincere conviction, as well as that of all men who were well informed upon the political situation, that independence would not be achieved. They expected that England would simply abandon the attempt at coercion, and that things would fall back into *statu quo ante bellum*. In that case there would not be the remotest prospect of securing a bishop's consecration so far as any man could see into the future. Under these circumstances Dr. White proposed to the Church of England parishes to organize themselves into a presbyterial and synodical system. This system he sketched out with considerable detail. When one examines it he sees that it was practically the Scotch-Presbyterian scheme which was actually in operation round about him. Fortunately the political prophets proved all to be in the wrong.

Independence came shortly after the moment at which it had seemed to be most hopeless. Upon Dr. White in Philadelphia and Dr. Smith in Maryland devolved the task of shaping the internal structure of the Episcopal Church in America. Independently of each other they both brought to it those two principles which the Scotch-Irish alone had developed into actual and successful operation. These were *first*, the principle of elective representation; and *second*, the introduction of the laity with a coördinate voice in the conduct of ecclesiastical affairs. Neither of these existed then in any Episcopal Church in the world. Since the suspension of the Convocation in England, more than a century before, the mass of the clergy had had no representative in the Church's management. The laity had never possessed any voice save in their capacity of political legislators. It was really a return to primitive methods, to a Church organization which was at once Congregational, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. Such a Church had not been seen for fifteen hundred years. Humanly speaking, such a Church would not have been possible then except for the emancipation of the Presbyterate which had been achieved after a century and a half of conflict, the brunt of which had fallen upon the Scotch-Irish.

Their quarrel with prelacy had not originally been one of their own seeking. But being entered into it, they fought from the first without remorse and at last without ruth. Probably no other mode of warfare would have gained them victory. But it is only another instance of that irony of events, that their victory brought the very opposite result from what they expected. Had the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians been less fierce against prelacy, they would not have fought so strenuously for independence of England. Independence was due to them more than to any other one class in America. But if independence of the mother country had not been achieved, the probability is that the Episcopal Churches in the colonies would have been forced to go on for another hundred and seventy years without a bishop, or else have been merged in the surrounding Presbyterian community. It was the tenacious pugnacity of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians which won the day in the War of the Revolution; and as soon as independence was won Bishops were consecrated for the American states.

The admission of the laity to a coördinate power with the clergy, and the granting to the Presbyterate a coördinate power with the Episcopate, were both strenuously opposed by the New England Episcopalians. But the fixed determination of the middle colonies upon these two points finally carried the day, and the American Episcopal Church was constituted with Presbyterianism within it as a part of its

organic structure. It was right that this should be so, for Presbyterianism is part (though only a part) of the Church's normal structure. Of course one may say if he chooses that this would have been the case in the American Episcopal Church even though the Scotch-Irish had not erected their system in its presence, but no candid student of the actual facts will either venture or wish to repudiate the Presbyterian influence.

In the *personnel* of the Episcopal Church here the Scotch-Irish has always been a powerful element. In colonial times her clergy roll contained such names as Thomas Crawford, Hugh Niel, William Smith, Colin Campbell, John McKean, McClenahan, McGilchrist, and McSparran, and all these in the very first rank for power and influence. Bishops, priests, and laymen, the roll of whose names would fill a book, have come to her from the Scotch-Irish. Within the century they have furnished such as Ravenscroft, the great bishop; McIlhenny, the great teacher; McIlvaine, the saint and scholar; the Bedells, father and son, of the family of that Irish bishop, Bedell, who strove and suffered to secure for his Presbyterian kinsfolk a broader liberty; McLarren, the present Bishop of Chicago; and Thompson, the present Bishop of Mississippi. As a rule these have been all High-churchmen. In truth, they were all High-churchmen before they became Episcopalians. The fact is that the Episcopal Church and the old-fashioned Scotch-Irish Presbyterians have more in common than either of them have with any other body. Their differences are superficial, their resemblance is fundamental.

The Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, for example, have a superficial resemblance, but their difference is radical. Their conception of personal religion is different. Between Episcopalians and Scotch Presbyterians the opposite is the case. On the surface diverse and sometimes hostile, they are at heart much alike. They can understand one another. During the "great awakening" in the early years of this century the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches stood together against that emotional type of piety which addresses itself to the feelings and leaves the understanding and the conscience untouched. It is true that the Presbyterian defenses were to a great extent swept away or undermined, but it has always had a tendency to return to "the Church idea."

Among the religious peculiarities of America none is more peculiar than the popular notion concerning the sanctity of "the Sabbath day." This has been caused far more by Scotch-Irish than by Puritan influence. The Episcopal Church has never accepted the notion, but it

has been profoundly influenced by it nevertheless. King James's "Book of Sports" would hardly shock an English Churchman at this day, but it would seem to an American Churchman altogether indefensible. The same is true concerning the stage and amusements generally. What seemed a criminal laxity in these regards long ago on the part of the English led the Scotch to change their free customs for what has seemed to the English a criminal rigor. They swung at first in opposite directions. John Knox did not scruple to dine out on a Sunday and to play a game of bowls with good Master John Calvin after dinner. As late as the end of the last century the Presbyterian General Assembly, sitting at Edinburg, adjourned its session in order that its ministers might go to the theater to see Mrs. Siddons. But their rigorous Sabbatarianism in this country has left its mark upon the popular conception of the personal religious life, and this popular notion has unconsciously affected the habit of the Episcopal Church which, in theory, proceeds upon altogether different lines. At the same time it has been acted upon by the broader, freer, and more reasonable spirit of Episcopacy.

Neither has been altogether fair to the other. One has cried out, "Bigot;" and the other has answered, "Libertine." The truth is, they have both together been enwrapped in an influence which is stronger than them both, the spirit of Americanism. Prelacy and Presbytery, Scotch and English, zealot and latitudinarian, individualist and Churchman are altogether being slowly fused together into that great organization of the future toward which thoughtful men look with longing but with inextinguishable hope, whose name will describe its nature and will be "The Church of the United States."

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY.

BY GEN. JOHN BEATTY, COLUMBUS, O.

THERE are some topics better fitted for the family circle than for the public at large, and the record of our immediate ancestors may be one of these; but pride in the name and race should, nevertheless, be cherished and made much of, and those conspicuous in the family annals for good thoughts and brave deeds should be favorite subjects of eulogy at the firesides of their descendants. It was the custom of our good Scotch-Irish grandfathers and grandmothers to speak somewhat enthusiastically of the prowess of their chieftains and the daring achievements of their kinsfolk. The custom was a wise one. It not only transmitted a knowledge of events from one generation to another, but stimulated thought, brightened the intellect, and exerted a wholesome influence upon the race.

Allen Breck Stewart, a character in one of Robert Louis Stevenson's stories, is represented to have been threatened by apparently overwhelming numbers and called upon to surrender; but spurning all peaceful overtures and deriding all threats of violence, he drew his sword, exclaiming: "I bear a king's name!" and thereupon assaulted his enemies and overcame them. The moral is that it was the glory of the man's ancestral line which prompted him to incur the risks of desperate battle rather than to accept exemption from bodily harm when coupled with personal indignity. And this suggests the value of a far-extending family record, whether written or traditional, and the power it wields in molding the character and influencing the actions of men.

The truth is, meritorious fathers and mothers, as a rule, beget meritorious sons and daughters. The child who has been educated in the belief that his ancestors were gentle, brave, and manly is not likely to stoop to the performance of dishonorable deeds. Like Allen Breck Stewart, he will keep in mind the fact that he bears a king's name, and that his conduct must not be discreditable to it.

The burden of our thoughts to-day is the family, the old stock, the sturdy men and women from whom we claim descent. What do we know of them in detail? We know our fathers came from the Scotch province of Ireland. We have a pretty full knowledge of the Scotch-

Irish in the aggregate; but what do we know of our own individual lines of ancestry, of the great-grandfathers and their great-grandfathers, who may or may not have been soldiers under Cromwell or David Lesley? Comparatively nothing. Americans have for one or two hundred years been neglecting the family record, and have almost, if not quite, forgotten the adventurous souls who brought them hither and planted them on this continent, and those still more remote whose traits, physical and mental, they have to some extent inherited. It should be said, however, in extenuation of our delinquencies in this respect, that hitherto the conditions in this country have not been favorable to the preservation and perpetuation of a knowledge of lines of ancestry. There has been for nearly a century a continuous and rapid movement of population from the Atlantic coast to the great forests and prairies west of the Alleghanies. Brothers and sisters, leaving the place of their birth, have founded new homes thousands of miles apart, and thenceforth had little or no communication with each other. Railroads, as a means of rapid transit, are things of recent date; and lightning mail trains and cheap postage were unknown sixty years ago. The old Bible, with its brief register of births and deaths, in these flittings from place to place, and divisions of the family, was often either mutilated beyond recognition or wholly lost. The result of all this was the loss of definite knowledge of the family history. Some years ago a farmer, of Champaign County, O., called at my office and introduced himself as Miles Standish. I asked: "Are you a descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, of 1584-1656?"

"Yes."

"What was the name of your great-grandfather?"

"I don't know."

The original Miles was too prominent a figure to be forgotten by his descendants, but after him came the deluge.

One hundred years from now we will be ancestors—at least such of us as have had the good sense and good luck to get married. Shall we not leave our ancestors a fuller knowledge of ourselves than we have of our fathers? It would certainly be exceedingly gratifying to them if we were to do so, and it possibly might encourage them in good ways and works. The effort also would be beneficial to us, for in making a record to be handed down to our children we would do our best to make one they would not be ashamed to perpetuate.

How shall we set about this work of making and perpetuating a family record? Hearts, when properly utilized, are surer transmitters of certain kinds of information than paper. Whoever has sons and

daughters about him has the means at hand to perpetuate the good things he has to tell, either of his ancestors or himself.

Our children know that Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judas, and so on to the end of the chapter. Would it not be well to teach them who begat us, and who begat our fathers, and who begat our grandfathers, and to fill in between these several begettings such items of personal history as would serve as a warning or as an encouragement? One who learns the record of his family in this way will remember it and be able to impart it to others wherever he may be. There is no book to be lost, destroyed, or stolen. The child in this case would not only know his own father; but, like his Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestors, he would be familiar with the achievements of the family and would know the exact degree of relationship existing between its head men and its humblest members.

History is for kings, emperors, presidents, statesmen, diplomats, and generals. It rarely mentions the names of subordinate officers, and still more rarely those of private soldiers. In a long historical account of a great war we may now and then see the shadow of a man like John Bunyan, who subsequently becomes eminent in civil life, as he plods wearily from one battlefield to another; and in the account of the battle of Dunbar we do get a glimpse, but not the name, of a rugged, hard-fighting musketeer, who, having encountered great peril and narrowly escaped from it, thought nothing of the peril nor of his life, but complained to Cromwell that he had lost twenty shillings by the business—good money plundered from him by the enemy. When we think of the numbers engaged in battle or in important enterprises, of the heroism or industry and ingenuity displayed, and the great results achieved, we wonder that history is not more generous in the distribution of its rewards. Of the two or three millions of men who participated in the great American civil war, the names of probably not above a few thousands will appear in the pages of history. The mass of mankind, if they would live in the memory of men, must hold to the custom of their ancestors, and inscribe upon the hearts of their children whatever they desire to have perpetuated.

Tradition, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, tells a warmer and more interesting tale than history. It comes to us earlier in life, makes a deeper impression upon our minds, and is more likely to influence our conduct. No one should neglect it upon the false assumption that it will not faithfully carry the burden of fact committed to it. The old English, Scotch, and Irish ballads originated long prior to the invention of printing, and were handed down

orally from parent to child through possibly more than fifty generations, without further change in their transmission than was necessary to adapt them to a growing language, or translate them into a foreign tongue. A few years ago I had the honor to meet Mr. David Cratty, a Scotch-Irishman of Marion County, O. He was then in his one hundred and third year, but of sound mind and good memory. It brings the past rather closely to us when we reflect that nineteen such men, by touching lives as boys do hands, would reach back to the day when Christ was a babe in the stable at Bethlehem. The lad who stood on Mount Calvary and witnessed the crucifixion need only to have told the story in his hundredth year to a community in which there was another who had an equal number of years before him, and he in like manner to another, etc., to have brought the tale with but eighteen repetitions to the present generation.

It will not do, therefore, to esteem tradition too lightly. Anything likely to impress itself upon the memory, and become the topic of conversation at the fireside, would, by frequent repetition, naturally descend from one generation to another so long as fathers and mothers lived to relate the story to children able to comprehend it. In brief, the thought I desire to leave with you is that the story of the family should be preserved and perpetuated, and that tradition for the most of us is a safer medium by which to transmit it to posterity than history—the only medium, in fact, available to the mass of mankind.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM COL. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF TULANE
UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

To Mr. A. C. Floyd, Secretary of the Scotch-Irish Society.

Dear Sir: Your meeting comes at the busiest time of the year for me. Hence I am not able to attend, but I do not wish the Scotch-Irish Society to feel that I am indifferent to the objects of their association. I have a good deal of Scotch-Irish blood in me, and feel a certain satisfaction that among my ancestors was a Preston who endured the horrors of the siege of Londonderry. From the amiable complacency that characterizes our meetings, a stranger to the Scotch-Irish history might infer that this branch of the British race is given somewhat to boasting, but we should bear in mind a nice distinction in this matter. As a noble scion of this race once remarked, "No man has a right to call me a braggart. He brags who tells what he is going to do. I only tell what I *have* done." Measured by this standard, the Scotch-Irish of America will bear comparison with the best.

I believe I can speak advisedly of the Scotch-Irish character as it is developed in the Valley of Virginia. I dwelt among these people for thirteen years; and separated from them by sufficient differences arising from early education and environment, I believe I can judge them fairly and dispassionately. To a harsh critic who was charging them with provincialism, narrowness, bigotry, austerity, and other shortcomings, a distinguished professor of Washington and Lee University, who was allied to them by ties dearer than heredity, replied: "Much of what you allege is true; but they spit no fire before the late war, and they have eaten no dirt since." There is a grand character summed up in that short phrase: the conservatism that assailed no one, the tenacity of purpose that admits of no surrender of principle.

Many of these Rockbridge County people are the direct descendants of the Scotch Covenanters. A curious bit of folklore illustrating this cropped out in the experience of an acquaintance of mine. Riding in one of the high valleys of North Mountain, a

ridge of the Alleghanies, he stopped at a house for a drink of water. As the woman of the house served him, her little child clung to her gown, so as to interrupt her. Her rebuke to the child was: "Behave yourself, or Clavers will catch you!" Thus the memory of the terrible Claverhouse still lingers in a distant land as a bogey, or a "Richard in the bush," evidencing the primitive character of these people, and their hold upon their traditions.

The Scotch-Irish are accounted a grim, dour, and hard race; in the language of the country, snub twisted. Likely enough there is this basis to a character, which in its make-up is the most substantial I ever met. Slow to give their confidence and unforgiving of its betrayal, they are loyal to love or friendship or plighted faith, to ideas and ideals once adopted, to the fixed and fundamental verities of life, in a degree not surpassed by any other breed of men. You know where to find them—God bless them.

If they have not evinced marked genius in certain directions, as in art or literature, and the other forms of the æsthetic, yet it must be confessed that in the realm of rationality, the region of judgment, the vast domain of common sense, which includes the practical conduct of life, none have been more eminently successful. This is true in scholarship, in theology, in engineering, medicine, law, and politics. What has struck me most forcibly in these Scotch-Irish is that, while phenomenal genius is rare, talents and superior abilities seem the common heritage of the race. All that is needed for their development is education. You can go into any Scotch-Irish household in Rockbridge, I might say in the valley, and take out a strippling, and you can make anything you choose of him if you catch him young enough. Doctor, lawyer, statesman, preacher, railroad president, it matters not, give him the trail and he will follow it to the end. And as for soldiering, if you want men who will walk with you into the grim jaws of death without faltering, and hold the fort till the ultimate doom, take men from "the mountains of West Augusta," the Scotch-Irish of the Valley. We have only to call to mind that in the memorable battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War the leaders and a large part of the victorious rebel army were of this stubborn breed. But a hundred fields have since demonstrated the same fierce valor and unyielding tenacity of purpose.

In my mind there is no doubt as to the causes which have given such prominence to the Scotch-Irish element in our history during the last hundred and fifty years. The first is that they are of "the

elect," not only theologically as they believed, but were by heredity constituted to be the standard bearers in the pioneer army of progress and civilization. A people with great physical and mental vigor who will not brook personal or political subjection, who possess the organizing faculty in an eminent degree, and who rest their faith upon the eternal verities, and conduct their life upon a basis of rigid morality, are bound to lift themselves above the dead level of an average humanity. When in October, 1765, the Indians massacred the settlers on Kerr's Creek, in Rockbridge County, Va., they carried off the women and children into captivity. When they crossed the Ohio River the Indians, pleased with victory and secure of their prey, requested the captives to sing for them. One of them, Mrs. Gilmore, sang the one hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm of Rouse's version:

On Babel's stream we sat and wept,
When Zion we thought on,
In midst thereof we hanged our harps,
The willow trees thereon.

For then a song requested they
Who did us captives bring;
Our spoilers called for mirth, and said:
"A song of Zion sing."

In the depths, their trust was still in the Lord. Darkness is upon the soul of man; but he can yet look up; the Lord liveth.

I feel a great temptation to say something of the individual men who founded that Scotch-Irish colony in the valley that has served as a hive whence have gone forth so many toilers in arts and arms for the republic. But this is not the time, nor is it my province, and there are others who can do this work better. I only wish to say to you how fully I sympathize with you in your admiration for the qualities that have made the Scotch-Irish a notable segment of our American people.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW.

BY DR. J. HOWE ADAMS, ARDMORE, PA.

DR. DAVID HAYES AGNEW, the grandest figure in American medicine, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors on all sides were Scotch-Irish, exhibiting to a marked degree the features of this sturdy race. Dr. Agnew's great-grandfather came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, settling near the present town of Gettysburg, in York (now Adams) County, Pa. This region was settled by Scotch-Irish colonists who, leaving behind the narrowness and privation of the Old World, sought religious freedom in the peaceful colony of Pennsylvania.

Here at Gettysburg were born David Agnew, Dr. Agnew's grandfather, and Dr. Robert Agnew, his father. These Agnews were all prominent in the Presbyterian Church; James, the founder of the American family, being an elder with his two brothers in the Associate Presbyterian Church; while Robert was an elder in the famous old church at Octoraro, Pa., one of the seats of Presbyterianism in America.

Dr. Agnew's mother, Agnes (Noble) Agnew, was also of prominent Scotch-Irish ancestry, her family (the Nobles) having settled in Lancaster County, Pa.

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew was born on November 24, 1818, at the old family homestead at Nobleville (now Christiana), Pa. His father was a practicing country doctor, and he grew up in a family well suited to train his faculties in the bent which subsequently decided his choice of life work. He studied at Moscow Academy, in Chester County, going subsequently to Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., and thence to Newark College, Del., at which his cousin, Rev. John Holmes Agnew, was one of the principal professors. After this course of instruction he remained at home for a year, studying with his father, and then entered, in 1836, the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1838. The following three years he spent practicing, with his office at the old homestead at Nobleville, until his marriage, in 1841, to Margaret Creighton Irwin, daughter of Samuel Irwin, of Pleasant Garden

Iron Works. He subsequently spent three years in the partnership of this firm—from 1843 to 1846—giving up the practice of medicine; much, however, against his own judgment. On the failure of the firm he returned again to the practice of medicine, removing, in 1848, to Philadelphia because of the unpopularity of his anatomical studies among the country people of Chester County.

He soon obtained control of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, which grew under his charge to an enormous size, reaching the number of two hundred and sixty-seven private students, at the outbreak of the civil war the largest private medical class in the history of medicine.

During the civil war he assumed control of several hospitals, and enlarged his civil hospital work. In 1863 he became associated with the University of Pennsylvania, becoming, in 1871, the Professor of Surgery there, a position which he held until his resignation in 1889.

As he grew older his fame as an operator and his diagnostic judgment increased to such a degree that he became undisputedly the leading American surgeon. His selection as the elder consultant in the Garfield case was simply a recognition of this position, not an accidental association.

His treatise on surgery was the most complete work written by one man in the history of medicine, although compiled at a time when he was busiest at work professionally.

As Dr. Agnew grew older he became the idol of the American people, and at his death, March 22, 1892, the sincere expressions of love and sympathy poured out from all over the American continent were extraordinary.

Dr. Agnew was, as his fathers before were, a sincere, simple Christian of humblest belief, and most exacting punctuality in the public observances of worship in the midst of his busiest work; never allowing anything, if possible, to interfere with his regular attendance at church.

Dr. Agnew's life will ever serve as the best type of the true American physician.

CANADA'S GREETINGS.

BY REV. SAMUEL LYLE, B.D., HAMILTON, ONT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is not necessary in this convention to waste any time in proving that the Scotch is a great race, and that the Scotch people have left a deep mark on the world's history. Nor is it necessary to inform you, after all we have heard, that this race improved when our fathers, in quest of green fields, settled in Ireland, and assimilated what was best in the warm Irish heart. Nor, meeting as we do under the flag of Union, need I detain you by saying that the race further improved when it passed over the Atlantic, breathed the free air of the United States, and took the honorable part which it did in laying the foundations of this great and growing republic. This step brought it within reach of the ideal and made perfection possible. Only another step, and the coveted prize is ours. We that have passed over the thin line that divides the Dominion from the States have taken that step, and may fairly claim to be perfect. Because of our racial development there is nothing little or selfish about us; and, in the largeness of our hearts, we long to see you enjoy the blessings that we do. We would humbly but earnestly suggest to you that are aiming at perfection to come over to us; that you would help us to annex the United States to Canada; and that you and we—one in language, one in race, and one in religion—might be one in name. This you can the more easily do because you are a great people and can afford to be magnanimous. Should you see your way to do this, the wisest thing you ever did, we promise to give you a Scotch-Irish welcome, to receive you with open arms, and to be profoundly thankful. You are the class of citizens we want. Your love of liberty, of education, of law and order; your energy, your loyalty to Christ, and devotion to country, we greatly admire. And should you come over and take possession of our vast wheat fields and rich mines, you will find us lovers of the liberty that is based on the laws of God, of the public schools that have done so much for the uplifting of the people, and of the Christ that is the Life and the Light of the world.

But should you prefer to remain under the stars and stripes, and obstinately refuse to take refuge under the Union Jack, still we will love you as brothers, and pray that you may have peace and prosperity; that God may guide you in the future as he has in the past, and that by his blessing you may retain to the latest day the best characteristics of the Scotch-Irish race.

Before taking my seat, permit me to present to you, as I now do, the hearty greetings of all Scotch-Irish Canadians. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say: "Peace to you and boundless prosperity to your Society!"

AN OLD BIBLE.

AT the Springfield Congress we were shown an old Bible with interesting manuscript notes about names and places that are dear to the Scotch-Irish. It was a Beza's Bible, "Englished by L. Thomson," and "Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Baker, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majestie, 1599." This edition was embellished with "briefe summaries and expositions upon the hard places," and had an index at the end. The New Testament had a finely illustrated title-page. But the beginning of the book, as far as Genesis xxxix, and the end, including most of the index, had been lost. The history of their loss is given in the manuscript on the blank pages. We wonder whether the "Bible burners" referred to can have appeared in the time of Charles I. or James I., in the North of Ireland. The first purchase of the book by William Galt in 1662, excludes a reference of its martyr history to the troublous times of Charles I. The tradition among the Springfield possessors of this book is that the Noxes named on its loose leaves were descendants of John Knox. The Wharys are still represented by families of Wherrys and the townland of Glenwherry, in County Antrim; and our friends, the Wylies of that neighborhood, will be interested to see honorable mention of their forbears. Carneastle still shows its old walls by the sea, close to the shore, and the Carmichaels still abound in its neighborhood. Larne is still a seaport town in County Antrim, Ireland, whence some of us have sailed for the new world. Galgarm, Shoghill, and Cullybackey (near Ballymena) are still noteworthy for their Anti-burghers, this being the old name of Presbyterians who refused to vote at elections, or in any other way to recognize a government that rejected the Covenant.

On a loose leaf at the beginning of the volume there is written as follows:

This Bibel is said to have been thrown into A Thicket of Briers near to the Hous By a litel Daughter of the Innets when the Bibel Burners wer coming to serch for Books to Burn them the Men being at the Fort the wemen had to Run thus also the castle being close to the shor they got provision sent them by say til the enemy was subded the neburhood goes by the nem of Carneastle to this Day.

By lieing in the thicket of Briers it Lost the part that is now wanting and so preserved to the present day.

the Gaults and Wharyes being Related the Wharys and Noxes the Wharyes and Wylies to both the Noxes and McCulloughs with Wylies. My Father and Mother were of kin My grand Mother by My Father was Nancy Knox My grand Mother by my Mother was Jean Wharey by Wyle

it was in the possession of Aunt Jean Wylie til sent to me by hir She was Never Married and lived to be above 30 years without any offspring without a blot on her character and in full communion with the Church.

In another part of the volume is the following manuscript note, of comparatively recent date, and written since the arrival of the volume to America; its spelling, however, and style showing that the traditions of its old home were still fresh:

By orel Tradition this Bibel has been in sum Branch of the Family Related sins its first purchase by William Galt 1663 After him John Galt 1682 After them Jemes Wharey and Margret Knox After them William Wyle and Jean Wharey After them George McCullough and Mary Wiley. Afterwards Brough to Me In America by my Nephew Jems McCullough in 1835 This pepel sum of them had left their home in Scotland in the Tim of Persecution and sitled near to (Carncastle) Larn A seport Town in County Antrim Ireland The writer a relative of this pepel was born January the 27th 1784 acording to Register and Baptism by a Antiburger Minister by the nem of Homs of Culebackie and was Admitted into the comunion of the Church in Gilgarm (or Ahohel) Mr Carnichal Minister Antiburger was Born and Educated in Scotland from him I received my Sartificat and come to America in 1811 i gev it to Mr Lin Minister Grencastel and Hagerstown Iasut [Associate?] Reformed Church there he put it in his pocket and i seen it no mor. Some years after I was Admitted to the feleship of Assocet Church at MercerBurgh and cov By Rev Mr Clerkson Befor Mr McNaton got the charge of the congregation and Remained a Member till i found that him and Webster had Left the Track: i then had to take the Back track to the Old Path this being the year 1857, being 73 yrs old. JAMES McCULLOUGH.

The two words "Carncastle" and "or Ahohil" given above in brackets are interlineations in the manuscript.

G. M.

July 1, 1893.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE CONGRESS.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, 1893.

The closing exercises of the Congress at Springfield were held in the auditorium of the City Hall, and consisted of the old time Scotch-Irish service with which the great annual meetings of the race have closed since the Congress at Pittsburg. The service grows in favor and impressiveness with each succeeding year.

Rev. George H. Fullerton opened the services and presided while they were in progress.

Dr. Fullerton:

Our service this afternoon is to be conducted, as far as practicable, after the old Scotch method. The Psalms that you will find on the cards are of the old Scotch version of the Psalms, and I trust you will all join heartily in singing them. After an invocation by Rev. Dr. Bauslin, of the Second Lutheran Church, Rev. R. H. Hume will announce the one hundredth Psalm. Dr. Bauslin will now lead us in a prayer of invocation.

Rev. D. H. Bauslin, D.D.:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, we adore Thee and we magnify Thee as "King of kings and Lord of lords." Thou art the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, Father of all flesh and all spirits. Thou art our Creator and our Preserver, and our constant Benefactor. It becometh us to come before Thee with reverence and godly fear whensoever and wheresoever we call upon Thy name.

We thank Thee for Thy mercy and Thy privileges which hath led us to this good hour.

We praise Thee for the encouragement which Thou hast given us to bring to Thee our necessities and our desires in the name of our divine Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Bestow upon us Thy grace and Thy truth, and lead us into the way, and the truth, and the life.

We praise Thee, our Father, for this hour of divine service, which hath called us together at this time and at this place. Mayst

Thou, O God, give us Thy presence and Thy power, and may the three persons of the blessed Trinity dwell in the words that shall be preached to us at this hour by Thy servant.

We beseech Thee that Thou wilt grant us Thy presence, O Lord God and Father of all; Thou Son who taketh away the sins of the world, and Thou third Person of the blessed Trinity, our Comforter and our Guide.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Dr. Fullerton:

The one hundredth Psalm will now be announced by Rev. R. H. Hume, of the United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. R. H. Hume:

Let us praise God by singing the one hundredth Psalm, long measure:

- 1 All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.
- 2 Him serve with mirth, His praise foretell.
Come ye before Him and rejoice.
- 3 Know that the Lord is God indeed;
Without our aid He did us make.
We are His sheep, He doth us feed,
And for His sheep He doth us take.
- 4 O, enter then His gates with praise,
Approach with joy His courts unto;
Praise loud, and bless His name always,
For it is seemly so to do.
- 5 For why? The Lord, our God, is good,
His mercy is forever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

Dr. Fullerton:

Scripture lesson from the Old Testament will now be read by Mr. Murphy, after which prayer will be offered by Brother Lucas.

Rev. A. A. Murphy:

Let us hear the word of the Lord as contained in the prophecy according to Isaiah, the sixty-first chapter from the first verse.

The scripture was read.

Rev. A. H. Lucas:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this word that has been read to us. It is full of comfort and encouragement. The entrance of Thy word giveth light. We could not listen to the language of heaven, if Thou hadst not imparted to earthly objects a divine meaning, so that Thou couldst speak to our hearts. Thou hast set us in the midst of circumstances designed to teach us of Thee. Truly we are joyful when we read the word of God written in the great providences, in splendid nature and in the living Book.

We bless Thee for the promise of the wonderful exchange in the lesson just read. O take our poverty, sorrow, and mourning, and give us riches, gladness, and triumph! We need to be comforted, upheld, sustained, and directed. O Lord, at this time make known Thy love to us and prepare us for the promised gift, that we may be enriched in Thee. Thou hast told us that blessings shall be given to all who hunger and thirst after righteousness. This is the hint of our heavenly estate. We are not the children of the earth to be earthy. Our glory is that we should be called the sons of God. The privileges of Thy word open to each of us, teach us that we are like princes away from home, and that Thou dost call us back to thrones, dominion, and power.

O Lord, be with us this day, satisfying our needs. Be in the words that shall be spoken, and grant that the message of our Lord Jesus Christ may have attracting power, drawing us away from our selfishness and sins. Be with thy servant who shall unfold Thy truth to us. May the gospel be revealed to us through him. Spread the heavenly feast before us, Thy hungry children.

Bless this city. Be in the midst of this people. Establish in our hearts every manly purpose, and give us the power to turn away from every evil thing, so that we shall become as the city of God. May all men have the victory over themselves and their sin! Hear us for these Thy servants who tarry with us for a season. Preserve them in safety. Prosper them in all their undertakings. Bring them in peace to their homes and families again. Continue Thy grace by which they may do Thy will and further Thy kingdom in the earth.

Remember all classes and conditions of men. Be not only in the midst of the city, but in the great nation. Lead them so that they may command us in Thy holy ways. Pardon our sin. Only God can for-

give sin; but the blood of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, was shed for sinners. We have come to Thee by the way of the cross, and have looked upon Him who was crucified for us. We are conscious of our needs, our weakness, and our sins. Blot out all our transgressions and love us freely for the sake of Thy Son.

Bless our homes and families. Be in the business that occupies our attention and lives. Make every day a holy day. Make every place a sanctuary for Thy service. And when we have served Thy righteous will in this life, bring us to the home above. There shall be many mansions, but one home; there shall be one people, even the children of God, but they shall come from every land, and nation, and tongue. Bring us by Thy grace unto the great company of the apostles, martyrs, and saints, among whom are our fathers, we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Dr. Fullerton:

Dr. MacIntosh, of Philadelphia, will now read and expound the sixty-eighth Psalm.

Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, D.D.:

William Burns and his brother, the one a devout missionary and the other a godly minister of Jesus Christ, have told us in a very singular and interesting memorial, that for them the holiest spot on earth was a little room in the old home where they were born and bred for God.

One night, in the deep silence, they awakened almost at the same moment; they heard low, soft tones; they wondered what the sound meant. The boys rose quietly from their bed, gently opened the door, stole noiselessly out, passed along the passage, guided by these deep, continuous sounds. And as they grew nearer and nearer, the voice grew more and more familiar, and just outside the door they paused, and they heard their father praying, and praying for them.

The fire of God's Spirit burned not for the first time then in the hearts of the young lads, but it burned then and ever afterward brighter and stronger, and they became, in conscious surrender, the children of God, because their father prayed for them.

And the lads tell us how, that from that time forward, even in the daytime, when, forgetful somewhat, they would rush into that little room, suddenly they would pause and take the cap from their heads, and feel that they were on holy ground, where their father had prayed.

Turn the hands on the dial years back five ten, fifty, one hundred, one hundred and fifty years; we are back into, say, 1740; we are on the sloping hillside, God's sky is overhead; hundreds and thousands from the valleys and hills have gathered together, and they are engaged in the worship of God. You have got back to this closet of your fathers, where they prayed for you and gained the blessings that now are secured in your lives, freedom and spiritual blessing.

And as you stand among your fathers, with your spirits moved, you look upon a persecuted people, who have to gather in the hidings of the hills, because they have no place where openly they dare worship God according to their reading of his holy Word and the consciences which the Holy Ghost has taught. As a persecuted people, they feel how needful it is that God should arise and lead them. They were a praying people, and their prayers rose on the waves of song, and the songs of the Holy Ghost became the great and mighty prayers of that struggling and sorrowing people, whose benedictions you now enjoy.

It was for this reason that the Psalms of David became so dear to them; they felt how real those Psalms were, and when they turned to this sixty-eighth Psalm, one of the dearest to the old sacramental hosts of our fathers and our mothers, they heard afresh the Psalmist cry, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered, let them, also, that hate Him, flee before Him;" and they made the song their prayer that God would lead them forth out of their distresses unto the city that hath foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God.

And as the Psalm rolled on its waves of song, the history of the pilgrim people from the Egypt of bondage through the wilderness up to the promised land, they saw in the glorious works of the Holy Ghost the pictures of themselves. And so the Psalm grew dearer and dearer to them as it rolled along. The fullness of its pealing strength comforted their distressed spirits and filled them with peace and joy in believing that though trouble stood around them like mountain heights, their Covenant Father would guide and provide.

O God, Thou to Thine heritage
didst send a plenteous rain,
Whereby Thou, when it weary was,
didst it refresh again.

They found themselves carried down a stretch of years to the day where the old pilgrims of the waste were dying of drought, when the sky was as brass, and the earth as iron, and it seemed

that God had forgotten to be gracious. It was only to discover that the showers of blessings had come down from God upon their heads, refreshing and reviving. And our fathers learned that as God had done in the old days, when he had made blessings to come where only death was looked for, so would he do still, and we may learn that as God gave to them in the moment when it seemed least likely the blessings they most needed, so to us.

Is there any thirsty soul here this afternoon, longing for the shower of divine grace? Remember that never has the weary spirit yearned for God that the showers have not speedily come.

Thy congregation then did make
their habitation there;
Of thine own goodness for the poor,
O God, Thou didst prepare.

Thus they knew, and let us remember and keep the lesson that God is not only our Guide along the pilgrim path, but God will always on that path ever provide. God will see to it, and God will give us, when we need, bread for our hunger and water for our thirst.

The Lord Himself didst give the word,
the word abroad didst spread;
Great was the company of them
the same who published.

The kings and rulers, and governors bade them be still; forbade them to speak of and for the Lord God; but they heard the spirit voices, and heard God himself telling them to make known the great story of salvation, and it burned as fire in their souls, and like the imprisoned apostles of old, they felt that they could not be still when God bade them speak. To many of you God has given the living message of his Christ; it is burning in your soul; let the multitudes who proclaim the glad tidings of salvation in Jesus Christ, grow more and more numerous until all that know of the love of God in Christ shall speak each man to his neighbor, saying: "Know thou the Lord as I have found him gracious?"

God was their Guide, God their Provider, God their Teacher, but also their crowning Lord. The foes stood thick around them, and they were but a few and feeble people, but Jehovah was on their side.

Thou hast, O Lord most glorious,
ascended up on high;
And in triumph victorious led
captive captivity.

And they looked for the time when the forces that were then against the cause of Jesus Christ should be converted into powers that should work for truth and righteousness, and "captivity" be itself changed and converted into power for truth and righteousness. Let us remember what our fathers loved to believe, and let us look abroad and see how true it is that this Christ glorified and enthroned, who in their day brought sinful men to the kingdom of God, when His people with Him were the mighty hammers in the hands of Jehovah breaking down the strong doors of oppression, that through these open doors the emancipated people might march out into this broad land of liberty and light; and thus God led their captivity captive, as Jesus Christ bound in captivity to himself all opposing forces. So your God and your Christ will, if you trust and love and serve him, take off the chains for you and bind it captivity for you all, and let you go free, praising the Lord, your Redeemer.

Thou hast received gifts for men,
for such as did rebel;
Yea, ev'n for them, that God the Lord
in midst of them might dwell,

Guide, Provider, Teacher, crowned Lord, Jesus was to our fathers—yes, and governing King. It was the sight of the Crucified on the throne that made them strong; for they knew that all power in heaven and earth was given into his hands, that, as he sent his best gift, the Holy Ghost, so that with that Spirit He will as freely give us all things. God had guided them into the paths of peace; God had provided for them the living bread and the living water; God had spoken unto their hearts the words of comfort; God had opened to them the door of deliverance; God had showered from the high heavens on them his choicest gifts, and they bent to worship.

Blessed be the Lord, Who is to us
of our salvation God;
Who daily with His benefits
us plenteously doth load.

He of salvation is the God
who is our God most strong;
And unto God the Lord from death,
the issues do belong.

And the martyred girl looks up from the stake, and knows that from death God has for her the issue into life, and the old man and

woman stretch them quietly for the last sleep, for they know they will awake at home beneath their Father's kiss.

Now it was in this way, dear friends, that our fathers and our mothers, fifty, one hundred, one hundred and fifty years ago, liked to sing the Lord's song. They wanted to sing it with the understanding, and therefore they asked to have it made plain to them, and to have the old historical lesson converted into prophetic promises which they could take and apply to their own everyday sorrow and suffering, so that the old wheat of the Lord's land might be converted into their daily bread for their daily hunger. And then when they came thus to see how the old history linked itself with their present trouble and became a promise and pledge of their deliverance they sung with the spirit and with the understanding also.

They were poor people. They had not books, and they could not buy them if they had the money, for books were scarce; and it happened that there were oftentimes only two or three books, and the old song had to be lined out. Now let us follow the good custom of our fathers, that we may get nearer to them, and that we may realize somewhat how they sung to God.

This Psalm will be lined out in the oldest way—that is, by the “double line,” for the old Psalms were written in couplets.

Psalm sixty-eight was sung, Dr. MacIntosh “lining it out.”
Dr. Fullerton:

Dr. Thomson will now read the New Testament lesson.

Rev. E. P. Thomson:

Let us listen to the scriptures of the New Testament as found in Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, the fourth chapter.

The scriptures were read.

Dr. Fullerton:

We will now rise and join in singing four stanzas of the twenty-seventh Psalm, the first one on your card, four verses; I will not line it. After singing this Psalm, the word of God will be opened to us by Dr. Hall, of New York. We will rise and sing this Psalm:

1 The Lord's my light and saving health
who shall make me dismayed?
My life's strength is the Lord, of whom
then shall I be afraid?

- 2 When as mine enemies and foes,
most wicked persons all,
To eat my flesh against me rose
they stumbled and did fall.
- 3 Against me though an host encamp
my heart yet fearless is.
Though war against me rise, I will
be confident in this.
- 4 One thing I of the Lord desired
and will seek to obtain,
That all days of my life I may
within God's house remain:
That I the beauty of the Lord
behold may and admire,
And that I in His holy place
may rev'rently inquire.
- 5 For He in His pavilion shall
me hide in evil days;
In secret of His tent me hide,
and on a rock me raise.
- 6 And now, ev'n at this present time,
mine head shall lifted be
Above all those that are my foes
and round encompass me.

DR. HALL'S SERMON.

The portion of God's Word, dear friends, to which I now propose to call your attention is in the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel according to John, and the twelfth verse of that chapter. So that you may see the connection clearly, let me read the two verses which come before, and please give attention to them. "Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake."

Christ says to the disciples: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

You can see that the important and critical word in that passage is "works." It is used four times in the three verses. It is used in the first of the three in connection with that which is done by the Father; it is used in the second of the three as a part of the

evidence that Jesus was the divine Son of God, and that he was upon a divine mission; and it is used in the third verse to describe that which God's servants shall do, which is in the same striking language: "I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Now think a moment, dear friends. Do you clearly understand these words? Well, it is my business to endeavor to make the meaning of them plain to you, and I look to the Spirit of God to teach and guide me in speaking. I implore you to look for that same Spirit that He may guide and lead you into the truth, and make it effectual to your spiritual interest.

Clearly, then, we have to ascertain what is meant by this frequent use of the word "works" by our blessed Master. You can see what was then in His mind; He was showing to His particular disciples that He was upon a divine mission, that He was the Son of God, and to be received as such, and He adduces, directly and indirectly, three reasons for this.

The first of these reasons is that He is doing the will of the Father; the second, that He is doing that which implied divine power; and third, that He is realizing that which was named before in prophecy in relation to Him. But I do not need to remind you that Jesus Christ called attention frequently in His dealing with the people, including the disciples, to the prophecies that are presented in the Old Testament in relation to Him, and it seems as if there was some need to emphasize this circumstance in the time in which we live, that we may have a just and clear idea of the place and historic value of the Old Testament. You remember, for example, how He spoke these words unto them in the third chapter of this Gospel: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." Certainly He speaks of the lifting up of the serpent as an actual historical fact; He does not treat it as a myth or a poetical composition; He states it to the people as something that had actually taken place, and you and I need to keep that firm conviction within our minds. If it be mere poetry, if it be a myth, then surely we may have doubts raised in our minds as to other statements of our Lord Jesus: "That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

You remember how He alludes to the imprisonment of Jonah in

the belly of the whale, making that a type and symbol of His lying in the grave before His resurrection, and then He came forth Conqueror over death. Now was that a mere imagination? was that a mere "historical myth?" was that a mere piece of poetic illustration, or does Christ treat that as a fact and present it as such to us that we may receive it? Surely as Christ speaks there, if there be doubt raised as to the historical accuracy of these statements, then by the same principle, there may be doubt raised as to Lord's actual resurrection, and as to the miracle of Pentecost which followed his ascension to heaven.

So we are to keep these things in mind: that Jesus Christ rested His claim to the Messiahship upon His possession of the Father's qualities, upon the doing of the Father's work, the exhibition of divine power, and the realization in Him of the types and the predictions that are given to us in the Old Testament.

Now it is to one of these things—namely, the "works"—that our attention is for the present to be called; and the question comes up to us: What are the works of the Father to which He here makes distinct and clear allusion? The answer to that question brings us to the consideration of the real unity that there is between the New Testament and the Old. Sometimes people in this so-called advanced age are tempted to think that we have little to do now with the Old Testament, as more than eighteen centuries have passed since the advent of Christ, and the New Testament is what we have to do with.

However, there is a blessed unity between the two, and we are to keep that unity constantly before our minds. There is a book written by a clergyman, whom I had the pleasure to know. His name was the Rev. Adolph Saphir; he was a Presbyterian pastor in the city of London. It is upon the unity between the Old Testament and the New, and he had certainly great capacity for writing on that subject. He was a Hebrew by birth and by education, and was thoroughly acquainted with the best literature on the subject, and was in full sympathy with the Old Testament, and so was able to present the truth which I now bring to you. O how I wish that the veil of unbelief were taken away from the hearts of our Jewish fellow-citizens, that their varied powers, their versatility, their perseverance, their diligence, might be consecrated to the service of Christ! What an agency for good they could become among the nations! and how soon might we expect the fullness of the Gentiles! That, however, is by the way.

In the Old Testament we have a clear and distinct announcement, in historic form, of the works of the Father here alluded to, and that are recorded there. They ought not to be neglected, but we must not allow ourselves to think that they make up the whole of the Old Testament. The first time you look in your Bibles with care you will see what a long period is covered by the so-called Pentateuch; and yet a comparatively small number of miracles are found in that portion of the Scriptures. You take, for example, the period between the Hebrews going into Egypt and leaving Egypt, and you have no kind of miraculous power put forth, and the miracles come, usually, with a new condition of things, and attract more attention than that which is constantly coming in God's providence, just as the startling and the sensational are noticed when we take up the daily newspapers, and little attention is given to the common and current events.

Now I want to name some of the works of the Father that are presented to us in the Old Testament. If you will take, for example, Enoch's translation. God was then teaching men what they apparently had forgotten: that there is another world into which He will take those who fear Him and walk with Him.

Then you come down to a later time and you have the history of the deluge. The world needs to be taught the lesson that God sees and will punish sin. He shows that He is in control of all the forces of nature, and that He can use them as He pleases; He shows that He will protect and defend His people, and that just as surely, in His own time and way, He will send punishment upon His enemies. Three or four more centuries and you have the history of Sodom and Gomorrah, sunken in wickedness; and God teaches in another form, and very impressively, the same solemn lesson that they who despise Him and disregard Him will, sooner or later, be visited with deserved punishment.

Then you come down to the time of the children of Israel in Egypt, and you have a record of what we call the plagues. So they are, plagues inflicted upon the gods of Egypt. They are testimonies to the truth that Jehovah is at the head of the world, that Jehovah is supreme, and that idols are to be forsaken.

Now it would be an easy thing for us to allege that these works were severe judgments. Yes, it is true that many of these were severe judgments. They were, however, one of the manifestations of goodness and kindness and tenderness to his people during these periods, and the judgments were intended to impress upon

their minds the feeling that God is supreme and Judge over all. We are tempted to forget that in the day in which we live; that great truth is being neglected by too many, but it stands out in the Old Testament as distinctly as in the New. We are tempted to think of Jehovah simply in His goodness, as if He were bound in infinite "good nature" to rule the world that He has made. We forget that He is just, that He is righteous, that He is holy, that He is "King of kings," that He is pledged (if we may use the word in relation to Deity) to execute righteousness and judgment upon them that break His law and trample upon His authority. And then we will go a little farther and see this people coming out of the land of Egypt and consider His works in their behalf. He feeds the hungry with manna, He provides water for the thirsty multitude, He directs the people in the way that they should go; there is a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night guiding them. Thus in due time He brings them, as He had promised their fathers, into the promised land, puts down their enemies, and establishes them in peace and security. Those are some of the works recorded of the Father in the Old Testament.

The Hebrew people were familiar with the Old Testament, and Jesus Christ with great propriety could speak as He thus did of the works done by His Father. Now there are many things that it would be fitting to present to you in that connection. I will only indicate one thing. The temptation to many of the present time is to think of the Old Testament as if it presented the repelling, and what may be called the disagreeable, side of Jehovah's character; whereas in the New Testament we have nothing presented but what is lovely, attractive, and fascinating, through Jesus Christ.

My brethren, to take up that idea is to be misled, and it is to hinder you from being edified by the Bible as a whole. Many of these miraculous judgments were directly in connection with the teachings of God for the good of His people, and many of them were for the immediate preservation and benefit of His people. And in the next place, keep in mind that our blessed Lord never has impugned or ignored the justice of the Father whom He represented. Where is there such a picture of the divine judgment as you have in the very language of the blessed Saviour in Matthew xxv.? Where is there such a display of justice upon a people as you have from the lips of Jesus as He weeps (for He was a true patriot) as He thinks of the ruin of Jerusalem and the scattering of the Hebrew people?

"But," says some one, "Jesus never speaks anything but the language of tenderness, kindness, and affection." It all depends upon the character of the people to whom He is speaking. Listen to Him as He addresses the "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites;" listen as He says, "Ye serpents, Ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

I tell you, brethren, there is no collision between the Old Testament and the New; there is no conflict between the revelation of Deity in the Old Testament and the revelation given in the New Testament by Jesus Christ. Christ does not repeal the Old Testament legislation; He does, in fact, as in the sermon on the mount, sweep away some of the allusions and perversions of Old Testament laws; but everywhere He sets forth God the Father as just, and yet prepared to justify him that believeth in Jesus. He protests against idolatry, and he sets before men that Divine Being who is a spirit, and to be worshiped in spirit and in truth.

Now one might say to me: "What is the practical use of preaching that to the people to-day? We do not make idols and worship them; we do not set up the work of our own hands and bow down to it." No; but I tell you, dear brethren, there is a peril to which we are exposed, and against which we need be upon our guard.

We are tempted sometimes to speak of "nature" and the "laws of nature" and their evolution, in terms partly scientific, as if they were a distinct and personal force. We are tempted to do that and to put them in the place of the personal Deity, as idols are set up; and as a check upon that, we need to study the words of the Father as they are presented to us in the Old Testament.

Well, now, what about the works of the Son, Jesus Christ, to which He makes allusion in this particular passage? Let us get to know the different conditions, to know the different circumstances under which God gave the Old Testament to His chosen people, and those in which His Son revealed Him.

Jesus Christ, the brightness of His glory and the very image of His person, presents the truth to the Hebrew people that they in their conditions and in their circumstances needed to know. And as the Father did the appropriate works, so did Jesus Christ do the appropriate works before the people to whom He presents the divine message.

Jehovah was revealing needed truths to Israel in the land promised to their fathers. Jesus Christ is contemplating a larger Israel, composed of Jews and Gentiles, to possess the world, and His words

and His works were intended to give to this Israel the knowledge that He was Saviour and King, the knowledge that leads to life everlasting. Accordingly, you find Him showing His power by controlling the winds; you find Him walking upon the surface of the waters; you find Him exhibiting miraculous power in every variety of form, and in the words that He speaks and the types He employs He proclaims himself to be "the bread of life" and to be "the water of life." By His raising Lazarus from the dead, He says in effect to men: "I am the resurrection and the life." He produces, in some measure, what His Father did in the Old Testament, for we have Him feeding the hungry, we have Him cheering the faint, we have Him healing the sick, we have Him raising the dead, and all of these works He does, as I have indicated to you, to show His divine personality, to show that almighty power is on his side, to show that He has a mission from the "King of kings," to show that in Him there is being fulfilled what had been communicated in the Old Testament Scriptures; for as He said of the law and the prophets and the Psalms, "they testify of Me."

Now I think it is clear to you in the statement that I have made to you that there is the closest possible relation between the works described in the Old Testament, and which we naturally connect with the Father, and the works credited to Jesus in the New Testament. And if you have taken in that idea, you will be prepared for the other statement which is presented to us, and which is in some respects a startling statement: "The works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Look at the basis upon which that statement rests. "The Father is in Me and I in Him, and so I am doing the same work that the Father does. Ye, my disciples, are to be in Me and I in you, and so ye are to do the same works that I do." That is the argument, and then there is the promise which is startling in its form, and in which it states: "Greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Now I want you to think of that. Suppose some of you were to be put upon an examination and required to tell the meaning of "What greater works than Christ's can his people do?" for Christ says that will be the case. Would you be able to give a clear, distinct, and definite reply? Well, there have been various answers presented by learned theologians, although they are not inconsistent with one another, and which I shall indicate rapidly to you.

One of these, for example, is that Jesus Christ refers here to the numerical superiority of the Christian works that His disciples are to accomplish—the superiority in numbers over his own.

There is Martin Luther, that great and noble man whose name is linked with such a valued and important body of Christians in these United States, as also in other lands. Says Martin Luther, in relation to this particular promise: “Why, Jesus Christ confined Himself to a little corner of the world and to a little space of time, only in Judea, and for three years was He doing the work to which He there alludes.”

Another view is the amplification of that. His ministry was limited as to time and as to space; but as to His disciples—and He was not speaking here simply to the disciples as individuals, but as representatives of his whole Church—to the disciples the word is: “Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.”

So they had the whole world and all time to do their work in, and it was proper for our Saviour to say unto His disciples that they should do greater things than Christ Himself did.

There are some that have found, as they suppose, an answer to the question in this: that some of the miracles wrought by His disciples were even more startling than those wrought by Himself. As, for example, when the shadow of Peter in passing was thought sufficient to heal the sick of their diseases.

St. Augustine and some of the learned fathers found an answer to the question in the greater number of people converted, say on the day of Pentecost, than we have reported as converted under the teaching of the Lord Jesus.

These statements are not inconsistent with one another, but it seems to me, brethren, that there is a somewhat broader and wider view of the case than any of these that we may take, and upon which our hearts may dwell with thankfulness, in the century in which we live.

Think what Christianity has done in the days that are past, what Christianity is doing to-day. It has put the word of the living God in hundreds of languages; it has put into the hands of the human race thousands and millions of the Holy Scriptures; it has been the means of introducing civil and religious liberty; it has abolished idolatry among the most heathen nations of the world; it has set up schools and colleges; it is represented in the Church; and hundreds of thousands are thankful to God almighty that we are in that sacred institution.

It has lifted up woman from the degradation in which heathenism kept her; it has founded needed institutions for the benefit of the bodies of men; for the training of the minds, and for the benefit of the souls of men; it has done a great deal to check wars and national strifes and contentions, and it is to-day, wherever its power is felt, by the grace of the Holy Spirit, turning multitudes from darkness into light, and from Satan unto God. There is the fulfillment to-day of the words spoken by the blessed Saviour to His disciples, representing His whole Church, when He says: "Greater works than these shall ye do, because I go unto my Father."

Now I have tried to define to you the meaning of these words. Let me speak now a few sentences. I say "a few," for after the lengthy services in which we have been engaged, and in consideration of the fact that you have churches to worship in this evening, it is not desirable to detain you here too long.

My hearers, you are professed disciples of the Lord Jesus, and you hear His promise thus given to you: "Greater works than these shall ye do, because I go to my Father." Now I want to emphasize that last statement: "because I go to my Father." Does the Saviour mean to say that we have in ourselves power, energy, and wisdom to accomplish greater things than He did on earth? Does He mean to say that we can stand upon our own energy, wisdom, and power, and do these great things? No, brethren, no, no! let us never be tempted to think so. It is because He has ascended; it is because He has promised, and because He has sent, the Holy Spirit; it is because His power is with His people; it is because His gracious presence is with His disciples, that we have the capacity to do these things, and "ye shall do greater things than these, because I go to my Father."

He ascended up on high, He led captivity captive, He gave gifts unto men, and He directs all true disciples, members of the body of Christ, by the revelation of light, by the breaking of the chains of superstition, and by the bringing of nations into the glorious liberty of the children of God, to employ the gifts so bestowed. There is the power in which we are to work; there is the energy upon which we are to fall back; and when the work is done, instead of our applauding ourselves, instead of glorifying ourselves, in the deepest humiliation we must come before the throne and say: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to Thy name be the glory."

Why do I bring this truth to you, dear friends, to-day? Because

a great number of you represent Scotch ancestors, and Scotch confessions and religious faiths, and I wish that you might closely identify yourselves with these your forefathers. One of the strong positions that your fathers took and maintained was this: that Christ is King and Head of the Church; Christ is not a civil ruler; Christ has not a deputy in some foreign capital; Christ is the God and head of the Church; to be loyal, to be faithful to Him we must own Him as King in Zion, everywhere present, and to be obeyed as King just as we rest upon His one atoning work. These are the traditions that come down to many of you, and you are the professed disciples of the Saviour. So we beseech you to look to this divine Redeemer; try to do these great works; feed the hungry, cheer the faint-hearted, help the helpless, teach the ignorant, be God's instruments in opening the eyes of the blind, in leading sinners to the one Saviour. Say to men, by your lips and by your lives, "Come with us, and we will do you good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel;" and I tell you, dear brethren, that when you proceed upon this plan you will honor God the Father, you will honor Christ the Son, you will recognize the Holy Spirit the Comforter. You will illustrate the language that you speak, or the promises that you sing by the lives that you live, constituting a glorious and beautiful testimonial, and bringing praise to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

And remember that if you and I are to succeed upon this line we must take the truth that our Lord states here, and which He tells us elsewhere. He goes away; one day these disciples will not see His form; they will not feel the touch of His hands; they will not listen to the tones of His voice, for their Comforter, Jesus of Nazareth, has for the time gone from them; but listen to Him, with that inexpressible tenderness of his holy nature: "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. I will send you another Comforter that he may abide with you forever, even the Spirit of truth."

My hearers, keep that in mind; it is in the power of that divine Comforter that we are to teach, that we are to preach, that we are to give, that we are to labor, if we are to do greater works than those that were done in the days of Christ, in his humanity upon earth.

Many of you were taught to say what is to-day in the so-called Apostles' Creed: "I believe in the Holy Ghost." My brethren, make that the practical belief, and look for power, spiritual power,

energy, divine energy, not through your thinking, your speculating, your reasoning, your natural powers, but through the spirit of God's truth, so that you will be enabled to do spiritual good, and so glorify your Father in heaven. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord."

Now, I will not take my seat again until I have spoken a word with all my heart, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, to any who are here that have not yet come into the ranks of Christ's disciples. Who of you have to confess within your consciences that you are still unbelievers? who of you in your more serious moments say, "well, I am not prepared to die now, but I mean well, and when I get through my cares and free from my burdens, then I will attend to that matter and see that it is made right?"

O my dear brother, and my dear sister, whether you be Scotch-Irish of the same race with me, or no, you are human beings and so of the same blood; and, my brother and my sister, I beseech you, come to this Christ now, and be a disciple now, and believe in Him now, and give your heart to Him now, and He will blot out your sins; He will teach you what you do not know; He will take you into the family in which He is the elder brother; you will become a child of God; you will be a disciple sitting at His feet; He will speak to you; He will bear with you; He will lead you; He will guide you into the truth; He will never let you go until you come into that better land where His servants shall serve Him, and where His saints, redeemed by His blood and sanctified by His spirit, shall give Him praises and glory forever and ever.

May God bring every soul here into that discipleship, into this living union with Jesus, and bring us, by and by, into that glorious home with its many mansions. May God bless you, dear friends! and may God bless to you the words that have now been spoken!

Dr. Fullerton:

Dr. Caldwell will now lead us in prayer.

Rev. J. C. Caldwell, D.D.:

O God, our Father, we worship Thee as the God of our fathers, and we praise Thee for what Thou didst do in the days long gone by. Thou didst show Thy judgments and deal out Thy justices, and in the midst of Thy justices and thy judgments Thou didst make the grand revelation of Thy tender mercies.

Let Thy Spirit to-day show us what Thou hast revealed to us in the blessed books of the Old and the New Testament Scriptures, and as Thou hast declared to us what Thou didst for those who were the sons and daughters of Jacob, so Thou dost declare to us as well that Thou art the same God to-day and forever.

We rejoice in Thee, O Jesus, as God's own Christ, sent to do the works of the Father. Thou art the Word that wast in the beginning with God. Thou didst become flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen the glory of the Father in the only begotten Son. No man hath seen God at any time, but the Son that dwelleth in the bosom of the Father; may Thou reveal him unto us!

To-day in the midst of the light of the gospel, we are in the midst of the works that the Son hath done. We praise Thee that Thou didst not think it beneath Thee to become like unto us. Thou didst take upon thyself not the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. Thou wert tried in all points like we are tried, save sin, and so art able to succor them that are tempted.

We rejoice in thy glorious life, in thy gracious death; we rejoice in thy splendid, mighty, and triumphant resurrection. We rejoice in Thine atonement; we rejoice in Thy ascension to the Father. Thou hast been made Lord of all things, and now that Thou rulest all things, having all power in heaven and in earth, given Thee by the Father, Thou hast sent unto us the Comforter. We thank thee, O great Spirit of the living God, that Thou takest the things which are Christ's and showest them unto us.

We thank thee, O God, for what Thou hast done for Thy promises, and we pray that Thou wouldst open our eyes to see the fulfillment of Thy promises in Jesus Christ, who is Lord of all.

We bless Thee for the works that are being wrought by the people for Christ, and for the magnificent glory which Thou dost show in the works of Thy Church. We praise Thee and we thank Thee that the spirit that walked among men centuries ago has not died, but lives, lives more mighty to-day than ever in the history of men.

Let this land be the land whose God is the Lord in such gracious reality as it has never been before in its history. Put down everything that stands in the way of the onward going of Christ's kingdom, and let not our hearts be unmindful to keep it holy. The Lord grant that all the race of man may stand fast in their faith in the blessed Christ.

And to the Father, Son, and Spirit, the one God, we will give our praises forever and ever. Amen.

Dr. Fullerton:

And now let us join in singing the old twenty-third Psalm:

- 1 The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want.
- 2 He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; he leadeth me
The quiet waters by.
- 3 My soul he doth restore again,
and me to walk doth make
Within the paths of righteousness,
ev'n for his own name's sake.
- 4 Yea, though I walk in death's dark vale,
yet will I fear none ill;
For thou art with me; and thy rod
and staff me comfort still.
- 5 My table Thou hast furnished
in presence of my foes;
My head Thou dost with oil anoint,
and my cup overflows.
- 6 Goodness and mercy all my life
shall surely follow me;
And in God's house forevermore
my dwelling place shall be.

Dr. Fullerton:

We will now receive the benediction by Rev. Dr. Hall.

Dr. Hall:

And may He, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, by the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever; and the grace of the Lord Jesus, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

[The following sketch is an abstract of the notice which appeared in the *New York Tribune* of January 28, 1893, with some notes from the *Times* and *Herald*.]

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was born in West Brownsville, Washington County, Pa., on January 31, 1830. He came from Scotch stock on his father's side, his ancestors having been among the pioneers who more than a century and a half ago entered the Cumberland Valley. The stone Presbyterian church which the second generation built is still standing, and near by the old-fashioned home of Mr. Blaine's grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine. This Col. Blaine (1741-1804) was an officer of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary War, and a tested friend of Washington. Col. Blaine's son, Ephraim Lyon Blaine, "Squire Blaine," married Miss Maria Gillespie. She was a devout Roman Catholic, but their five boys and two girls adhered to their father's faith. In 1818 the Squire removed from Carlisle to Washington County, where he served as prothonotary. Here his second son, James, was born in 1830. The latter went in his eleventh year to Lancaster, O., to be educated under charge of a tutor, with his cousin, Thomas Ewing, who was afterward in Congress. In 1843 he entered Washington College, in his native county; and in his student life became distinguished as a leader of athletic sports, as the most popular man in college, and as having wonderful faculty in assimilating knowledge from books and teachers. In 1847 he graduated with the highest honors of his class.

After leaving college he went to Bare Lick Springs, in Kentucky, where he became a teacher in the Western Military Institute, having four hundred and fifty boys. His fascinating manners, and his aptness for remembering names and finding out the special characteristics of all the students, made him immensely popular with them, as the same qualities rendered him popular with his associates in later life. At a school for ladies in that neighborhood he made the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, who belonged to a promi-

nent family in Maine, and whom he married while in Kentucky. Soon afterward he returned to Pennsylvania, where he studied law, but without being admitted to the bar. In answer to an advertisement in 1852 he applied for the position of instructor in the Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia, and was appointed in preference to a large number of applicants. He retained this office for two years, and compiled a history of the institution.

In 1853 he yielded to his wife's desire that he should make Maine his home, and moved to Augusta, where he joined with Joseph Baker, a lawyer, in purchasing the *Kennebec Journal*, a Whig weekly, and was soon installed as editor, and recognized for the power and style of his articles. When the Whig party went to pieces a large share of the work of organizing the Republican party in Maine fell to him, and in the Vermont campaign he went on the stump.

In 1857 Blaine sold out from the *Kennebec Journal*, and became editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*; and next year he abandoned editorial life on being elected to the Maine Legislature. Here he served for four years, two of them as Speaker of the House. His parliamentary skill and debating power soon became conspicuous, marking him out for broader fields of statesmanship. He was also made Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in which position for a score of years he regulated and developed the policy of the party in the "Pine Tree State."

In 1862 he entered Congress as representative of the Kennebec District; and was reelected for seven terms, until his elevation to the United States Senate in 1876. In Congress he at once became a leader, though he did not often make elaborate speeches. He was always effective when he took part in debate, being quick in attack, apt in illustration, singularly skilled in the records and relations of public men, and of a ready memory, so that he was able to bring all his knowledge to bear on questions as they arose. He also became influential in committee work, having practical ability and genius for details. As a member of the Committee on Post Offices he assisted in inaugurating the system of railway postal cars. He also advocated the assumption by the general government of war debts incurred by the loyal states; and he proposed and carried into the debates on reconstruction the principle that the taxation and voting power of the reconstructed states should be proportionate to the population of each, excepting any part of the population whose political rights are denied because of color. This resulted in the pro-

posal and adoption of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. He also carried a measure which provided for the termination of military government and the restoration of state rights in the recently rebellious states so soon as they should ratify the fourteenth amendment; and he opposed the proposal to pay the government hands in greenbacks. His reputation for skill in parliamentary law was soon established; so that in 1869 he was chosen Speaker of the House, an office in which he was continued for three congressional terms (1869-1875), after which the power in the House passed to the Democratic party. Although subsequently assailed for some of his rulings in his position as Speaker, it is acknowledged by opponents that ordinarily his rulings were fair, and that they were distinguished for tact and clearness. He was wonderful for the dispatch of business, discarding red tape, knocking away obstructions, and courteous to all. On what is known as the "salary grab," in 1872, the *New York Times* concedes that he acted honorably, successfully opposing the increase of his own salary.

In July, 1876, Mr. Blaine was appointed by the Governor of Maine to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate, and he was afterward elected by the Legislature for the unexpired and also for the next term, to end in March, 1883. He at once became a conspicuous figure in the Senate, where his speeches against Chinese immigration and against the Bland silver bill and his opposition to the electoral commission attracted attention. In 1881 he accepted the office of Secretary of State under President Garfield, two years before the expiration of his term as Senator. At the last two preceding presidential conventions of the Republicans he had been the leading candidate, though missing the nomination by combinations of his competitors. After the tragic assassination of Garfield, Blaine was left without office; and his leisure time was given to the preparation of his great work in two volumes, "Twenty Years of Congress, from Lincoln to Garfield," having his characteristically vigorous style, and valuable as giving the inner history of an important period.

In 1884 Mr. Blaine was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican Convention in Chicago, General Logan (also of Scotch-Irish extraction) being his second; whilst the Democratic Convention opposed to him another Scotch-Irishman, Grover Cleveland. Whilst Blaine's nomination raised much enthusiasm amongst the main body of Republicans, it was greeted with determined opposition by many who, whilst continuing to call themselves Repub-

licans, preferred the Democratic candidate chiefly on account of his efforts and declarations for reforming the public service. These were popularly known as "Mugwumps." The campaign was unusually keen, and characterized by personalities, Mr. Blaine's defeat turning upon the vote of New York State, which went Democratic by a majority of only 1,047 votes. Some of the Republicans ascribe this failure to the alliterative words addressed without protest to Mr. Blaine by a clergyman, Dr. Burchard, that the Democratic party depended on "Rum, Rome, and rebellion." These words offended Roman Catholics, and were supposed to have caused the forfeiture of some votes.

In 1888 the Republicans were again in favor of nominating Mr. Blaine, who was traveling in Italy at the time of their convention. But his letter from Florence, and another to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, arrested the movement, and led to the nomination, followed by the election, of Mr. Harrison. During this campaign Mr. Blaine, having returned from Europe, took the stump in favor of Harrison. On Harrison's accession to the presidency in March, 1889, Blaine again entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State, where he continued until his resignation on June 4, 1892.

At the Republican National Convention in June, 1892, his name was again presented, although he had previously disclaimed becoming a candidate for the presidency; and it was supported by a large vote. The state of his health, however, precluded his nomination, as well as his taking an active part in favor of the nominee. Having resigned office just before the National Convention, in consequence, as is understood, of the attitude of President Harrison as to the Chilian question, he went to his summer home at Bar Harbor, in Maine. From this he was summoned to Chicago by the death of his son Emmons; and afterward he went to Washington and attended the funeral of Mrs. Harrison. He remained in his home in Washington until his own death on January 27, 1893. His health had been declining for some years, but his death was not expected so soon. Mrs. Blaine and his surviving children were by him at the close.

It may be said that during his long service as a statesman Mr. Blaine made more friends and more enemies than any other man of his time; but his enemies were public rather than personal, fearing him as the most available and most dangerous candidate of their opponents. Perhaps he would have been greater as a statesman if he had not been an aspirant for presidential honors. His foreign policy was strongly American—that is, anti-foreign—and the aim of

his latter years was to gather all the states of North and South America into a great new-world confederacy. In the same spirit he resisted the proposals of European governments to regulate the affairs of Panama or Central America, arguing that this was an American question which we could manage without foreign interference. President Harrison in his proclamation announcing the death of his ex-Secretary fairly expressed the public estimate in these words: "His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability, and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy, and literature his genius has added new luster to American citizenship." G. M.

June 30, 1893.

ANDREW JACKSON WITHERSPOON.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. T. D. WITHERSPOON, LOUISVILLE, KY.

REV. ANDREW JACKSON WITHERSPOON, D.D., the widely known, universally loved chaplain of the New Orleans Seamen's Bethel, was born in "the Waxhaws," Lancaster District, S. C., July 10, 1824. He was both on his father's and on his mother's side of purest and most honorable Scotch-Irish ancestry. Through his father, Col. James Hervey Witherspoon, he was a lineal descendant of John Witherspoon, one of the pioneers of South Carolina, and an uncle of the illustrious signer of the Declaration of Independence who bore the same name. This patriarch pioneer, ancestor of all the Witherspoods of South Carolina, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1670, was driven by persecution to Ireland in 1695, and thence emigrated to South Carolina in 1734, at the head of a strong colony consisting largely of his numerous sons and sons-in-law, with their prolific broods. One of the grandsons of this "Scotch John" was Capt. James Witherspoon, a revolutionary hero, captain of the Kingstree Rifles in Gen. Marion's command, one of his descendants having now an autographic letter of Gen. Marion, accompanying his commission, and commending in the highest terms his gallantry and worth. The son of this revolutionary captain was Col. James Hervey Witherspoon, father of the subject of this sketch. He also was a man of prominence and influence in his day, at one time lieutenant governor of the state, for many years colonel of the state military, and at the time of his death candidate for a seat in Congress, his election thwarted only by the stroke of disease that terminated his life.

Jean Donnom, Dr. Witherspoon's gifted mother, was the daughter of Isaac Donnom, a large landholder and influential citizen of Lancaster District. His mother, Sarah Crawford, was the daughter of Maj. Robert Crawford, an Irish patriot and a man of wealth and influence who emigrated to South Carolina in 1760. Espousing with all his heart the cause of the colonies, Maj. Crawford raised a company and equipped it at his own expense, entered the service as captain, and was soon promoted to the rank of major. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Gen. Washington; and in 1791, when the General, then President, made his Southern tour, he was for some

time the guest of Maj. Crawford, holding under his hospitable roof a "big-talk" with the chiefs of the Catawba Nation. Maj. Crawford was also the uncle and guardian of Gen. Andrew Jackson, his house being the home of Jackson's boyhood after his mother's death. Sarah Crawford, Dr. Witherspoon's grandmother, was the favorite cousin of Jackson, and so it came that the boy received the name of the old hero of New Orleans.

The home into which he was born was a favored one, the abode of wealth, piety, and the largest hospitality, in the midst of a community noted for refinement and culture. But a shadow soon fell across the threshold. The mother was taken away by death, leaving a large family of sons and daughters of whom Jackson was the youngest, being then only in his eighth year. Providentially the eldest sister, now coming up to womanhood, inherited the qualities of her mother, became to the boy of eight both sister and mother, and many years afterward, when she had become the wife of the distinguished theologian and professor, Dr. Thornwell, the boy, grown to manhood, still looked to her for advice, and to the close of her long and useful life she was to him the ideal of true and noble womanhood.

His collegiate education, begun at Davidson College, was completed at the South Carolina College. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1844, being then in his twentieth year. The hereditary profession in his family was that of the law, his father and grandfather having been eminent in it. His eldest brother, Hon. Isaac Donnom Witherspoon, of York District, was already rising to prominence at the bar. To his office at Yorkville the young graduate betook himself, to give himself also to the study of the law. But a higher call was upon him. Whilst pursuing his studies he became the subject of renewing grace, and with the surrender of heart and life to Christ came the conviction that he must enter the gospel ministry. In the autumn of 1848 he became a student of the theological seminary in Columbia, S. C., and was graduated with the class of 1851, receiving from the Presbytery of Bethel in April of that year licensure to the ministry. Meanwhile, during the Christmas holidays of his last term in the seminary, he had made a flying visit to Greensboro, Ala, and there on December 24, 1850, had happily consummated a previous engagement by marriage to Mary Way, only daughter of Dr. James Minto Witherspoon, a distant kinsman, and a man whose eminence in his profession, public spirit, and wise administration of various trusts had given him command-

ing influence in the community. This happy union, which continued to the close of Dr. Witherspoon's long and useful life, was the source not only of the purest domestic joy, but of the greatest helpfulness in his life work. Seven children were given to him as the fruit of it, of whom two sons and three daughters still survive as the comfort and stay of their widowed mother.

How thoroughly the young licentiate and his bride gave themselves to the Lord appears from the fact that soon after his marriage Dr. Witherspoon asked and received appointment as missionary to Panama, though in consequence of his infirm health the engagement had to be canceled. The same feebleness of health continued for many years. Flattering calls from various Churches had to be declined. As a result of a severe attack of typhoid fever his throat was left in such a condition that it seemed doubtful if he would ever be able to do regular ministerial work. After several years of suffering, he removed in 1856 to Marengo County, Ala., to try the effect of a milder climate. There, taking charge of a group of churches from five to fifteen miles apart, putting himself in the saddle, keeping for the most part in the open air, preaching as his throat would permit, and visiting from house to house, he soon recovered his health permanently, and enjoyed unusual physical strength and vigor to the close of his life.

In this retired sphere, useful, beloved, happy, the opening of the Confederate struggle found him. Throwing himself with all the ardor of his nature into the Southern cause, he raised a company called in his honor the "Witherspoon Guards." Declining office in it, he accompanied it and became chaplain of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, in which it was incorporated, devoting himself with most unswerving assiduity to the religious instruction of the soldiers and the care of the sick and wounded. At the battle of Shiloh he was captured whilst ministering to the wounded of both armies. He could have escaped easily, but concern for the suffering and dying made him forgetful of his own interest. He was taken prisoner, and confined for five months on Johnson's Island. Broken down in health by the rigor of imprisonment, he was obliged to give up his position and return home; but after a few months of recruiting he obtained a new commission as chaplain, and continued in the service till the close of the war.

It would be interesting, if we had time, to follow him as he returned to his humble evangelistic work, where throngs attended his ministry at every service; or as he afterwards labored in the Frank-

lin Street Mission in Mobile, to which he was called in 1871, and where his labors were so wonderfully blessed that in eighteen months the mission had developed into the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. But we must hurry on to that which was to be Dr. Witherspoon's great life work: his work among the ships and seamen of the port of New Orleans.

In the year 1873 the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans (Dr. Palmer's) invited Dr. Witherspoon to take charge of the work of a city mission which they were conducting under the auspices of the "Christian Brotherhood," a benevolent organization of that Church. Dr. Witherspoon came, expecting to do a work similar to that which he had done in Mobile and at other points. But it so occurred that his mission chapel was near the wharves of the city. The occasional presence of a few sailors at his services awakened his interest in the men of the sea. He began to visit them on their ships, saw how they were neglected by Christian workers, and preyed upon by the "land sharks" that waited for them in port. His heart was profoundly stirred. He sought and obtained permission to devote his labors exclusively to them. With that singleness of purpose, concentration of energy, and sublime faith in God which were characteristic of him he took hold of the work of the "New Orleans Seamen's Home Association," which was maintaining a weak and struggling mission at the corner of Peters and Erato Streets. Seeing that the first necessity was a more eligible location, he secured the removal of the mission to a suitable lot on Fulton Street, near Jackson. Here, through indomitable energy and persevering effort, he succeeded, with the aid of a faithful Board of Directors and many other helpers, in erecting what is perhaps the most complete and admirable Seamen's Bethel and Home to be found anywhere in the world. It contains not only the chapel and reading room usually found in institutions of this kind, but also a concert hall and art gallery, decorated with the flags of all nations whose seamen enter the port, and hung with the portraits of the sovereigns of these nations; also a home with dormitories, dining rooms, etc., in which the seamen may obtain board at reasonable rates; an infirmary, in which they are skillfully nursed and tenderly cared for when sick; entertainments of various characters for almost every night in the week, so as to keep them from seeking amusement in haunts of vice—indeed, everything necessary to make the seamen comfortable, afford them rational entertainment, and keep them out of the way of temptation while they are on shore.

The success of his work has been wonderful. The institution and the chaplain soon came to be the objects to which the seamen looked forward with the most interest as they entered the port. Testimonials from sea captains, mayors, police officers, and others competent to judge, bear testimony to the great revolution in the character and habits of the seamen in the port wrought by the Bethel. And all this, under God, is largely due to the consuming zeal and untiring efforts of him whose chief delight it was during the last eighteen years of his life to be known as the "Seamen's Friend." Going from house to house, and from counting room to counting room, pleading the cause of the neglected seamen, making long and fatiguing journeys through the land, pleading before General Assemblies, Synods, and crowded mass meetings the cause so dear to his heart, he was to the end "in labors more abundant" until, at Moss Point, Miss., on Saturday night, October 24, 1891, having breathed his usual prayer for his dear seamen, he lay down to sleep, and somewhere toward the dawning of the Sabbath morning, with no human eye to witness it, his vessel crossed the silent sea and anchored in the port of heaven. On Tuesday, October 27, with all the vessels of the harbor holding their flags at half-mast, and a whole city in mourning, he was laid to rest in Metairie Cemetery. There, in a grave that will always be honored, and with a memory that will ever be hallowed, he sleeps until the morning of the resurrection.

DR. H. S. FULLERTON, OF HILLSBORO, O.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. GEORGE H. FULLERTON, D.D., SPRINGFIELD, O.

HUGH STEWART FULLERTON was the son of Rev. Hugh Stewart and Dorothy Boies Fullerton, and was born at South Salem, O., March 27, 1840.

After preparing for college at Salem Academy, he taught for a time, and then entered the junior class at Hanover College, Indiana, but graduated in the class of 1862, at Miami University, Oxford, O. He then began the study of medicine, but in 1863, listening to the call of patriotism, he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He was soon commissioned as First Lieutenant by Gov. David Todd, and assigned to Company C. He continued in the service in Kentucky and Tennessee for about eighteen months, when, having contracted a disease which clung to him through life, he was, by special order of the War Department, honorably discharged. This was in October, 1864. He then resumed the study of medicine, attending lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., and Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated from the latter institution in March, 1866. His active service as a physician covered about four years, and was divided nearly equally between the position of Assistant Surgeon of the Central Ohio Asylum for the Insane and general practice at Springfield, O. Ill health still pursuing him, he gave up the active pursuit of his loved profession, and soon after formed a partnership in a drug store at Hillsboro, O., in which he continued until his death. Having married Miss Mary Alice Miller, of Springfield, O., October 22, 1868, he established his home at Hillsboro, which with its children and books and holy love became in many respects an ideal home, and a center of social and intellectual culture.

In all that pertained to the welfare of his country and city and Church Dr. Fullerton took a deep interest, and was a fearless defender of the right. He wrote frequently for the press on political and literary subjects and sometimes turned his language and wit into verse. One of his lady friends writes: "Many of his brightest writings and wittiest verses were penned while confined to his couch and racked with pain." He became an early and enthusiastic

member of the Scotch-Irish Society, and contributed to the Congress of 1893 a sketch (found in this volume) of the life of Gov. Trimble, of Ohio, but owing to his death it was read by his friend, Mr. C. M. Nichols, of Springfield. He died suddenly Sabbath morning, April 16, 1893, another martyr of the war for the Union, leaving behind him a widow and six children (five sons and one daughter) who with the many who loved and respected him rise up and call him blessed. Owing to the cloud of suffering, both physical and mental, which enveloped him for thirty years, Cowper's words often expressed his feelings and became his favorite hymn, and we tried to sing it at his funeral.

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

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Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain;
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

REV. JAMES STEPHENSON, OF NEW MARKET, MD.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM DOWNEY.

REV. JAMES STEPHENSON, S.T.D., was born in Ardagh, near Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland, in the year 1823. Emigrated to the United States in 1841. Entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City, and after graduating was ordained by Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, to whom he was transferred by the standing committee of the diocese of New York, in July, 1845. His first parish was Poultney, Vt., which he held for about five months; but finding the climate too rigorous, he was compelled to seek a more southern location. He accordingly accepted a call to La Grange, Tenn., where he remained about one year and three months; then, in consequence of declining health, went East. His next parish was Springfield, O., which he gave up in consequence of the opposition of the bishop, after a residence of eight or nine months. He then accepted a call to Jefferson City, Mo., where he remained for one year and a half, until after an attack of cholera, when he returned to the East in quest of health, the West not appearing to agree with him, and came to Maryland in the beginning of 1850. He accepted the rectorship of Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County, Md., May, 1850, where he remained until October, 1852, when he accepted a professorship in St. Timothy's Hall, together with the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Ellicott City. He remained in this position for one year; then took charge of the mission in Baltimore City, which he retained about six months. He was then unemployed for some time, and in October, 1854, he became assistant to Dr. Wyatt, where he remained until May, 1855. On September 9, 1855, he accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Mary's Parish, together with William and Mary's Parish, St. Mary's County, Md., where he remained until September 1, 1871; then took charge of Grace Church, New Market, Frederick County, Md., which church he built, together with Penkazey Memorial Church, at Mt. Airy, and St. Paul's Church, at Poplar Springs, and formed the parish of Linganore, in the diocese of Maryland, and remained rector of Lin-

ganore Parish until his death January 11, 1891, during which time he was Dean of the Convocation of Cumberland.

He was an earnest worker for good, possessed of manly and sterling qualities, endeared himself to and won the high esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and at his death endowed a scholarship in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City, and left a large and very valuable library to the college of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

ACHESON, REV. STUART, M.A., 48 Bleeker Street, Toronto, Canada.

First year.*

Vice President at Large for the British Provinces of North America. Born at Mono Mills, near Toronto; son of Thomas and Mary Barclay Acheson, both of Scottish families of the time of the Plantation; the Acheson family settled in the County Down, and the Mason family in the County Derry; educated in Knox College and University College, Toronto; pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Clover Hill, Ontario, for ten years; pastor of the First R. P. Church, Carlton Street, Toronto; has two brothers who are ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Rev. Samuel Acheson, St. Andrew's Church, Ontario, and Rev. Thomas Davis Acheson, Marquette, Manitoba; received the degree of A.B. from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and A.M. from Hamilton College, New York, U. S. A.

ADAIR, COL. G. W., Atlanta, Ga. 1891.

Vice President for Georgia in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

ADAIR, WILLIAM, M.D., Canmer, Hart County, Ky. First year. ✕

Born at Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., December 9, 1815; his father, Alexander, born in Chester, S. C., son of William, of Chester, S. C., son of William, who was born in Ireland, 1730, and emigrated to America in 1736; his mother was Elizabeth Were; grandmother on paternal side, Mary Irvine; great-grandmother, Mary Moore; practicing physician; graduate at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1836; represented Hart County, Ky., in 1869-70 and in 1870-71.

ADAMS, ADAM GILLESPIE, Nashville; Tenn. First year. ✕

Born near Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, July 12, 1820, at the old homestead, owned by his ancestors for several generations; his father, David Adams, married Jane Gillespie; both born in Ireland; were members of the Presbyterian Church; his mother was a

*"First year" indicates the date when members entered the Society who joined between the Columbia and Pittsburg Congresses. Other dates of admission are shown in figures.

woman of decided piety, and exercised a marked influence over her children, especially over the subject of this notice; Mr. Adams's first wife, Susan Porterfield, died two years after marriage, and he afterward married Mary Jane Strickler, a woman of marked piety, as was her mother, Sarah Eakin Strickler; Mrs. Adams is still living; also seven of their eight children; Mr. Adams got his business training in Strabane, and at the age of nineteen arrived in Nashville, and has continued there since as a wholesale dry goods and shoe merchant, and is now President of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company; elder in the Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of its Sabbath schools since 1843; Chairman of the Presbyterian Committee on Sabbath Schools; President of the Board of Directors of Ward's Presbyterian Seminary for Young Ladies; Chairman of the Committee of Reception and member of the Board of Directors of the Nashville Centennial Commission; President and Secretary of various turnpikes; Secretary and Treasurer of the John M. Hill fund of the First Presbyterian Church; Treasurer of the Nashville Bible Society since 1854, and Vice President for Tennessee in the Scotch-Irish Society of America; the First Presbyterian Church lately established a mission Church and Sabbath school in the north-western part of Nashville, which is called after his name.

ADAMS, ALEXANDER, 1609 Swatara Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 1891.

Born at Kilmoyle, County Antrim, Ireland; son of Alexander Adams and Margaret (Johnston) Adams.

ADDY, MATTHEW, Cincinnati, O. First year.

Past Vice President for Ohio in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

AFFLECK, JAMES, Bellville, Ill. First year.

Born in Tennessee, of Scotch-Irish parentage; machinist; Alderman for a number of years.

ALEXANDER, HUGH, 302 and 304 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born at Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland; merchant.

ALEXANDER, M. J., Greensburg, Pa. 1890.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT J., 810 Twenty-first Street, San Francisco, Cal. First year.

Born at Denahora, near Marhet Hill, County Armagh, Ireland; parents, John Alexander and Margaret Alexander (whose maiden name was Margaret McMahan), both Scotch-Irish by birth; department manager; first Secretary of the California Scotch-Irish Society.

ALEXANDER, S. B., Charlotte, N. C. First year.

Vice President for North Carolina in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM HENRY, Post Office Box 303, Omaha, Neb. 1891.

Born in Lisbon, Conn., in 1849; son of Harvey G. and Eliza Preston Alexander; grandson of James Alexander, who was Town Clerk of Voluntown, Conn., for nearly thirty years; great-grandson of Joseph Alexander and of David Preston, who was a soldier in the American Revolution; great-great-grandson of James Alexander, one of the founders of Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, and a member of its first governing board; James Alexander's father came from Argylshire, Scotland, and settled in the valley of the Bann, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; William Henry left New England in 1871, for the West; lived eight years in Quincy, Ill., and three years in Lincoln, Neb.; came to Omaha in 1883; Alderman two years; Surveyor of Customs and Disbursing Agent on new U. S. post office building; President of the Omaha Cong. Club, and Vice President for Nebraska in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

ALLISON, R., 94 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

ANDERSON, JAMES A., Knoxville, Tenn. 1891.

Born at Grassy Valley, Knox County, Tenn.; mother's maiden name, Armstrong; father's, William Shannon Anderson; and that of his father, James Anderson, who with his parents and a number of brothers and sisters moved from near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va., in 1801, and settled in Knox County, Tenn.; a portion of his ancestors were from County Down, Ireland, and settled in Virginia about 1726; farmer and merchant.

ANDERSON, JAMES B., Detroit, Mich. 1893.

ANDERSON, CHARLES McCORMICK, Ashland, Wis. 1893.

Born in Cambridge, O.; lawyer.

ANDREWS, JAMES, Columbia, Tenn. First year.

ANDREWS, JOHN, Steubenville, Jefferson County, O. First year.

Born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; mother's maiden name, McCaughey; wholesale merchant.

ARCHER, JAMES, place of residence, Brooke County, W. Va.; post office, Steubenville, O. First year.

Of Scotch-Irish parentage on both sides; farmer and Justice of the Peace; Vice President for West Virginia in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

ARDARY, JAMES, Thirty-first Street and Liberty Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 1891.

Born in Pittsburg, Pa.; contractor.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Brookline, Mass. 1891.

Born in Boston, Mass., August 11, 1836; son of David and Mahala (Loerring) Armstrong, of Boston, Mass.; grandson of Robert and Alice (Park) Armstrong, of Windham, N. H.; great-grandson of David and Elizabeth (Hemphill) Armstrong, of Windham; David Armstrong was a signer of the Association Test in 1776, and was a son of Dea. John and Janet Armstrong; John Armstrong was born in 1713, in County Londonderry, Ireland; came to Londonderry, N. H., when a boy with his father, Robert Armstrong, one of the grantees of Londonderry, N. H.; the latter was an offshoot of the famous clan Armstrong, of the debatable country on the Scottish and English border; President of the Armstrong Transfer Company; Director in the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and in other corporations.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES D., Romney, W. Va. 1893.

BAIRD, THOMAS HARLAN, Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa. First year.

Born at Washington, Pa.; Scotch on paternal side; Scotch-Irish on maternal side—Acheson and McCullough; attorney at law; district attorney of Washington County, Pa.

BALLANTYNE, WILLIAM, 428 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C. 1893.

Born in Peebles, Scotland; stationer; elder in Presbyterian Church; President of Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Treasurer of W. C. Bible Society.

BARCLAY, THOMAS, Steubenville, O. First year.

Born at Pittsburg, Pa.; parents, Samuel and Sarah Barclay; retired merchant, and a Director in several banks.

BARKLEY, JOHN, 35 North Peter Street, New Orleans, La. First year.

Born in Belfast, Ireland; son of William M. Barkley and Margaret Thompson; merchant.

BARR, WILLIAM PATRICK, Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill. First year.

Born in Wilson County, Tenn.; his father, Rev. Hugh Barr, moved from Wilson to Sumner County, Tenn., from Tennessee to Alabama in 1820, and from there to Illinois in 1835; his grandfather was Patrick Barr; mother, Katherine Hodge; grandfather, Joseph Hodge; all from North Carolina; Mayor of Jacksonville, and Trustee of Illinois Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

BARRINGER, GEN. RUFUS, Charlotte, N. C. First year.

Born in Cabarrus County, N. C.; son of Paul Barringer and wife, Elizabeth Brandon; German, English, and Scotch-Irish descent; retired lawyer; twice in State Legislature; in State Constitutional Convention of 1875; and brigadier general of cavalry in late war.

BAXTER, ISAAC C., Detroit, Mich. First year.

BAYNE, D. K., 119 East Fortieth Street, New York City. 1890.

BEATTY, JOHN, Columbus, O. 1893.

Born in Sandusky, O.; son of James Beatty, born in New London County in 1803, who was the son of John Beatty, born in County Wexford in 1774, and Mary Cooke, born in County Fermanagh in 1776; the Wexford John being the son of James Beatty, born in County Cavan in 1745, who was descended from Henry Beatty Gent to whom a grant of lands was made in the Barony of Tullagharvy and County of Cavan on June 4, 1611; banker. See Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography."

BEGGS, ROBERT, 306 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City. 1890.

Born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage; tea and coffee merchant.

BELL, JAMES, 421 Sixth Street, Portland, Oreg. 1892.

Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland; his first ancestor, Lieut. Bell, came over with William III. in 1690; he received a grant of land near Enniskillen, where his descendants have since lived; the present branch of the family came from Ohio in 1890, and settled in Oregon; merchant.

BIGGER, DAVID P., Tiffin, O. 1893.

BLACK, JAMES R., Springfield, O. 1893.

BLACK, JOSEPH K., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Bardstown, Ky.; Scotch-Irish parentage; merchant.

BLACK, MOSES, Springfield, O. 1893.

BLACK, ROBERT T., Scranton, Pa. First year.

Born at Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland; son of Joseph Black and Jane Mary Spencer; bank President, and Vice President and Treasurer of coal company; Director in two banks.

BLACK, SAMUEL S., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; merchant.

BLACK, WILLIAM M., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; merchant.

BLACKWOOD, REV. WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., 1022 Belvidere Terrace, Baltimore, Md., and 1149 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born at ^{SP}Dromard, County Down, Ireland; son of Samuel and Agnes Blackwood, both Scotch-Irish; besides being a landholder, his father was extensively engaged in the linen trade, and for sixty years was ruling elder in his native congregation; ordained by the Presbytery of Belfast on February 17, 1835, to the pastoral charge of Holywood, near Belfast; in 1843 was removed to Newcastle on Tyne, in the North of England; there built Trinity Presbyterian Church, and because of that and other services was raised to the Moderator's chair of the Synod, the supreme judicatory of the English Church; in 1850 was settled in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; after forty years' labor in that charge, demitted the pastorate, and now holds the position of Pastor Emeritus.

BLAIR, JAMES, Scranton, Pa. 1891.

Born in Mercer County, N. J.

BLAIR, JOHN I., Blairstown, N. J. 1893.

BLAIR, MORRIS WILLIAM, Kossuth, Des Moines County, Ia. 1892.

Born in Pike County, Ill., now Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill.; son of Sarah Job and David E. Blair, son of Catherine Evans and William Blair, son of Elizabeth Cochran and Alexander Blair, who came from County Armagh to Lancaster, Pa., before 1750, and to Bourbon, Ky., 1785; Catherine Evans was a daughter of Thomas Evans and Mary Rutledge, daughter of Mollie Bortree and Isaac Rutledge, who immigrated to America in 1720; farmer.

BLAIR, SAMUEL S., Tyrone, Pa. First year.

Born in Esterton, Dauphin County, Pa.; his grandfather, John Blair, came to the United States when ten or twelve years old, located with his parents in Lancaster County, Pa., where he married a Miss Greer; there were born as the result of this marriage John, Samuel, William, Joseph, James, and five daughters; he is the son of Samuel; railroad superintendent; division superintendent of the N. C. Railroad, Baltimore, Md.; division superintendent of the P. Railroad, Tyrone, Blair County, Pa.

BLAIR, WILLIAM, 174 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 1893.

Son of Samuel Blair and Hannah (Frery) Blair, of Cortland County, N. Y.; his father's ancestor, Robert Blair, who was of Scotch origin, came with his family from the North of Ireland in 1718, and settled in Worcester, Mass.; became a resident of Chicago in 1842; retired hardware merchant; Director of the Merchants' National

Bank; one of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital; member of the Chicago Historical Society; member of the Second Presbyterian Church; one of the Trustees of Lake Forest University.

BLAKE, GEORGE MATTHEW, Blake Block, Rockford, Ill. First year.

Born at Dansville, N. Y., 1852; son of Z. H. Blake, M.D., of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Louisa Dorr, of New England; lawyer; City Attorney of Rockford, Ill., 1885-86; President of First National Bank of Canton, S. Dak.

BLANTON, REV. LINDSAY HUGHES, D.D., Richmond, Ky. First year.

Born in Cumberland County, Va.; son of Joseph and Susan Walker Blanton; mother's family Scotch-Irish; Chancellor of the Central University of Kentucky since 1880; Presbyterian minister; pastor of Versailles, Ky., Salem, Va., and Paris, Ky., Presbyterian Churches.

BOGLE, REV. SAMUEL, Kenton, O. 1893.

BONNER, ROBERT, 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City. First year.

President and life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born at Londonderry, Ireland, April 24, 1824; came to the United States in 1839; editor of the *New York Ledger* from 1851 until recently. See Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. I., page 313.

BOWMAN, ROBERT SEVERS, Berwick, Pa. 1892.

Born at Willow Springs, Columbia County, Pa.; great-grandson of Capt. Robert Clark, of Flying Camp, in the American Revolution; great-grandson of John and Margaret (Campbell) Wilson, of County Tyrone, Ireland; great-great-great-grandson of Bishop George Walker and John Hutchinson, of Londonderry, Ireland; postmaster and publisher *Berwick Independent*.

BRADBURY, SAMUEL, 4767 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. 1893.

Born in Banbridge, County Down, Ireland; Scotch-Irish and English parentage.

BRANN, JOHN, Elkhart, Ind. First year.

Born at Ballenahinch, Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland; son of William and Jane Brann; merchant.

BREADNER, J. T., Port Henry, N. Y. First year.

Born at Keady, County Armagh, Ireland; son of Thomas Breadner and Rebecca Dickson.

BRECKENRIDGE, REV. S. F., Springfield, O. 1893.

BRECKINRIDGE, DESHA, 219 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. First year.

Born at Lexington, Ky.; son of William Campbell Preston Breckinridge and Issa Desha Breckinridge; lawyer.

BRECKINRIDGE, WILLIAM C. P., Lexington, Ky. First year.

Born in Baltimore, Md.; son of Robert Jefferson Breckinridge and Ann Sophonisba Preston; grandson of John Breckinridge and Mary Hopkins Cabell; great-grandson of Robert Breckinridge and Lettice Preston; Robert Breckinridge, son of Alexander Breckinridge, an emigrant from Ireland; Lettice Preston, daughter of John Preston, an emigrant from Ireland; Alexander Breckinridge was descended from the Breckinridges of Ayrshire, Scotland; John Preston from a soldier of Londonderry; Mary Hopkins Cabell was the daughter of Joseph Cabell and Elizabeth Hopkins; Joseph Cabell was the son of Dr. William Cabell, an emigrant from England; Elizabeth Hopkins was the daughter of Dr. Arthur Hopkins, an emigrant from Ireland; grandson of Francis Preston and Sarah Buchanan Campbell; great-grandson of William Preston and Susanna Smith; William Preston was the brother of Lettice Preston and son of John Preston; Sarah Buchanan Campbell was the daughter of William Campbell and Elizabeth Henry; William Campbell was descended from the Campbells and Buchanans of Scotland; Elizabeth Henry was the sister of Patrick Henry and the daughter of the emigrant John Henry, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Sarah Winston; lawyer; colonel of cavalry C. S. A.; Member of Congress from Kentucky.

BRICE, CALVIN STEWART, Lima, Allan County, O. 1893.

Born in Denmark, Morrow (then Marion) County, O.; son of Rev. William Kirkpatrick Brice, a Presbyterian minister, and Elizabeth Stewart; ancestors' families came to Ohio in 1806 and 1812, and before lived in Maryland two hundred years; lawyer; served in Eighty-sixth O. V. I., and was lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Eightieth O. V. I.; Chairman Democratic Committee in 1888; in 1890 elected United States Senator from Ohio.

BRIGGS, CAPT. JOSEPH B., Russellville, Ky. First year.

Born in Franklin, Tenn., November 20, 1842; son of Isaac Wilson Briggs and Dorothy Madison Bennett; banker; major and assistant quartermaster of Forrest's cavalry, Confederate States army.

BROWN, MISS ANNIE, Terrance Park, Hamilton County, O. 1893.

BROWN, JOSEPH, Ripley, Tippot County, Miss. First year.

Born at Marion, Ala.; Scotch-Irish parentage; merchant;

Superintendent Presbyterian Sunday school; President of Ripley Y. M. C. A.

BROWN, ROBERT KNOX, Whitinsville, Mass. First year.

Born near Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; accountant; head bookkeeper for twenty-five years; Trustee of the Whitinsville Savings Bank.

BROWN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1892.

Born October 23, 1865; graduate of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania (class of 1891), and member of the Philadelphia bar; his paternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland during the persecution of the Stuarts; some of them were among the defenders of Londonderry; his paternal grandfather and grandmother came to this country about 1830; his maternal ancestors lived for many generations near Market Hill, County Armagh; his maternal grandfather came to this country in 1820, and his maternal grandmother a few years later; his grandparents on both sides were married in this country; his maternal grandfather's family were noted for their longevity.

BRUCE, HELM, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Secretary of the Kentucky Scotch-Irish Society; member of the Executive Committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; lawyer.

BRYSON, H. KNOX, Fayetteville, Tenn. 1893.

BRYSON, REV. JOHN H., D.D., Huntsville, Ala. First year.

Born at Fayetteville, Tenn.; parents, Rev. Henry Bryson, D.D., and Mrs. Hannah Bryson; Presbyterian minister; chaplain; head of the religious department of the Army of Tennessee, C. S. A.; Moderator of General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1886, at Augusta, Ga.

BUCHANAN, J. N., Morgantown, W. Va. 1893.

CALDWELL, REV. A. G., Bristol, Tenn. 1893.

CALDWELL, FRANK, Velasco, Tex. 1893.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa.; for past three years cashier of Brazos River Channel and Dock Company; cashier Texas Land and Immigration Company; cashier Velasco Terminal Railway Company, and Velasco and Surfside Railroad Company.

CALDWELL, HARRY M., Bruin, Butler County, Pa. First year.

Born at Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland; grandfather and father born in Blautyn, Lanarkshire, Scotland; grandfather was a shepherd; merchant; school director for three years; postmaster at Bruin.

CALDWELL, HENRY, 409 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

CALDWELL, REV. J. C., Springfield, O. 1893.

CALDWELL, JAMES THOMAS, Burdick, Taylor County, Ky. 1891.

Born in Taylor County, Ky.; descended from the Scotch-Irish of the valley of Virginia, Augusta County; farmer.

CALDWELL, JOHN DAY, 233 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

CALDWELL, JOSHUA W., Knoxville, Tenn. 1893.

CALDWELL, RICHARD, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y. First year.

Born at Salisbury Mills, N. Y.; son of Andrew Caldwell, Ballymore, Ireland, Province of Ulster, and Harriet Brewster, Rockland County, N. Y.; farmer; postmaster, twenty years; Justice of the Peace, twenty-four years; Commissioner United States Deposit Fund in New York State, twelve years.

CALDWELL, REV. ROBERT EARNEST, 1426 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born at Greensboro, N. C.; son of Walter P. Caldwell, of Greensboro, N. C., who was the son of Rev. Samuel Craighead Caldwell, of Mecklenburg; who was the son of Rev. David Caldwell, D.D., of Guilford; through his mother related to the Doaks of North Carolina and Tennessee, and to the Gillespies; through his father's mother related to the Lindsays; through his grandfather's mother related to the Craigheads; Presbyterian minister; pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky.

CALDWELL, REV. SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD, Hazlehurst, Miss. 1891.

Born in Marshall County, Miss.; great-grandson of David Caldwell, D.D., of Guilford County, N. C.; great-great-grandson of Alexander Craighead, of Mecklenburg, N. C.; minister.

CALHOUN, HON. DAVID SAMUEL, Hartford, Conn. First year.

Born at Coventry, Tolland County, Conn.; son of George Albion Calhoun, D.D., of Scotch-Irish parentage, and Betsey Scoville; judge of the Court of Common Pleas; State Senator, two terms; judge of the Probate Court, twelve years; judge of Court of Common Pleas, thirteen years.

CALHOUN, JAMES R., 1427 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Born at Philadelphia, Pa.; son of Ezra and Mary A. Calhoun; clerk in Mayor's office.

CALHOUN, HON. PATRICK, Atlanta, Ga. 1891.

Born in Fort Hill, Pickens District, S.C.; son of Andrew Pick-

ens Calhoun and Margaret M. Green; paternal grandfather, John C. Calhoun; paternal grandmother, Floride Calhoun; paternal great-grandfather, Senator John E. Calhoun; paternal great-grandmother, Floride Bouneda; maternal grandfather, Gen. Doff Green; maternal grandmother, Lucretia Edison; lawyer.

CAMPBELL, GOV. JAMES E., Columbus, O. First year.

. Born at Middletown, O., July 7, 1843; Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side; English on mother's; lawyer; member of Congress and Governor of Ohio.

CAMPBELL, CHARLES, Ironton, Lawrence County, O. 1891.

Born at Ironton, O.; Scotch-Irish parentage; iron manufacturer.

CAMPBELL, JUDGE EDWARD, Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa. 1891.

Born at Uniontown, Fayette County, July 24, 1838; his father was Hugh Campbell, born in Uniontown, Pa.; his mother, Rachel Broom Lyon, born in Baltimore, Md.; his grandfather, Benjamin Campbell, of Chester County, Pa.; grandmother, Mary Adair, of Cookstown, Ireland; attorney at law; private soldier, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment; three and one-half years in the war; presiding judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania by appointment of Gov. Hartranft in 1873 on death of Judge S. A. Gilmore.

CAMPBELL, JAMES DAVID, Spartanburg, S. C. 1891.

Born at Belton, Anderson County, S. C., May 2, 1867; ancestors on paternal side removed from Ireland to Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century, thence to Virginia, and just before the Revolutionary War to Upper South Carolina; descended on maternal side from Scotch-Irish family of Cox; druggist; official stenographer of the Seventh (S. C.) Judicial Circuit; member of the staff of the *Charleston News and Courier*; first and fourth official shorthand reporter for the Scotch-Irish Society.

CAMPBELL, LEMUEL RUSSELL, Nashville, Tenn. 1891.

CAMPBELL, ZEPHANIAH, Ada, O. 1893.

CARLISLE, WILLIAM SMYTH, 405 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1891.

. Born at Kells, County Antrim, Ireland; Scotch descent of the seventh generation; tea and coffee merchant.

CARPENTER, J. McF., Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

CARSON, JAMES, Springfield, O. 1893.

CASADY, HON. PHINEAS McCRAY, Des Moines, Ia. First year.

Vice President for Iowa in the Scotch-Irish Society of America;

born at Connersville, Fayette County, Ind.; son of Simon Casady and Jemima McCray; President Des Moines Savings Bank; State Senator for four years in the Iowa Legislature; judge of the Fifth Judicial District, Iowa; receiver of public moneys for the Fort Des Moines Land District of Iowa; Regent of the State University, Iowa, for four years.

CASTLES, WILLIAM HARPER, Kingsland, Bergen County, N. J. First year.

Born at Newark, N. J.; son of Thomas Castles, Trumbridge, near Lisburn, Ireland, and Elizabeth Harper, Middletown, Armagh, Ireland; accountant and attorney.

CHALFANT, REV. G. W., Pittsburg, Pa. 1890.

CHAMBERS, ANDREW ALLEN, Freehold, N. J. 1891.

Born at Piqua, O.; attorney at law and Principal of the Freehold Institute.

CHARLTON, ALEXANDER GOW, Omaha, Neb. 1891.

Born in Freeport, Ill., September 5, 1856; grandfathers, Dr. Samuel Charlton, Cannonsburg, Pa., and John L. Gow, attorney, Washington, Pa.; grandmothers, Hannah De Bovard and Mary Murdoch, daughter of Alex. Murdoch, Esq., Washington; Alex. Murdoch married the daughter of Matthew Henderson, one of the first ministers of the Associate Reform Church of North America; father, James B. Charlton; mother, Lucy A. Gow; John L. Gow was the son of Deacon James Gow, of Hallswell, Me.; Cashier McCague Savings Bank, and Secretary of McCague Investment Company; Director of the American National Bank, Omaha.

CHRISTIE, EDWARD PAYSON, Springfield, O. 1893.

His great-grandfather, Jesse Christie, was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1736, and his father emigrated from the North of Ireland; his tenth child, Major Robert Christie, born February 21, 1776, in New Boston, N. H., married Rebecca Smith in 1796; Major Robert's eldest son, James Smith Christie, born September 6, 1798, in New Boston, N. H., afterward removed to Washington County, Vt., and thence to Springfield, O., in 1817, where he married, February 22, 1824, Laura Beardsley, a daughter of Elijah Beardsley, a native of Connecticut, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and, at the age of eighteen, was one of the "boys," disguised as Indians, who threw the British tea overboard in Boston harbor; James S. Christie and his wife were among the pioneer residents of Springfield, O., and Mr. Christie was an elder in the First Presby-

terian Church of that city for over fifty years; the golden weddings of himself, one sister, and one brother were all celebrated in their turn several years ago; the subject of this sketch, Edward P. Christie, their eldest son, was born September 24, 1836; bookkeeper and cashier; private soldier in the Union army during first part of the late war for the Union; afterward, for the greater part of the war and to its close, a paymaster's clerk in the United States Army.

CLARK, DR. ROWAN, Tyrone, Pa. First year.

CLARK, WILLIAM P., Mansfield, O. First year.

Born at Newbliss, Monaghan County, Ireland; parents Scotch-Irish Presbyterians; Secretary Mansfield Insurance Company; Director in bank and building and loan association; elder in Reformed Presbyterian Church.

COCHRAN, A. P. LINN, Springfield, O. 1893.

COCHRAN, J. HENRY, Williamsport, Pa. 1893.

Born in Province of New Brunswick; son of James Cochran, born in Dublin of Scotch-Irish parents in 1812, and Mary Moore, born in 1815 of Scotch-Irish parentage; banker.

COILE, REV. S. A., Greenville, Tenn. 1893.

COLVILLE, WINFIELD W., 15 Logan Street, Pittsburg, Pa. 1891.

Born in Pittsburg, Pa.; son of James W. Colville and Mary Ann Balfour; Finance Clerk, Post Office, Pittsburg, Pa.; chief clerk for state of Pennsylvania at Johnstown, Pa., during the time the state was in control after the flood.

COOK, REV. THOMAS A., Alpine, Talladega County, Ala. 1891.

Born in Argyleshire Kentyre, Scotland; Scotch-Irish parentage; minister and teacher; County Superintendent of Education.

COOKE, GEORGE, St. Joseph, Mo. First year.

Born at Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage; merchant.

CORBIT, JOSEPH, 433 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. 1893.

Born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage on both sides; real estate agent and broker.

CORTLAND, ROBERT, Linden Avenue, Allegheny, Pa. 1893.

COTTER, GEORGE SAXVILLE, Springfield, O. 1893.

Great-grandson of Rev. George Saxville Cotter, who was born in the year 1740 in the city of Belfast, Province of Ulster, Ireland, and who was rector of Castle Martyr, in the County of Cork; grandson of Dr. Rogers Cotter, who was born in the year 1775 in the County West Meath; he was educated at Oxford and gradu-

ated as physician and surgeon from Trinity College in the city of Dublin, and the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland; entered the army as physician of West Meathe Regiment, and was afterward appointed physician and surgeon of Balinacaryge Dispensary; immigrated to Canada in the year 1835 with three sons—James L., John R., and George S.; James L. was married in Canada to Anna M. Harrison, and came to Springfield, O., in the year 1849, where George S. Cotter, the subject of this sketch, with four brothers, was born. George S. Cotter, Engineer City Waterworks, Springfield, O.; James S. Cotter, bookkeeper, Springfield, O.; Kenton Cotter, machinist, Springfield, O.; William H. Cotter, commercial traveler for W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; John L. Cotter, commercial traveler for Estey & Camp, St. Louis, Mo.

COWAN, GEORGE L., Franklin, Tenn. First year.

COWAN, OLIVER, Shelbyville, Tenn. 1893.

COX, FREDERICK WARREN, M.D., Vermillion, Clay County, S. Dak. 1891.

Born at Upper Stewracke, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Canada; great-grandparents Cox born in Ulster, Ireland; great-grandparents Creelman born in Province of Ulster, Ireland; immigrated to Nova Scotia, where his parents still reside; physician; coroner of Clay County, S. Dak.; Superintendent Board of Health for Clay County, S. Dak.

CRAIG, DR. ALEX., Columbia, Pa. First year.

CRAIG, EDWARD H., 227 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1893.

Born in Fayette, Me.; son of Henry, son of Elias, son of John, son of Andrew Craig, who was born in Scotland of Scottish ancestry, and went to Ireland with his family in 1725, and brought them to America, landing in Boston February 28, 1730; merchant and manufacturer. •

CRAIG, REV. JOHN NEWTON, D.D., Atlanta, Ga. 1891.

Born in Rockingham County, Va.; son of George Evans and Matilda Guthrie Craig; ancestors from North of Ireland; maternal ancestors, Guthrie, McClelland, Stuart, Gilkerson, Lynn; paternal ancestors, Evans, Laird; his great-great-grandmother married his great-great-grandfather Craig in Ireland; Presbyterian minister; pastor at Lancaster Court House, S. C.; chaplain in Confederate army; pastor at Holly Springs, Miss.; Secretary of Home Missions Presbyterian Church, United States; member Board of Directors Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1880-88.

CRAIG, MRS. MARGARET C., New Alexandria, Pa. 1891.

Born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Pa.; Scotch-Irish parentage; maternal grandmother was Barbary Sanderson, whose parents came from Ireland; paternal grandmother, Elizabeth McDonald, of Scotland; grandfather, Samuel Craig, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and while crossing the Chestnut Ridge on his way to Fort Mifflin was taken a prisoner by the Indians, and was never heard from again; father, the late Gen. Alexander Craig, was a junior officer in the Revolutionary war; he crossed the Delaware with Gen. Washington, and participated in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, and others.

CRAIG, ROBERT, Dayton, O. 1893.

Born in Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland; Director of Dayton Waterworks.

CRAIGHEAD, REV. JAMES GEDDES, D.D., 1223 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C. First year.

Born near Carlisle, Pa.; son of William Craighead and Hetty Weakley; Presbyterian minister; editor of *New York Evangelist*; Secretary of the Presbyterian Historical Society; now Dean of Theological Department Howard University, Washington, D. C.

CRAWFORD, PROF. F. B., McDonough, Md. 1893.

CREIGH, THOMAS ALFRED, 1505 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb. First year.

Born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa.; son of Rev. Thomas Creigh, D.D. (who was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Mercersburg for forty-nine years), and Jane McClelland Grubb Creigh; grandson of Dr. John Creigh and Eleanor Dunbar Creigh, of Carlisle, Pa.; great-grandson of Judge John Creigh, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and Jane Barker, of Carlisle, Pa.; great-great-grandson of Thomas and Mary Creigh, of Carnmoney, Ireland, great-great-great-grandson of John Creigh, of Carrickfergus and Carnmoney, Ireland, who was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in Carnmoney from May, 1718, till his death, about 1735; President of the O. F. Davis Real Estate and Loan Company; member of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, Army of the Potomac, 1862-63; ex-President Nebraska Society Sons of American Revolution; Past Grand Recorder of Knights Templar state of Nebraska.

CROOKS, PROF. G. R., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. First year.

CUMMINGS, CHARLES CALDWELL, Fort Worth, Tex. 1891.

Born in Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss., June 23, 1838; Lowland Scotch, of the clan Comyn, the Highlanders being of the Red Comyn, and the Lowlanders Black Comyn; were adherents to the crown in the Cromwellian Rebellion, and were driven into Virginia in the middle of the sixteenth century in consequence, and helped the Loyalists to hold the "Old Dominion" fast to the crown, never surrendering, and two hundred years afterward were still loyal to the Constitution at Manassas according to their interpretation of that instrument *versus* a "higher law;" father's mother a Keys, French Huguenot; came over with the French contingent under Lafayette in American Revolution; County Judge of Tarrant County 1876-80 (two terms); member of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, Barksdale's Brigade, McLaws's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; rank, Sergeant Major; lost right hand in the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

CUTCHEON, HON. BYRON M., Grand Rapids, Mich. 1891.

Born at Pembroke, N. H.; son of James M. Cutcheon, Pembroke, N. H., and Hannah Tripp, Epsom, N. H.; form of name until present generation, "McCutcheon;" lawyer; Member of Congress 1883-91; see Congressional Directory for other positions held; at present member of the United States Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

DAILY, WILLIAM ANDERSON, 214 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City. 1892.

Born in New York City; son of John and Jane Anderson Daily; paternal grandfather, John Daily; paternal grandmother, Jane Waddell; maternal grandfather, Robert Anderson; maternal grandmother, Jane Calhoun; clerk.

DAKE, MRS. ELIZABETH CHURCH, 216 Vine Street, Nashville, Tenn. First year.

Born at Pittsburg, Pa.; father, Dr. William Church, a leading physician of Pittsburg, Pa., was born at Coleraine, Ireland; mother, Elizabeth Taggart Church, born in North Ireland; wife of Dr. J. P. Dake, and mother of five children; Manager of Protestant Orphan Asylum, and of the Woman's Mission Home, Nashville, Tenn.

DAKE, DR. WILLIAM CHURCH, 218 North Vine Street, Nashville, Tenn. 1892.

Born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 28, 1852; became a resident of

Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1869; eldest son of Dr. J. P. and Elizabeth Church Dake; mother born in Pittsburg, Pa., August 19, 1826; mother's father, Dr. William Church, Jr., born in Coleraine, Ireland, August 1, 1795; mother's mother, Elizabeth Taggart Church, born in County Down, Ireland, December, 1795; mother's grandfather, Dr. William Church, Sr., born in Coleraine, Ireland, August 19, 1772; mother's grandmother, Margaret McAllister Church, born in Ireland in 1770; mother's grandparents came to America in 1797, and settled in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa.; removed to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1805; physician; President (1892-93) Southern Homeopathic Medical Association; President (1891-93) Homeopathic Medical Society of Tennessee; member American Institute of Homeopathy, and of American Obstetrical Society.

DALZELL, HON. JOHN, Pittsburg, Pa. 1890.

Born in New York City; parents came from County Down, Ireland, near Belfast; lawyer; Member of Congress.

DAVIS, MRS. LYDIA ANNE BUSHFIELD, Newton, Kans. 1893.

Born in Allegheny City, Pa.; father, Robert Robison, born in Cumberland Valley, Pa.; mother, Eliza Robison, daughter of Charles and Catherine Cummins, born in Strasburg, Franklin County, Pa.; President of Presbyterian Home Missionary Synodical Society of Kansas; member of Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions in Presbyterian Church.

DEAN, W. D., Kenton, O. 1893.

DICKSON, ALEXANDER WALKER, Scranton, Pa. First year.

Born at Philadelphia, Pa.; son of James Reid Dickson and Caroline Stuart Dickson; manager of the Weston Mill Company; Treasurer Scranton Board of Trade; elder First Presbyterian Church; Superintendent Sabbath school; Vice President Lackawanna Institute of History and Science.

DICKSON, ALLAN HAMILTON, Wilkes Barre, Pa. 1892.

Born in Utica, N. Y.; son of Hugh Sheridan Dickson, born in Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland; died in 1888; was a Presbyterian clergyman; grandfather, Alexander Dickson; came from Ireland to America in 1827, and died at Lanningburg, N. Y., in 1871, at the age of ninety-five; he was the son of John Dickson, who was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland; lawyer.

DICKSON, MISS CAROLINE STUART, 616 Quincey Avenue, Scranton, Pa. 1890.

Born at Scranton, Pa.; daughter of Alexander W. and Louisa

C. Dickson; President of the Young Ladies' Society of the Presbyterian Church.

DICKSON, THOMAS, Troy, Ren County, N. Y. 1892.

Born in Banbridge, County Down, Ireland; ancestors came from Scotland in the year 1730; contractor; Trustee of Woodside Presbyterian Church twenty-one years; elected member of Assembly, state of New York, in 1886; elected Treasurer of Ren County in 1888, and served three years.

DINSMORE, JOHN, Glen Ritchie, Pa. 1893.

DINSMORE, REV. JOHN WALKER, D.D., 289 South Tenth Street, San José, Cal. First year.

Born in Washington County, Pa.; son of William Dinsmore and Rebecca Anderson, both Scotch-Irish; Presbyterian minister; pastor Presbyterian Church, Bloomington, Ill.; Director McCormick Theological Seminary; member General Assembly's Board of Aid for Colleges; Moderator of Synod of Illinois; visitor United States Naval Academy; member of the Executive Committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

DINSMORE, WILLIAM VANCE, Bloomington, Ill. 1893.

Born in Prairie du Sac, Wis.

DOHERTY, WILLIAM WISNER, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass. First year.

Born in Boston, Mass.; parents, Ross and Sarah Doherty, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and natives of Muff, County of Derry, Ireland; counselor at law; assistant district attorney for Suffolk District, Mass.

DOLAND, ARTHUR W., Spokane Drug Company, Spokane, Wash. First year.

Born at Manchester, N. H.; Scotch-Irish descent on both sides; wholesale druggist.

DORAN, PETER, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1892.

Born at London, Canada; son of John Doran and Susan McClory, who were born in County Down, Ireland; lawyer; Chairman of Democratic Committee of Grand Rapids; State Senator from Grand Rapids in 1890.

DRUMMOND, HON. JOSIAH HAYDEN, Portland, Me. First year.

Born at Winslow, Me.; son of Clark Drummond and Cynthia Blackwell; lawyer; representative in Legislature from Waterville in 1857-58; from Portland in 1869; Speaker in 1858-59; Senator from Kennebec County in 1860; Attorney General of the state from 1860 to 1864 (four terms).

DUNLAP, DR. A., Springfield, O. 1893.

DUNLAP, CHARLES O'NEAL, M.D., Athens, O. 1891.

Born at Pontiac, Mich., 1856; son of Samuel Dunlap, born at Chillicothe, O., son of Joseph Dunlap, born in Seneca County, N. Y., son of John Dunlap, whose father was a Scotchman from the West End of the Grampian Hills, and whose mother was Sarah Gillespie, born in County Derry in 1722; John Dunlap was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1718, and emigrated to this country in 1742; all these ancestors were Presbyterians; Dr. Dunlap's mother was of the German family Kaler, and his paternal-grandmother O'Neal of Irish extraction; assistant physician of the Athens (O.) Asylum for Insane since 1887; appointed Superintendent of the Athens Asylum for Insane May 16, 1892; member of the Ohio Medical Society since 1881.

DUNLAP, DR. FAYETTE, Danville, Ky. 1891.

Born at Danville, Boyle County, Ky.; father Scotch, mother English; surgeon and physician.

DUNLAP, REV. S. P., Springfield, O. 1893.

EAKIN, JOHN HILL, Nashville, Tenn. First year.

Born at Nashville, Tenn.; grandson of John Eakin, County Derry, Ireland; cashier Union Bank and Trust Company; President Bon Air Coal, Land, and Lumber Company; President Mammoth Cave Railroad Company.

ECCLES, REV. ROBERT KERR, Salem, O. 1891.

ECHOLS, COL. J. W., Atlanta, Ga. First year.

Past member Executive Committee Scotch-Irish Society of America.

EDGAR, JOHN F., 136 West Second Street, Dayton, O. 1893.

Born in Dayton, O., 1814; grandfather Edgar removed from Winchester, Va., to Ohio County, Va., and settled in Casselmen's Run about 1780; was killed by Indians shortly after; father, Robert Edgar, came to Dayton in 1796; grandfather Gillespie emigrated from North of Ireland when twelve years old; married Jeane Allen about 1762; came to Ohio about 1790; merchant.

ELDER, JOSHUA REED, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa. First year.

Born near Harrisburg, Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pa.; son of Joshua Elder and Eleanor W. Sherer; farmer.

ELDER, MISS MARGARETTA S., 26 East Vermont Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 1891.

Born at Indianapolis, Ind.; father was John Elder, son of Samuel, son of John, son of Robert, born in Scotland in 1679, emi-

grated to America from Lough Neagh, Ireland, in 1730; located near Harrisburg, Pa.; mother was Jane Henderson Ritchie, only daughter of John and Margaret Ritchie, whose ancestors were also Scotch-Irish.

ELWYN, REV. ALFRED LANGDON, 1422 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Born at Philadelphia; son of Alfred W. L. and Mary M. Elwyn; clergyman.

ERWIN, FRANCIS, Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y. 1892.

Born January 5, 1834, at Painted Post; son of Francis E. and Sophia McCall Erwin; grandson of Samuel Erwin; great-grandson of Arthur Erwin, who came from the county of Antrim, Ireland; settled at Erwin, Bucks County, Pa., and married Mary Kennedy, daughter of William Kennedy, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1730; Arthur Erwin was a large landholder in Bucks County, Pa., and owned thirty thousand acres in Steuben County, N. Y.; was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and served under Gen. Israel Putnam; Sophia McCall's ancestors were from Scotland; being Presbyterians, became involved in the religious troubles of 1668, and escaped to Ulster, in Ireland; in six months afterward sailed, with other persecuted Covenanters, to New Jersey; afterward drifted to Massachusetts, and settled in Marshfield; farmer.

EVANS, COL. H. G., Columbia, Tenn. 1891.

EVANS, SAMUEL, 432 Locust Street, Columbia, Pa. First year.

For genealogical and biographical sketch see Volume III., page 241.

EVANS, THOMAS GRIER, 49 Nassau Street, New York City. 1890.

Born at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.; parents, James Sidney Evans and Mary (Dewitt) Evans; lawyer; Secretary of the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York City.

EWING, HON. NATHANIEL, Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa. 1890.

Born at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa.; Scotch-Irish parentage on both sides, with an admixture of Welsh on mother's side; lawyer; judge fourteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania.

EWING, Judge Thomas, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

FAIRLY, COL. JOHN SPENCER, Charleston, S. C. 1892.

Born in Eglinton, County Derry, Ireland (Parish of Fanyhanvale); son of Robert Fairly and Sarah Huey Fairly, Eglinton; son of David Fairly, Donnybrewer Lodge, County Derry; son of the Rev. David Fairly, Covenanting minister of the parishes of

Convoy and Raphoe from 1711 to 1776 A.D.; Sarah Huey was the daughter of William Huey, Florenfield House, County Derry, Ireland; broker; commander of gun No. 3, in Iron Battery, first attack on Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861; aid-de-camp to Gen. W. H. C. Whiting from seven days' fight around Richmond until Gen. Whiting was killed at Fort Fisher; then invited to and joined Gen. Hampton's staff in same capacity to end of war, and when Gen. Hampton was elected Governor of South Carolina was appointed aid-de-camp and lieutenant colonel.

FERGUSON, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Fourth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, O. First year.

FERGUSON, REV. ROBERT GRACEY, New Wilmington, Pa. First year.

Born in Franklin County, Pa.; father, James Ferguson; mother, Mary A. Doyle; minister of the United Presbyterian Church; President of Westminster College six years.

FINLAY, ARTHUR M., Galveston, Tex., or St. Louis, Mo. 1892.

Born in St. Louis, Mo.; parents and six older children born at Leslie, Scotland; manager Waters Pierce Oil Co. Galveston, Tex.

FISHBURNE, JAMES A., Waynesboro, Va. 1892.

Born in Waynesboro, Va.; Teacher; Principal Fishburne Military School.

FISHER, HENRY BLACHARD, Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. 1892.

Born in Hamilton, Canada; son of John Fisher, of Londonderry, N. H.; lawyer.

FISHER, ROBERT J., 285 Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oreg. 1892.

FLEMING, DAVID DEANS, 1003 Locust Street, Des Moines, Ia. 1892.

Born in New York City; son of William and Margaret Fleming; mother was the daughter of John and Ann (McCoy) Chambers; Ann McCoy was born in May, 1748; her father was Alexander McCoy, and her mother was Sarah Johnson; Miss Johnson's mother was a Miss Montgomery, a relative of Richard Montgomery; Alexander McCoy's mother was a Miss Anderson; these families were long settled in Fermanagh and Tyren; mother was born in Fermanagh, and came with her parents to America in 1812; father was born in Waterford; son of David Fleming, a native of Scotland; paternal grandmother was an Irish woman of Celtic origin; merchant; member of School Board of Des Moines.

FLEMING, JAMES PRESSLY, 108 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 1891.

Born in Allegheny City, Allegheny County, Pa.; son of Cochran Fleming, born in 1786 in Londonderry, Ireland, and Sarah Dongan Fleming, born in 1795, who settled in Allegheny County about 1818;

insurance agent; Inspector State Penitentiary, Western District of Pennsylvania; officer of Light Artillery, Pennsylvania Battery, during 1861-62.

FLEMING, JUDGE WILLIAM STUART, Columbia, Tenn. 1891.

Born near Columbia, Tenn., 1816; parents born in Williamsburg District, S. C.; mother's maiden name, Armstrong; lawyer, licensed in 1842; graduated at Yale College in 1838; held the office of City Attorney; twice elected Chancellor for terms of eight years each; his family connection, or at least much of it, appears in the volume containing the proceedings of the First Scotch-Irish Congress, held at Columbia, Tenn., in May, 1889.

FLEMING, WILLIAM HENRY, 1220 East Walnut Street, Des Moines, Ia. 1892.

Born in New York City; son of William and Margaret Fleming (*née* Chambers); Secretary Iowa Building and Loan Association; Deputy Secretary of State, 1867-1869; Private Secretary to the Governors of Iowa, 1869-1882; acting Deputy Auditor of State, 1865; planner and compiler of several State censuses; genealogy same as that of David Deans Fleming.

FLOWERS, GEORGE W., 110 Diamond Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

FLOYD, A. C., Knoxville, Tenn.

Born in Granville County, N. C.; son of John W. and Margaret (Campbell) Floyd; editor in chief *Knoxville Daily Sentinel*. Secretary of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

FORBES, CAPT. GEORGE B., Atlanta, Ga. 1892.

FOSTER, W. F., St. Joseph, Mo.; Box 344. 1892.

Born in Edgar County, Ill.; great-grandfather Foster was Scotch-Irish, and born in Scotland of Scotch-Irish parentage; editor and meteorologist; captain in the Union army, war of rebellion; county officer, and for twelve years an editor of daily and weekly news, and political papers.

FOSTER, HON. MORRISON, Allegheny City, Pa. First year.

Born at Pittsburg, Pa.; son of William Barclay Foster, from Berkeley County, Va., and Eliza Clayland, from Eastern Shore, Md.; brother of Stephen Foster, deceased, the celebrated composer of popular songs; coal operator; Senator from Forty-second District of Pennsylvania; and Manager of the Reform School, Morganza, Pa.

FRAME, JAMES A., 105 East Seventieth Street, New York City. 1892.

Born August 26, 1841, in St. Johnstown, near Londonderry; son of Matthew Frame and Ann McGirr, who were born in Castledown;

grandparents on both sides born in Castledown; came to this country in 1852; mason and builder; deacon of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

FREW, JOHN, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va. 1891.

Born in County Antrim, Ireland; son of Alexander and Esther Scott Frew; publisher and half owner of *Daily Intelligencer*; member City Council; member of Board of County Commissioners; delegate at large to Republican National Convention, 1889; Director in Exchange Bank of Wheeling.

FREY, GEORGE HENRY, Springfield, O. First year.

Born at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, N. Y.; Swiss descent on his father's side; Scotch-Irish on side of mother, who was a Miss Calhoun; his grandfather, Andrew Calhoun, was a native of Ulster; the Frey family was one of the earliest of the whites who settled in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., near Palatine Bridge; settled there in 1688; the old homestead is still held in the family; owner and operator of a stone quarry in Springfield; Director in Second National Bank; Director in Ohio Southern Railroad Company; President of Cincinnati and Sandusky Telegraph Company; President of Ohio Southern Railroad Company; President of Board of Waterworks, city of Springfield; County Commissioner; and charter member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

FREY, ISAAC WARD, Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; ancestry on mother's side were all Scotch-Irish, coming to America prior to the year 1800; operator in real estate.

FRIERSON, LUCIUS, Columbia, Tenn. First year.

Past Treasurer of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; banker; cashier of the Columbia Banking Company.

FULLERTON, DR. GEORGE H., Springfield, O. 1893.

FULTON, JOHN, Johnstown, Pa. First year.

Born at Drumard, County Tyrone, Ireland; ancestors on father's side Lowland Scotch; on mother's side, McKeown, Highland Scotch; General Manager Cambria Iron Company; superintendent of works on completion of North Branch Canal, 1848-1852; assistant engineer Barclay Railroad, 1852-1854; resident civil and mining engineer Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 1855-1874; chief engineer Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, under Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1870-1873; general mining engineer Cambria Iron Company, 1874-1877; General Superintendent,

1887-88; General Manager, 1888 to 1892; member American Institute Mining Engineers; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; author of "Physical Properties of Coke for Blast Furnace Use." Early in 1892 Mr. Fulton's health required a change from the onerous duties of General Manager of the Cambria Iron Works; was transferred from this office to that of General Mining Engineer.

GALLOWAY, TOD BUCHANAN, 553 East Town Street, Columbus, O. 1893.

Born at Columbus, O.; son of Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, who was the son of John Galloway and Margaret Buchanan Smith, of Gettysburg, Pa.; the Galloway and Buchanan families settled in Pennsylvania about 1750 or 1760, from Scotland and North of Ireland (see records Pennsylvania Historical Society); attorney at law; Second Vice President Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution.

GAMBLE, MRS. MARY MCGILL, Plattsburg, N. Y. 1893.

Born at Hannah Furnace, Center County, Pa.; ancestors, Alexander Taggart McGill, Eleanor Acheson McCulloch, John McGill, Mary Taggart, George McCulloch, Esther Turbett, Daniel McGill, Elizabeth Reynolds, Thomas Turbett, Jean Wilson.

GARDNER, JAMES, Post Office box 540, Cumberland, Md. 1893.

Born near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; both sides represented at siege of Derry; manufacturer of fire clay goods; elder in First Presbyterian Church, Cumberland; Director in Mansfield (O.) Gaslight Company; Director in Cumberland Gaslight Co.; Director in the Greenawalt Company, Cumberland.

GARDNER, WILLIAM, Box 373, Pittsburg, Pa. 1893.

Born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland; constructing gas engineer; erected original gas works at Portland, Oreg., in 1859; also at Sacramento, Cal.; has been identified with the business ever since.

GIBSON, GEN. WILLIAM HARVEY, Tiffin, Seneca County, O. 1892.

Born in Jefferson County, O.; grandfather came from North of Ireland in 1774; father born in Pennsylvania in 1774; left an orphan at five years of age, and raised by an uncle at Georgetown, Ky.; mother born in Pennsylvania of Welsh parents; lawyer; State Treasurer of Ohio; colonel Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and brevet brigadier general U. S. Volunteers; Adjutant General of Ohio; Board of Canal Commissioners of Ohio; postmaster at Tiffin, O.

GILLAN, JAMES M., 4316 Grant Street, Omaha, Neb. 1893.

Born in Tazewell County, Ill.; father and mother born in County Antrim, Ireland; grandparents on mother's side born in Scotland; journalist; teacher of elocution in Wesleyan University, Illinois, 1881-83; engaged in newspaper work at Lincoln, Hastings, and Omaha 1883-93.

GILLESPIE, MRS. JOHN, 1332 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1892.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa.; daughter of James Kirkpatrick and Rebecca Armstrong, of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

GILMORE, JUDGE W. J., Columbus, O. 1893.

GIVEN, DR. A., 1403 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born at Warm Springs, Bath County, Va.; grandfather was an Irishman; grandmother, Scotch; physician.

GIVEN, MRS. CAROLINE TURNBULL, 1403 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky. 1892.

Born at Monterey, Highland County, Va.; maternal grandfather, Scotch; paternal grandfather, Irish.

GLASS, REV. HENRY, D.D., Somerset, Ky. 1893.

GLENNY, JOHN CLARK, Buffalo, N. Y. 1893.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y.

GOODFELLOW, JOHN J., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Clark County, O.; grandson of Moore Goodfellow, who was born in Tyrone, Ireland; emigrated to the United States in 1804; settled in the eastern part of Clark County, O., in 1806, where he continued to reside until the date of his death in 1862; bookkeeper in First National Bank, Springfield, O.; Treasurer Clark County, O.

GRAGG, ISAAC P., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass. 1892.

Born at Roxbury, Mass., September 1, 1842; son of Moses Gragg, born at Groton, Mass., September 20, 1791; son of Samuel Gragg, born at Groton, Mass., February 15, 1752; son of Jacob Gragg, birthplace unknown; son of Samuel Gragg, one of four brothers who came from North of Ireland in 1712; son of John Gragg, born in Ireland in 1665, killed near Londonderry in 1669; son of Capt. David Gragg, born in Scotland, captain under Cromwell, and also killed near Londonderry with his son in 1689; General Manager Eastern Development Company; served as private and corporal in Company "D," First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from 1861 to 1866; served as lieutenant and provost captain in Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1864-65; member of the Common Council, City of Boston, in 1871, 1872, and 1876.

GRAHAM, AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON, Oxford, N. C. 1891.

Born in Hillsboro, Orange County, N. C.; seventh son of Hon. William A. Graham, son of Gen. Joseph Graham, son of James Graham, who came from County Down, Ireland; mother was Susan Washington, daughter of John Washington, of Kingston and New Berne, N. C.; lawyer; Secretary of Boundary-line Commission between Maryland and Virginia, 1875-76; State Senator, 1885.

GRAHAM, MISS ELIZABETH, 842 Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky. 1892.

Born in Province of Ulster, County Tyrone, Ireland; Church member for fifty-six years; devoted attention to Sunday school and mission work; Sunday school teacher fifty-three years.

GRAHAM, HON. GEORGE SCOTT, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born in Philadelphia; son of James Graham and Sarah J. Graham, maiden name Scott, both of County Down, Ireland; lawyer; member of Select Council from January, 1878, to January, 1881; resigned to take office of District Attorney of Philadelphia—*i. e.*, prosecutor of the pleas—which office he has held ever since, having been reelected three times, twice by a unanimous vote of both parties; professor of criminal law in University of Pennsylvania; Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania; elder in the Presbyterian Church.

GRAHAM, JOSHUA ARCHELAUS, Room 310, German American Bank Building, St. Joseph, Mo. 1892.

Born in Tazewell, Tenn.; son of Thomas P. Graham and Jane Hughes Ewing Graham; lawyer.

GRAY, M. L., 3756 Tindell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. First year.

GRAY, W. H., South Solon, O. 1893.

GRAY, WILLIAM JAMES, 84 Vine Street, Springfield, O. 1893.

Born at Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland; father's name, James Gray; mother's name, Isabel Henry; minister of the gospel.

GREGG, WILLIAM HENRY, 3013 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. 1893.

Born in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., March 24, 1831; lineal descendant of Capt. James Gregg, who emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to Londonderry, Ireland, in 1690; and from the latter city to Londonderry, N. H., in 1718; one of the sixteen families who founded Londonderry, N. H., at first called Nutfield; retired manufacturer; President of Southern White Lead Company for twenty-four years; Director in Mechanics' Bank; also in Mound City Mutual Insurance Company; all of St. Louis, Mo.

GREER, JOSEPH M., Knoxville, Tenn. 1892.

Born in Knox County, Tenn.; son of John Greer and Annis Hood Greer, both yet living at an advanced age in Blount County, Tenn.; John Greer is the son of Arthur Greer and Jane Heart, of Blount County, Tenn.; Arthur Greer took a prominent and honorable part in the pioneer wars with the Indians in East Tennessee; he was the son of a Scotch-Irish immigrant who came from County Down, Ireland, about the year 1760, landing first at Philadelphia, and finally moving South and settling in Mecklenburg County, N. C., from whence most of his children moved to East Tennessee and settled among the first of the pioneers; the subject of this sketch was educated at the State University at Bloomington, Ind., which he left to enlist in the Union army during the Civil War; he raised a regiment of Union soldiers and commanded them; since then he has been in business at Maryville and at Knoxville, where he is now at the head of the Greer Machinery Company; he has held various offices of honor and trust.

GROVES, THOMAS PORTER, Hendersonville, Tenn. 1890.

Born in Robertson County, Tenn.; son of Wiley Groves and Leah West; farmer.

GUILD, MRS. MARY STILES PAUL, 120 Johnson Street, Lynn, Essex County, Mass. 1891.

Born at Hanover, N. H., January 26, 1830; daughter of Bela and Mary (Briggs) Paul; descended on paternal side from William Strowbridge and Margaret Henry, Scotch immigrants from the North of Ireland; and William Strowbridge, Jr., and Sarah Montgomery Morrison; housekeeper. From investigations made since Mrs. Guild's ancestry was furnished it seems to be quite certain that the Strowbridges went to Ireland from England. Mrs. Guild claims, however, to have inherited a share of Scotch-Irish blood from her great-grandmother Sarah (Montgomery-Morrison), who was certainly Scotch-Irish.

HAGAN, JUDGE FRANCIS M., Springfield, O. 1893.

HALL, JAMES, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1893.

HALL, REV. DR. JOHN, 712 Fifth Avenue, New York City. First year.

Vice President for New York in the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born in County Armagh, Ireland; both parents of Scottish families settled in Ulster; Presbyterian minister; was Commissioner of National Education in Ireland; now Chancellor of the University of the City of New York; see Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. III., page 42.

HAMILTON, A. C., Temple, Tex. 1890.

HAMILTON, JAMES McCLUNG, Nashville, Davidson County, Tenn. 1892.

Born in Russellville, Logan County, Ky.; grandson of William Hamilton and Mary McClung, who moved to Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va., at an early day, William Hamilton is said to have built the first schoolhouse and Presbyterian Church in that country; hardware and cutlery merchant for fifty-five years in Nashville; ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in Nashville for fifty years.

HAMILTON, REV. DAVID STUART, Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa. 1893.

Born in Wilmington, Del.; father's people came from South of Scotland and settled in North of Ireland; mother, Mary Rooney, of Ireland; Episcopal minister; assistant minister Christ's Church, Williamsport, Pa.; now rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbia, Pa.

HAMMOND, A. J., Cadiz, Harrison County, O. First year

Born at Cadiz; parentage Scotch-Irish; merchant.

HAPPER, REV. ANDREW PATTON, D.D., Glenshaw, Allegheny County, Pa. 1891.

Born in Washington County, Pa.; son of B. Happer and Ann Arrell Happer; grandparents on paternal side both came from Ireland in youth to Lancaster County, Pa., and married there in 1780; missionary in China of Presbyterian Church for forty-seven years; graduate of Jefferson College, Pa., 1835; in medicine at University of Pennsylvania in 1844; in theology at Western Theological Seminary in 1844; President of a Christian college in China from 1887 to 1891.

HARBISON, JACOB, Charleston, Ind. 1891.

Born in Jefferson County, Ky.; son of Alexander Harbison, a native of County Down, Ireland; farmer.

HARBISON, SAMUEL P., Twenty-second and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. First year.

HARDIE, WILLIAM TIPTON, 229 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La. First year.

Born at Talledega, Ala.; parents, John Hardie, born in Scotland, and Mary Meade Hall, born in Virginia; merchant; elder in First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans.

HARDY, HENRY, Defiance, O. 1893.

Born in Troy, N. Y.; Scotch-Irish parentage; attorney at law;

Mayor of Defiance; Prosecuting Attorney of Defiance County; Recorder of Defiance County; Representative in the sixty-first and sixty-third General Assembly of the state of Ohio from Defiance and Paulding Counties.

HAYS, JOHN, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. 1890.

Born at Carlisle, Pa.; parents were John and Ellen (Blaine) Hays, both born in Cumberland, Pa.; lawyer; President of the Carlisle Deposit Bank since 1874.

HEMPHILL, JAMES CALVIN, 32 South Battery, Charleston, S. C. 1893.

Born in Due West, Abbeville County, S. C.; son of Rev. William R. Hemphill, D.D., son of Rev. John Hemphill, who immigrated to America from County Antrim, Ireland, during the eighteenth century; editor of the *News and Courier*, Charleston.

HENDERSON, JOHN, Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa. 1891.

Born at Myioe, near Durfanaghy, County Donegal, Ireland; furniture dealer.

HENDERSON, MATTHEW, Nashville, Tenn. 1891.

HENRY, WILLIAM HAMILTON, 734 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, New York City. 1892.

Born in New York City October 15, 1845; great-grandson of Hugh Henry, whose father, John Henry, was a merchant at Coleraine, Ireland, and who emigrated to America and settled at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1765, and married Phœbe Ann Morris, daughter of Robert Morris, of that city, who was active in the defense of Philadelphia in the war of 1812; grandson of William Hamilton Henry, a noted lawyer, and Ann Eliza Neale, of Philadelphia; son of Horatio Morris Henry, a prominent journalist, first of Bucks County, Pa., and at the time of his death of New York, and Sarah Ann Nugent, of Nova Scotia; journalist; business manager of the *New York Herald* from 1867 to 1884; married Alice Savent, of Nyack, on the Hudson, and has eight children, six boys and two girls.

HENRY, WILLIAM WIRT, LL.D., Richmond, Va. First year.

Vice President for Virginia in the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Va.; son of John Henry and Elvira McClelland; lawyer; member of the House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia; Vice President of the Virginia Historical Society; President of the Scotch-Irish Society of Virginia.

HERRON, COL. W. A., Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born at

Pittsburg; leading real estate man of Pittsburg; a director in a number of charitable and educational institutions, and prominent in all public enterprises.

HOGAN, JOHN P., Salem, Columbiana County, O. First year.

Born September 10, 1826, in Liverpool, England; his father was Irish, from Limerick; mother Scotch-Irish, descended from the Douglasses, of Scotland; his parents came to America when he was four years old; manufacturer; City Treasurer and member of School Board, Salem, O.

HOLMES, WILLIAM, 10 and 12 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

HOTCHKISS, JED, "The Oaks," 346 East Beverly Street, Staunton, Va. 1891.

Consulting mining engineer.

HOUSTON, FRANK, Urbana, O. 1893.

Born in Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland; son of William Houston and Margaret King; his ancestor, John Houston, at the siege of Londonderry, was selected to shoot at the man on the lookout on the French frigate laying the boom across the channel to keep out the relief ships; the shot justified the expectation; the gun used is a sacred relic in the family; merchant.

HOUSTON, JAMES W., 436 Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 1890.

Born at Garragh, County Derry, Ireland; wholesale grocer.

HOUSTON, REV. SAMUEL, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. 1891.

Born at Bellaghy, County Antrim, Ireland; son of John Houston, farmer, long an elder of the congregation of Killymonis, and Jane Heaney, daughter of Hugh Heaney, of Ballylig; minister; ordained in Calvin Church, St. John, New Brunswick, January, 1869, where he ministered nearly five years; then for a year and a half in Raisin, Mich.; returned to Canada in 1876, and was for nearly seven years pastor at Bathurst, New Brunswick; for past eight years has been in charge of Cooke's Church (Presbyterian), Kingston.

HOUSTON, THOMAS, Philadelphia, Pa. 1893.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM PAXTON, Lexington, Va. First year.

Born at Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va.; son of Rev. Samuel Rutherford Houston, D.D., and Margaret Parks Paxton Houston; lawyer; judge County Court of Rockbridge County, Va.

HOWARD, J. B., 824 Warren Street, Chicago, Ill. First year.

Born at Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland; father and

mother born at Carrickfergus; James Boyett, a relative on his mother's side, was Mayor of Carrickfergus in 1606 and 1608; gas engineer.

✓ HUMPHRIES, PROF. DAVID CARLISLE, Lexington, Va. First year.

Born in Wythe County, Va.; parents, William Finley Humphries, M.D., and Bettie McFarland, both Scotch-Irish, and came from Augusta County, Va.; Professor of Applied Mathematics, Washington and Lee University; member of the St. Louis Academy of Science.

HUNT, BENJAMIN POWELL, Huntsville, Madison County, Ala. 1893.

Born in Salem, Franklin County, Tenn.; lawyer and journalist; magistrate; Secretary Cincinnati and Birmingham Railroad Company; General Manager Hagey Institute of Huntsville, Ala.; founder and first editor for two years of *Daily Mercury*, Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTER, REV. C. J., D.D., North East, Pa. First year.

HUNTER, W. HUGH, Dallas, Tex. 1891.

Principal mover in the organization of the Scotch-Irish Society of Atlanta, and its first Secretary; member of the Executive Committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

HUNTER, WILLIAM HENRY, Steubenville, Jefferson County, O. First year.

Born at Cadiz, Harrison County, O.; his father, Joseph R., was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in May, 1804, son of James, born in the same county in 1777, whose father was born in Ulster and settled in Fauquier County, Va.; his mother, Letitia McFadden, was born in Coothill, County Cavan, Ireland, daughter of Samuel McFadden and Lydia Stafford; Samuel was the son of George McFadden and Isabella McIntosh, daughter of Sir James McIntosh; editor and proprietor of the *Steubenville Gazette*, in connection with Henry Hunter McFadden; Democratic candidate for presidential elector on ticket with Cleveland and Thurman; Vice President for Ohio in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

IRVINE, ROBERT TATE, Big Stone Gap, Va. 1893.

Born in Boyle County, Ky.; son of Abram Walter Irvine and Sophia Tate Irvine; Abram Walter Irvine was the son of Abram Dean Irvine and Mary Irvine; Abram Dean Irvine was the son of Robert Irvine and Judith Glover Irvine; Robert Irvine was the son of Abram Irvine and Mary Dean Irvine; Mary Irvine, wife of Abram Dean Irvine, was the daughter of Abram Irvine and Margaret McAfee Irvine; Margaret McAfee was of the fam-

ily of McAfees who came to Virginia with the Scotch-Irish immigrants; Abram Irvine, of Virginia, was the son of Rev. John Irvine, a Presbyterian minister, who sailed from Londonderry on May 9, 1729; Sophia Tate Irvine was the daughter of Robert Stuart Tate and Dorothy Lisle Tate; Robert Stuart Tate was the son of Isaac Tate and Mary Steele Tate; Dorothy Lisle Tate was the daughter of Daniel Lisle; Isaac Tate was the son of Capt. James Tate, of Rockbridge County, Va., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle of Guilford C. H.; attorney at law; Bachelor of Law of the University of Virginia, Class of 1889; licensed to practice law in June, 1889, at Richmond, Va.; removed to, and located at, Big Stone Gap, Va., in January, 1890.

IRWIN, WILLIAM, 1070 Lexington Avenue, New York City. 1893.

JACKSON, F. WOOLCOT, Newark, N. J. 1891.

JEWETT, HON. CHARLES L., New Albany, Ind. 1891.

Born in Hanover, Ind.; lawyer; district attorney Fourth Indiana District; prosecuting attorney Fifth Indiana Circuit; member Indiana Legislature; Speaker Indiana House of Representatives; Chairman Democratic State Committee since May, 1888; Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee since May, 1888.

JOHNSON, JAMES NICHOL, 383 Pennsylvania Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 1891.

Born at Ardee, Newton Cunningham, County Donegal, Ireland; father Scotch-Irish, and his ancestors also Scotch-Irish for several generations; mother Scotch, a native of Haddington, Scotland; father's mother, Margaret Irvine, a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland.

JOHNSON, RICHARD VAN EMAN, Cannonsburg, Washington County, Pa. First year.

Born September 23, 1841; son of John Johnson and Rebecca Van Eman, of Scotch-Irish parentage on both sides; farmer and surveyor; justice of the peace in 1884; member of the Legislature in 1885-86; Director in the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganeau, Pa., 1876-81; Director in the Citizens' National Bank, Washington, Pa., since 1885; also in Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., since 1890; elder in the Central Presbyterian Church, Cannonsburg, Pa.

JOHNSON, ROBERT, Springfield, O. 1893.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM PRESTON, New Orleans, La. First year.

Vice President for Louisiana in the Scotch-Irish Society of

America. Born at Louisville, Ky., January 5, 1831; son of Gen. Albert Sidney and Henrietta Preston Johnson; President of Tulane University; colonel in the Confederate army.

JOHNSTON, ANDREW MACKENZIE, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, Cal. 1891.

Born at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland; son of John Johnston and Sarah Ann Hall, both Scotch-Irish; ancestors were engaged in the defense of Derry; merchant; elder in Presbyterian Church.

JOHNSTON, REV. HOWARD A., 952 West Eighth Street, Des Moines, Ia. 1892.

Born at Cedarville, O.; paternal grandfather a native of Scotland, from the Edinburgh stock of Johnstons; maternal grandmother was a Stewart; other two ancestors of Irish stock; minister; pastor Seventh Presbyterian Church, of Cincinnati, from 1885 to 1890; pastor Central Presbyterian Church, of Des Moines, since 1890; received Ph.D. from University of Wooster in 1889.

JOHNSTON, JAMES, JR., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; grandmother born in Scotland, moved to Ulster and married; his father was born in Ulster; attorney at law; Mayor of city of Springfield, O.

JOHNSTON, STEPHEN, Piqua, O. 1891.

Born at Piqua, O.; father's birthplace Enniskillen, Ireland; attorney at law.

JONES, JOSEPH M., Paris, Ky. 1893.

JOYCE, EDWARD IRVIN, Columbia, Tenn. First year.

Born at Shepherdsville, Ky.; Scotch-Irish parentage; Southern Agent of William Mann Company, of Philadelphia and New York.

KEARNEY, PETER, Prescott, Ariz. First year.

Born in Ireland; of the Cashel family; telegrapher.

KELLEY, REV. DAVID CAMPBELL, Leeville, Tenn. First year.

Born at Leeville, Wilson County, Tenn.; his parents were John Kelley, son of Dennis Kelley, soldier of the Revolution, and Margaret Lavinia Kelley, daughter of Col. David Campbell and Jane Montgomery; minister of the gospel; Secretary and Treasurer of Board of Missions M. E. Church, South; colonel of cavalry C. S. A.; member of Board of Trust and projector of Vanderbilt University; projector and President of Board of Trust of Nashville College for Young Ladies; four times a member of the General Conference M. E. Church, South.

KELLY, E. S., Springfield, O. 1893.

KELLY, OLIVER S., Springfield, Clark County, O. 1892.

Born in Clark County, O., December 23, 1824; son of John and Margaret Kelly; paternal grandparents, James and Catherine Kelly, natives of Ireland; maternal grandparents, Alexander and Jane McBeth, natives of Scotland; manufacturer; Mayor of Springfield; member City Council; member Board of Waterworks Trustees; delegate from Seventh Ohio District to represent National Convention in Minneapolis in June, 1892.

KELLY, O. W., Springfield, O. 1893.

KENNEDY, G. C., Lancaster, Pa. First year.

KERFOOT, SAMUEL H., 136 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 1892.

Born in Lancaster, Pa.; son of Richard and Christiana (Barrett) Kerfoot, both Irish born; Christiana Barrett daughter of George Barrett and Martha Cumming, of Armagh and Dublin; real estate agent.

KERR, FRANK H., Steubenville, O. 1891.

KERR, J. L. C., Atlanta, Ga. 1892.

KERR, SAMUEL, Recorder's Office, Chicago, Ill. 1891.

Born in Sligo County, Ireland; son of Samuel Kerr and Ann (Cunningham) Kerr, all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of Sligo County; his mother was Rebecca (Young) Kerr, whose mother was a Dennison, from Paisley, Scotland; the Youngs were Episcopalians; two brothers of his paternal grandfather emigrated to the United States in the early part of this century, and settled in Cincinnati, O.; Mr. Kerr himself came to this country in 1864, and has lived in Chicago most of the time since; he has been clerk in the Recorder's office for nineteen years; before that, was four years in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

KERR, SAMUEL GRIFFITH, 408 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa. First year.

Born at Muckcross, near Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland; son of John Kerr and Rebecca (Young) Kerr; grandfather, Samuel Kerr; grandmother, Ann (Cunningham) Kerr; President of the Scranton Bedding and Manufacturing Company; head of the firm of Kerr & Seibecker.

KIDNEY, JAMES, 119 to 121 East Second Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

KING, LOUIS W., Youngstown, O. 1893.

Born in Columbiana County, O.; grandfather a native of Lon-

donderry, Ireland; grandmother Scotch; maternal grandfather German, grandmother Scotch; attorney at law; Judge of Probate Court of Mahoning County from 1882 to 1888; Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, 1890-91.

KINKADE, SAMUEL, Nashville, Tenn. First year.

KNOTT, J. PROCTOR, Lebanon, Ky. First year.

His paternal ancestors were of Danish origin and lived in Northumberland, England, whence his grandfather's grandfather, Rev. Thomas Knott, emigrated at a very early day; his only son, Rev. Thomas Percy Knott, married Jane Hart, and his only son, Thomas Percy Knott, married Fanny Ray; on his mother's side is of pure Scotch-Irish extraction; his father, Joseph Percy Knott, married Maria Irvine McElroy; her grandfather's father, James McElroy, and her grandmother's father, Rev. John Irvine, both of whose ancestors were from Scotland, emigrated with their families from Ulster Province on the ship "George and Anne" in 1729 or 1730; her grandfather, Samuel McElroy (son of James), came over with his father, and on reaching man's estate married Mary Irvine (daughter of John), who had been his playmate on the passage over; her father, William E. McElroy (son of Samuel and Mary), married Keturah Cleland; Keturah Cleland's father, Philip Cleland, married a Richards, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his father, Dr. Thomas Cleland, and his mother were Scotch-Irish immigrants, who settled in Virginia in 1732.

KNOX, REV. JAMES H., 82 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn. 1893.

Born in New York City; son of Rev. John Knox, D.D., and Euphemia Provost (Mason) Knox, of New York City; D. K. son of Samuel Knox, M.D., of Adams County, Pa., and Rebecca (Hodge) Knox; Mrs. Knox daughter of Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., and Ann (Lefferts) Mason, of New York City; Presbyterian minister; pastor Presbyterian Church, German Valley, N. J.; Reformed Dutch Church, Easton, Pa.; First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Pa.; Presbyterian Church, Bristol, Bucks County, Pa.; President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

KYLE, JAMES, 131 Vinton Street, Providence, R. I. 1892.

Born near Dungannon, Tyrone County, Ireland; ancestors Kyles, McCauleys, Pinkertons, and Ashfields; shipping clerk for Nicholson File Company; elder in the U. P. Church of Providence.

LAMBERTON, CHARLES LYTTLE, 46 West Twenty-second Street, New York City. 1890.

Born at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.; his ancestors all

Scotch-Irish, who emigrated from Ireland about 1748 and settled in the Cumberland Valley; son of Maj. Robert Lamberton and Mary Harkness; paternal grandparents Gen. James Lamberton, who emigrated from County Derry, Ireland, and Janet McKeehan; maternal grandparents William Harkness, emigrant from Ireland, and Priscilla Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania; lawyer; formerly Senator of Pennsylvania, and a member of Governor's staff; delegate to National Democratic Convention in 1864 and 1872; fellow of the American Geographical Society.

LAMBERTON, W. R., Pelham Manor, New York City. 1891.

Born at Warrington, Fla.; father Scotch-Irish descent; mother English and French; lawyer; holds several local offices and a number in railroad companies.

LATEL, REV. JAMES, Xenia, O. 1893.

LATIMER, JAMES WILLIAM, York, Pa. First year.

Born at West Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1836; Scotch-Irish parentage; paternal grandmother descended from an English Episcopal family (Bartow) and a French Huguenot family (Benegot); lawyer; in 1885 elected law judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of York, which office he still holds.

LATTY, ALEXANDER S., Defiance, O. 1891.

Born in Ireland June 30, 1815; judge of Court of Common Pleas and District Courts in the Third Judicial District of the State of Ohio from February, 1857, to February, 1877.

LEE, JUDGE JOHN M., Nashville, Tenn. First year.

LITHGOW, HON. JAMES S., Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born at Pittsburg, Pa., November 29, 1812; parents were from Province of Ulster; manufacturer; Mayor of Louisville.

LIVINGSTON, THOMAS MOORE, M.D., Columbia, Pa. 1892.

Born near Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, Pa.; physician; trustee in the Presbyterian Church of Columbia, Pa.; President of Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Society.

LOGAN, REV. SAMUEL C., D.D., Scranton, Pa. First year.

LOGAN, JUDGE SAMUEL T., Knoxville, Tenn. 1892.

Born in Abingdon, Va.; grandfather Logan Scotch; grandmother McReynolds Scotch-Irish; judge of Circuit Court of Knox County, Knoxville, Tenn.; State Senator.

LONG, DANIEL A., A.M., D.D., LL.D., Yellow Springs, O. 1893.

LUCKY, CORNELIUS EVARTS, Knoxville, Tenn. 1891.

LYLE, REV. SAMUEL B. D. Hamilton, Ontario. First year.

MCALARNEY, MATTHIAS WILSON, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa. 1891.

Born at Mifflinburg, Pa.; son of John McAlarney, born in Longford, Ireland, and Catherine Wilson, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose parents were natives of Maryland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; editor and publisher of the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph*; postmaster of the city of Harrisburg from September, 1874, to April, 1887; member of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania; editor of the "History of the Frontier Church of Rev. (Col.) John Elder Paxtang," the corner stone of whose present building was laid in 1740.

MCBRATNEY, ROBERT, 120 Franklin Street, New York City. 1892.

Born in Belfast, Ireland; agent, representing the York Street Flax Spinning Company (L. & S.), of Belfast.

MCBRIDE, WILLIAM C., 499 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. J. 1892.

MCCALL, ANSEL JAMES, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y. First year.

Born at Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., January 14, 1816; son of Ansel and Ann McCall; lawyer.

MCCANDLESS, E. V., Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

MCCANDLESS, STEPHEN, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Born at Pittsburg, Pa.; parents Wilson and Sarah N. McCandless; attorney at law, and Clerk of the United States District Court of Western Pennsylvania.

MCCARTER, THOMAS NESBITT, LL.D., Newark, N. J. First year.

Born at Morristown, N. J.; father, Robert H. McCarter, son of John McCarter, a native of Ireland; mother, Elizabeth B. McCarter, a daughter of Thomas Nesbit, also born in Ireland; lawyer; LL.D. of Princeton College; member of New Jersey Assembly; Chancery Reporter of New Jersey; commissioner to settle boundary line between New York and New Jersey.

MCCLAUGHRY, CHARLES CHASE, Hoboken, Allegheny County, Pa. 1892.

Born at Carthage, Hancock County, Ill., April 7, 1863; son of Robert, son of Matthew, son of Thomas, son of Andrew, son of Thomas, son of Matthew McClaughry, a Scotchman resident in Longford County, Ireland, and one of the Clinton colony who sailed for America in 1729; deputy superintendent Allegheny County Workhouse; formerly chief engineer Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.

McCLAUGHRY, ROBERT WILSON, 213 Twenty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill. 1891.

Born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill.; his father, Matthew McClaughry, born in Delaware County, N. Y., and his parents came from County Longford, Ireland; his mother, Mary Hume McClaughry, daughter of Robert and Catherine Hume, born near Hume (Home) Castle, Berwick on Tweed, Scotland; General Superintendent Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.; Major One Hundredth and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1862 to July, 1864; Paymaster U. S. A. from July, 1864, to October, 1865; county clerk Hancock County, Ill., from December, 1865, to December, 1869; warden Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill., from August 1, 1874, to December, 1888; General Superintendent Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory December 1, 1888; now Chief of Police in Chicago.

McCLELLAN, HENRY BRAINERD, Lexington, Ky. 1892.

Born October 17, 1840; son of Samuel McClellan, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; son of James McClellan, Woodstock, Conn., born September 20, 1769; son of Gen. Samuel McClellan, born at Worcester, Mass., January 4, 1730; parents of Gen. Samuel McClellan emigrated from Kirkeudbright, Scotland, date unknown; Samuel McClellan served as ensign and lieutenant in the French and Indian War; was wounded, removed to Woodstock, Conn., served as captain of a troop of horse from 1773 to 1775, commissioned major of Eleventh Connecticut Regiment October 15, 1775, lieutenant colonel of same December 27, 1776, colonel of same January 23, 1779, brigadier general Fifth Brigade Connecticut Militia June 10, 1784, served under Washington in New Jersey, in 1776.

McCLELLAN, JUDGE ROBERT ANDERSON, Athens, Ala. First year.

Born near Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn.; son of Thomas Joyce McClellan and Martha Fleming Beatie, both Scotch-Irish; lawyer since 1870; Mayor of Athens, Ala.; member of Constitutional Convention of Alabama in 1875; member of Alabama state Senate, 1876-77.

McCLELLAND, JOSEPH WILSON, 607 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1892.

Born in Upper Strasburg, Franklin County, Pa.,

McCLELLAND, THOMAS S., 417 Superior Street, Chicago, Ill. 1892.

Born at Sharon, Beaver County, Pa.; son of Thomas and Esther (Wilson) McClelland; graduated from Williams College, Mass., in June, 1864; entered Federal army (Sherman's Command) in Geor-

gia and mustered out in July, 1865; admitted to the bar and commenced practice in June, 1867; grandfather was William McClelland, who settled at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County (formerly part of Beaver), Pa., in the latter part of the last century, where his father was born; great-grandfather was Thomas McClelland, who from about 1760 to his death in 1809 lived near Newburg, Cumberland County, Pa.; Presbyterian family; mother's family were Covenanters; tradition says the family ancestors passed over into Ireland from Kirkcudbright, Scotland, at a period known as the "Ulster Plantation."

McCLINTICK, WILLIAM T., Chillicothe, O. First year.

Born at Chillicothe, O.; father, James McClintick; mother, Charity McClintick; attorney and counselor at law; admitted to the Ohio bar in 1840; afterward admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; prosecuting attorney for Ross County, O., 1849 to 1881 inclusive; President of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad from 1863 to 1883; President of the Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company in 1882; President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, 1879-84; President of the Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad Company, 1883-90; general counsel for and director in a number of other railroads; Trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University and other similar institutions.

McCLUNG, COL. D. W., Cincinnati, O. First year.

McCLURE, COL. ALEX. KELLY, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Vice President for Pennsylvania in the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born at Center, Perry County, Pa., January 9, 1828; Scotch-Irish parentage; editor and lawyer; State Superintendent of Printing; State Representative three years; State Senator six years; Assistant Adjutant General United States five months; editor of the *Philadelphia Times*.

McCLURE, WILLIAM, New York Stock Exchange, New York City. 1891.

Born at Carlisle, Pa., July 12, 1846; son of Charles McClure, member of Congress about 1840, and Secretary of Commonwealth for Pennsylvania under Gov. Porter; mother, Margaretta Gibson, daughter of John Bannishee Gibson, for many years Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; stockbroker.

McCONKEY, MILTON M., Springfield, O. 1893.

McCONNELL, MRS. ELIZA, Angola, Ind. 1893.

McCONNELL, GEORGE W., Angola, Ind. 1891.

McCONNELL, JOHN ALEXANDER, 87 Water Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
First year.

Born at Harlem Springs, Carroll County, O.; ancestors on both sides came from the North of Ireland three or four generations ago; engineer and manufacturer; Chairman of the Prohibition State Convention, member of the Prohibition State Executive Committee, and Chairman of the County Committee.

McCONNELL, SAMUEL D., D.D., 1318 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1892.

Born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1845; son of David McConnell and Agnes Guthrie; grandson of David McConnell and Martha Whiteside; great-grandson of John Daniel McConnell and Rebecca Kirkpatrick; clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; President (1892) of Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; Fellow of American Institute of Philosophy; Fellow of American Society of Church History; Assistant Fellow of British Institute.
McCOOK, HON. ANSON G., office Secretary Senate, Washington, D. C. 1892.

Born in Steubenville, O.; second son of John McCook, M.D., and Catharine Julia McCook; father born in Pennsylvania; mother born in Hartford, Conn.; Secretary United States Senate, and President *New York Law Journal*; captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the war; also colonel One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and brevet brigadier general volunteers; assessor Internal Revenue Steubenville District; member Congress, Eighth New York District, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses.

McCOOK, GEORGE W., Steubenville, O. First year.

McCOOK, GEN. JOHN I., 120 Broadway, New York City. 1893.

McCORMICK, CYRUS HALL, 212 Market Street, Chicago, Ill. 1891.

McCORMICK, HENRY, Harrisburg, Pa. 1891.

Born in Harrisburg, Pa.; son of James McCormick, born at Silver Spring (lower settlement) Church, Cumberland County, Md.; great-grandfather settled there in 1760; ironmaster.

McCORMICK, WILLIAM, Leighton, Colbert County, Ala. 1891.

Born at Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland; father a native of Dublin, and mother of Carrickfergus; merchant; generally postmaster under a Democratic administration; notary public.

McCOY, DR. ALEX., Pekin, Ill. First year.

McCRACKEN, ALEXANDER McBRIDE, 610 Lexington Street, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born at Bucyrus, O.; Superintendent Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas Railway Company.

McCREA, HUGH, Nashville, Tenn. 1893.

Born in Stranorler, Donegal County, Ireland; commission merchant.

McCREADY, WILLIAM STEWART, Black Hawk, Sauk Co., Wis. 1891.

Born at Ballycormick, Parish of Bangor, County Down, Ireland, May 27, 1836; parents Covenanters, and came to America in 1850; farmer; captain Company G., Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in war of the rebellion; wounded in action at Cache River, Ark., July 7, 1862, and at Vicksburg, Miss., June 17, 1863.

McCRICKART, S., 1010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Born near Hillsboro, in Townland of Drumlough, Parish of Dro-more, County Down, Ireland, November 3, 1845; name is Ulster form of McGregor; descendant of the Scotch McGregor clan that was broken by act of Parliament; son of John Edward McCrickart (or McGregor) and Agnes McCauley, both Presbyterians; national teacher in Ireland from an early age; left Belfast May 20, 1848; sailed from Liverpool May 29, 1848, and landed in New York July 7, 1848; reached Pittsburg, Pa., July 20, 1848, where he has remained since; President of the Fort Pitt Coal Company for twenty-four years.

McCULLAGH, REV. ARCHIBALD, Wooster, Mass. 1893.

McCUNE, E. J., Shippensburg, Ind. 1893.

McCURDY, REV. O. B., Duncannon, Pa. First year.

McDILL, REV. DAVID, Xenia, O. 1893.

McDILL, JAMES WILSON, Creston, Union County, Ia. First year.

Born at Munroe, Butler County, O.; Scotch-Irish parentage; attorney at law; circuit judge; district judge; railroad commissioner; member of Congress; United States Senator.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER, Clifton, Hamilton County, O. 1892.

Born in Scotland; merchant; President Standard Oil Company of Kentucky; President Consolidated Coal and Mining Company, Cincinnati; elder in Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati; Director Third National Bank, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Southern R. R., C. C. C., & St. Louis Railway.

McDONALD, ANDREW WELLINGTON, Steubenville, O. First year.

Born at Logstown, Beaver County, Pa.; father, Andrew McDonald; mother, June Irwin McDonald; contractor.

McDONALD, DANIEL W., Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa. 1893.

Born in Lower Tyrone Township, Fayette County, Pa.; son of James N. McDonald, and grandson of Daniel McDonald; attorney at law.

McDONALD, HON. HENRY, Clifton, Hamilton County, O. 1893.

McDOWELL, EDWARD CAMPBELL, Nashville, Tenn. First year.

Born in Fayette County, Ky.; son of Capt. John Lyle McDowell, son of Col. James McDowell, son of Judge Samuel McDowell, son of Captain John McDowell, son of Ephraim McDowell, who was their first American ancestor and who was a soldier at the siege of Derry; lawyer; lieutenant of artillery, Confederate army; colonel of Tennessee militia; past Second Vice President at large in the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

McDOWELL, COL. H. C., Lexington, Ky. First year.

Owner of "Ashland," home of Henry Clay, whose daughter he married.

McDOWELL, DR. HERVEY, Cynthiana, Ky. First year.

Born in Fayette County, Ky.; son of John Lyle and Nancy Hawthorne (Vance) McDowell; physician and surgeon; elder in the Presbyterian Church.

McDOWELL, HERVEY, JR., Cynthiana, Ky. 1893.

McDOWELL, SAMUEL JAMES POLK, Lockhart, Caldwell County, Tex. First year.

Born at Columbia, Maury County, Tenn., July 6, 1824; son of Samuel McDowell and Isabella McCleary; Scotch-Irish descent; his paternal grandparents were John and Esther McDowell; his maternal grandparents, Thomas and Jane Creigh, emigrated to the United States in 1792; landed at Wilmington; thence to Augusta County, Va.; his parents moved from Augusta County to Greenbrier County, Va.; thence to Columbia, Tenn; farmer; delegate to Democratic State Convention from Hardeman County, Tenn., at Nashville in 1853; moved to Caldwell County, Tex., same year; county clerk four years; member of first Confederate Legislature, 1860-62; resigned; captain Company K, Seventeenth Texas Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A., trans-Mississippi Department, 1862-65; district and county clerk, 1873-80.

McDOWELL, WILLIAM OSBORNE, 20 Spencer Street, Newark, N. Y. First year.

Born at the Rihart, Pluckamin, Somerset County, N. J.; Scotch-Irish and English-Huguenot parentage; railroad President; National Vice President General Sons of the American Revolution;

executive councilman American Institute of Christian Philosophy;
Council-in-chief Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

McFADDEN, HENRY HUNTER, Steubenville, O. First year.

Born at Cadiz, Harrison County, O.; son of Henry Stafford McFadden, born at Coothill, County Cavan, Ireland, and Frances Isabella Poore, born in York County, Pa.; editor and publisher of *Steubenville Gazette*, jointly with W. H. Hunter; member of the Ohio State Board of Charities.

McGINNIS, ALEXANDER, Prairie Du Sac, Wis. 1891.

Born at Baragh, County Tyrone, Ireland; clerk; sheriff and postmaster.

McGOWAN, DAVID, Steubenville, O. First year.

Born at Steubenville, O.; son of David and Mary Reed McGowan; wholesale grocer; Vice President of Steubenville National Bank.

McGUIRE, DR. HUNTER, 513 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va. First year.

Born at Winchester, Va.; Scotch-Irish parentage; surgeon; medical director Second Corps A. N. Va.; professor of surgery Medical College of Virginia, Emeritus; President American Surgical Association, 1887; President Southern S. and G. Association, 1889; Vice President American Medical Association, 1881.

McILHENNY, MRS. BERNICE, Upsal Station, near Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

McILHENNY, OLIVER, Hillsboro, Miss. 1891.

Born at Milford, County Donegal, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; engineer and manager of gas works for twenty-eight years.

McILHENNY, JOHN, 1339 to 1349 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Treasurer of Scotch-Irish Society of America.

McINTIRE, ALBERT, Springfield, O. 1893.

McKAY, JAMES B., 115 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. First year.

Born at Limavady, County Londonderry, Ireland; son of James

McKay and Mary McClellan; dealer in real estate; bank director.

McKEAN, ALEXANDER F., York, Livingston County, N. Y. 1892.

Born in County Armagh, Ireland; merchant.

McKEE, WILSON, Steubenville, O. First year.

McKEEHAN, CHARLES WATSON, 634 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born in Juniata County, Pa.; attorney at law.

McKELVEY, REV. ALEX., Jersey City, N. J. First year.

McKENNA, DAVID, Slatington, Lehigh County, Pa. 1891.

Born at Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire, Scotland; Scotch parentage; mother a McDowell; slate manufacturer and dealer; elder in the Presbyterian Church of Slatington, Pa., since 1878; school director for over twenty years; notary public for eighteen years; candidate for the Assembly in Pennsylvania, and also for State Senator on the Republican ticket in his district; delegate to the Republican State Convention several times, and a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1887.

McKIBBEN, LEWIS, 275 South Limestone Street, Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Clinton County, O.; father, Gideon McKibben, was in the War of 1812; grandfather was John McKibben; mother was Jane Stewart, whose father was Samuel Stewart, a soldier in the Revolutionary War; an educator for thirty-three years; professor of mathematics and natural sciences in the Hillsboro College, and teacher of high school; Superintendent of public schools in Hillsboro, O., for twenty-eight years.

McKIM, JOHN, Steubenville, O. 1892.

Born in Brooks County, West Virginia; farmer.

McKINLEY, HON. WILLIAM, Columbus, O. 1892.

Governor of state of Ohio.

McLANAHAN, J. KING, Hollidaysburg, Pa. First year.

Life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

McLAUGHLIN, DR. J. T., Springfield, O. 1893.

McLAUGHLIN, JUDGE WILLIAM, Lexington, Va. First year.

Born in Rockbridge County, Va.; Scotch-Irish parentage; judge of the Circuit Court; member Virginia Convention; member of Virginia Legislature; judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia; judge of Special Court of Appeals of Virginia; Rector of Washington and Lee University.

McLAURY, DR. JAMES SAVAGE, Onondaga Valley, Onondaga County, N. Y. 1892.

Born in Koitright, Delaware County, N. Y., October 9, 1815; son of Matthew McLaury and Margaret Riggs; grandson of Thomas McLaury and Agnes Harsha; retired physician.

McLEAN, JOHN H., Iron Mountain, Mich. 1891.

Born at Neenah, Wis.; father Scotch-Irish; mother Irish; has charge of supply store for Chapin Mining Company; supervisor for the city; member of Board of Education; and one of the Directors of the Iron Mountain Building and Loan Association.

McLENAHAN, W. C., Lane Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

McLEOD, REV. THOMAS B., 256 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1891.

Born at Castle Bayney, Ireland; came to this country in 1867; graduated from Princeton College in 1870, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1873; pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

McMILLAN, SAMUEL, 247 Central Park, West New York City. 1891.

Born at Dromore, County Down, Ireland; Scotch-Irish and French-Huguenot parentage; Director in Mutual Bank, New York City; Director in West Side Bank, New York City; Trustee and Treasurer of Central Baptist Church twelve years; member of the Real Estate Exchange and Chairman of Tax Committee.

McMILLAN, SAMUEL J. R., LL.D., St. Paul, Minn. 1892.

Born in Brownsville, Pa., February 22, 1826; during his infancy his parents removed to Pittsburg, and he was graduated from Duquesne College, which afterward merged into the Western University of Pennsylvania; studied law in the offices of Hon. Charles Shaler and Hon. M. Stanton, and in 1849 commenced practice in Pittsburg; in 1852 he removed to Stillwater, Minn., where he immediately took a prominent position at the bar, and attracted much attention by his brilliant conduct in certain important civil and criminal cases; he removed to St. Paul in 1856; he continued his practice until, the State Government of Minnesota being formed in 1858, he was elected Judge of the first Judicial District; in 1864, together with Hon. Thomas Wilson, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Hon. I. Atwater and Hon. Charles E. Flan-dran, and in the same year was elected to the same office for a full term of seven years; was reëlected in 1871; in 1874 was chosen Chief Justice in the place of Hon. G. C. Ripley, resigned, and was at the next election returned for a full term; in February, 1875, he was chosen United States Senator; while in the Senate he was Chairman of Committee on Claims, and succeeded Roscoe Conkling as Chairman of Committee on Commerce and Committee on Revolutionary Claims; in 1890 he was chosen as one of two men from the West, as a member of the Committee of Revision of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; in 1891 his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; after serving two terms in the United States Senate, he renewed his

professional duties, and is now practicing law with Mr. G. W. Lewis.

McNALLY, REV. WILLIAM, Northumberland, Pa. 1893.

Born in Clough, County Down, Ireland; great-grandfather was a Munro, related to Gen. Munro, who distinguished himself during the Irish Rebellion in 1798; grandmother was a Wilson; mother was a Miss McCartney; the McNallys are descendants of the MacNeills; Presbyterian clergyman; pastor of several congregations in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

McNAMEE, JAMES, Homeland (Tompkinsville P. O.), Staten Island, N. Y.; office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. 1893.

Born in New York City; ancestors on father's side from families of McNamee, Scott, and Halyday, of Ulster; on mother's side from the Dutch and English families of Hogeboom and Holmes; counselor at law.

McNEAL, HON. ALBERT T., Bolivar, Tenn. First year.

McNUTT, SAMUEL, Muscatine, Ia. 1893.

Born near Londonderry, Province of Ulster; son of Samuel McNutt and Hannah McNutt (*née* Stewart); member of Iowa House of Representatives six years, and four years Senator; served ten years in succession in both Houses; appointed United States Consul to Maricaybo, Venezuela, and resigned in 1890.

McREADY, WILLIAM, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born in Ireland; his paternal grandparents, John McReady and Mary (Anderson) McReady, were natives of North Ireland, removing after marriage to Sligo, where his father, John McReady, was born; his mother was Ann Hines, of Castleboro; the father died, leaving a widow and six children; William, being the eldest, came to America, and afterward sent for other members of the family; all of them now live in Louisville, except the mother, one brother, and one sister, who have since passed away, and one married sister living in Michigan; merchant.

McREE, REV. JAMES MCWHORTER, North Vernon, Ind. 1891.

Born in Iredell County, N. C.; father, James Polk McRee; mother, Rebecca (Brevard) McRee; grandfather, Adam Brevard (author of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence); Presbyterian minister.

McSHANE, DANIEL, Cynthiana, Ky. First year.

Born in Harrison County, Ky.; son of Daniel McShane and Nancy Talbert; farmer.

McVEY, W. S., Springfield, O. 1893.

McVEY, WILLIAM L., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in North Liberty, Adams County, O.; manager for Whiteley Machine Company.

McWILLIAMS, JOHN, 242 West Thirty-first Street, New York City. First year.

McWILLIAMS, JOHN G., 3945 Lake Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 1893.

Born in Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y.; father and mother born in the North of Ireland; wholesale dry goods merchant.

McWILLIAMS, LAFAYETTE, 3961 Lake Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 1893.

Born in Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y.; parents born in North of Ireland; dry goods merchant.

MACINTOSH, REV. J. S., D.D., 2021 DeLancy Place, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Vice President General and member of the Executive Committee and life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; President of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania. Born in Philadelphia; educated in Europe; pastor of the historic Tennant Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

MACKEY, CHARLES WILLIAM, 7 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, or Franklin, Pa. 1891.

Born in Franklin, Venango County, Pa., November 19, 1840; paternal grandfather, William Mackey, who was born near Inverness, Scotland; came to America in 1765, located at Port Duposit, Cecil County, Md.; paternal grandmother, Kaziah Rebecca Murphy, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, came to America also in 1765; maternal great-grandfather, John Fagundus, born at Frankfurt, A. M., Germany; came to America in 1732; located at Philadelphia, Pa.; maternal great-grandmother came from same place, and located in same place; maternal grandfather, John Fagundus, and maternal grandmother, Mary (Cressman) Fagundus, were born in Philadelphia, Pa.; his father, Charles Washington Mackey, was born at Port Duposit, Md., April 21, 1791; and his mother, Julia Ann (Fagundus) Mackey, in Lycoming County, Pa., December 14, 1801, and they were married at Dunstown, Lycoming County, Pa., November 9, 1820; located in Franklin, Pa., December 27, 1831; was an officer in the Union army during the rebellion; was special agent of the United States Treasury; Mayor of the city of Franklin, Pa.; City Solicitor three terms; member of the City Council several terms; member of the Park Commission; Past Commander Grand Army of the Republic; member of the military order of the Loyal Legion; Past Commander of Knights Templar; President of the Pittsburg,

Bradford, and Buffalo Railroad Co.; and President, Vice President, and solicitor of several other railroads; now resides in New York City, and is solicitor for several large corporations; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1876, and several other State conventions, and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888; was admitted to the bar August 27, 1865, and is a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Supreme Courts of several other States of the Union; ancestors were all Presbyterians.

MACKEY, GEORGE, 361 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. 1891.

Born at Coolatee, County Donegal, Ireland.

MACLOSKIE, PROF. GEORGE, LL.D., Princeton, N. J. First year.

Member of the Executive Committee and life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. Born at Castledawson, County Londonderry, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; professor of biology in College of New Jersey, Princeton.

MAGEE, GEORGE I., Corning, N. Y. 1891.

Born at Bath, N. Y.; father, son of Irish parents from County Antrim; mother, daughter of Scotch parents; President of railroad and coal companies; Trustee in trust companies; Director of several railroad corporations; for four years (1869-72) was Paymaster General of New York, and for sixteen years was Trustee of the Willard Insane Asylum, New York.

MAGILL, JOHN, 148 Second Street, Troy, N. Y. 1891.

Born in the Parish of Dromore, County Down, Ireland, in 1831; came to America in 1849; of Scotch-Irish descent; son of John Magill and Mary Johnston, whose forefathers came to Ireland in the year 1600; mason, builder, and contractor; General Assessor of Troy from 1870 to 1876; held office of Police Commissioner for the past twelve years.

MAHOOD, EDWIN BLOW, 921 Liberty Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

MALLOY, ED NASH, Gunnison City, Gunnison County, Colo. 1891.

Born in Detroit, Mich.; father's birthplace Rochester, N. Y.; mother's birthplace Windsor, Canada; locomotive engineer, D. and R. G. Railroad.

MALLOY, WILLIAM JAMES, Gunnison City, Gunnison Co., Colo. 1891.

Born in Detroit, Mich.; father's birthplace Rochester, N. Y.; mother's birthplace Windsor, Canada; locomotive engineer, D. and R. G. Railroad.

MARSHALL, H. G. Springfield, O. 1893.

MARTIN, JOHN, 6 Couch Street, Plattsburg, N. Y. 1892.

Of Scotch-Irish parentage; customs officer.

MARTIN, ROBERT, Allegheny City, Pa. 1893.

MARTIN, THOMAS LESLIE, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born in Woodford County, Ky., 1858; youngest son of Jesse and Margaret Thornton Martin; mother's parents were Scotch-Irish, and settled in Pennsylvania; lawyer, graduate in the class of 1880 of law department of Louisville, with degree of LL.B.; married in 1884 to Miss Willie E. Hunter, a descendant of the Scotch-Irish families of Hall and McDonald, of Scotland and North Ireland.

MAXWELL, GEORGE TROUP, M.D., Jacksonville, Duval County, Fla. 1892.

Born in Belfast plantation, Bryan County, Ga.; ancestors the Maxwells of Maxwellton, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, and South Carolina and Georgia, U. S. A.; physician; sketch in Appleton's Encyclopedia and Biography.

MEANS, ARTHUR FREDERICK, 61 Court Street, Boston, Mass. 1890.

Born in Boston, Mass.; his paternal ancestors, in lineal descent, were Robert Means, who settled in Falmouth, Me., in 1718; John Means, of Saco, Me., born in 1728, died in 1776; Robert Means, of Surry, Me., died in 1820; Robert Means, born at Saco, Me., in 1783, died in 1842; and John Withan Means, who was the father of Arthur F. Means, his mother being Sophia Romney Wells; member of the Boston Common Council, and member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

MEANS, JOHN McCLELLAND, 47-49 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. 1893.

Born near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer of Chicago Gas and Electric Fixture Manufacturing Company.

MEANS, WILLIAM GORDON, 40 Water Street, Boston, Mass. 1893.

Born at Amherst, Mass., April 27, 1815; grandfather came to America in 1760; grandmother, daughter of David McGregor and granddaughter of Rev. James McGregor, who came over in 1718 with others and settled in Londonderry, N. H.; Treasurer of the Mann Locomotive Works; President of Salmon Falls Manufactory; Director in the New England National Bank; member of the New Hampshire Legislature.

MEHARG, JOHN, Ravenna, Portage County, O. First year.

Born at Drumlee, County Down, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parent-

age; editor of the *Republican*; Mayor of Ravenna three years; County Clerk nine years; Prosecutor one term.

MILLER, HENRY R., Keokuk, Ia. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; genealogy the same as John C. Miller; President of Keokuk Gas Company.

MILLER, JUDGE JOHN C., Courthouse, Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; great-great-grandfather came from Scotland in 1738; great-grandfather married a lady of Scotch-Irish extraction in Prince George County, Md., about 1765; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and District of Ohio; Mayor of Springfield, O.; Prosecuting Attorney of Clark County; City Solicitor; Probate Judge, and Judge of Court of Common Pleas; Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar, Commandery of Ohio.

MILLER, JOSIAH N., Capt. Joseph Miller, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; genealogy the same as John C. Miller; captain in United States Navy; all the various grades in said service from midshipman.

MILLER, THOMAS, 98 and 100 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

MILLER, W. H., 98 and 100 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

MITCHELL, REV. G. W., Wales, Tenn. First year.

MOFFATT, ARTHUR B., Le Sueur, Minn. 1893.

Born at Polo, Ogle County, Ill.; his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Moffatt, was born at Ballyleag, County Antrim, Ireland, July 18, 1704; came to America when about thirty years of age, and married Anne Gregg, who was born at Slush Hull, County Fermanagh, Ireland, June 12, 1716; they settled first in New Jersey, but in 1752 removed to Blaggs Clove, Orange County, N. Y., and engaged in farming; here they raised their family of twelve children, died, and were buried in Bethlehem Churchyard; Isaac Moffatt, the sixth child, was born in New Jersey in 1747; married Nancy Scott in 1770, and died in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1825; of their nine children, David W. Moffatt was the seventh, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1791; married Patty Moore, of Salisbury, Conn., in 1818; they lived in Delaware and Chemung Counties, N. Y., and removed to Illinois about 1835; died at Polo, Ill., in 1864 and 1869, respectively; of their six children, David B. Moffatt was the fifth, born in Chemung County,

N. Y., in 1823; he came West with his father, and in 1852 was married to Mary J. Jones at Rockton, Ill.; they now live at Kinmundy, Ill.; Arthur B. Moffatt, the oldest of their five children, was born at Polo, Ill., July 30, 1854; went to Minnesota in 1873; married Fannie Snow in 1878; has been engaged in milling, stock raising, and banking; Treasurer of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER, 1801 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, Cal. First year.

Vice President for California, member of the Executive Committee, and life member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; President of the California Scotch-Irish Society; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1825; pioneer, in 1848, to California, where he engaged in mining and accumulated a fortune; donated \$250,000 at one time to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of San Francisco; prominently connected with various philanthropic institutions.

MONTGOMERY, COL. JOHN ALEXANDER, Birmingham, Ala. 1892.

Born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, W. Va.; his ancestor, John Montgomery, came from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, settled first in Pennsylvania; married Esther Houston, from North of Ireland; settled in Augusta County, Va.; several sons became prominent in border warfare, and were soldiers of the Revolution; one of these sons, Rev. John Montgomery, graduated from Princeton College in 1775, was one of the founders, trustees, and first teachers of Liberty Hall Academy; afterward pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Winchester, Va., and Rocky Springs, Augusta County, Va.; married Agnes Hughart; his son, John Montgomery, married Elizabeth Nelson, daughter of Alexander Nelson, who came from Ireland about 1776; James Nelson Montgomery, father of the subject of this sketch, married Ann S. Jacob, of Wheeling, Va., and settled in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Va., now West Virginia; President of Mary Lee Coal and Railroad Company; colonel of West Virginia Volunteers.

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM G., Birmingham, Ala. 1891.

Born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, W. Va.; his ancestor, John Montgomery, came from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, settled first in Pennsylvania; married Esther Houston, from North of Ireland; settled in Augusta County, Va.; several sons became prominent in border warfare, and were sol-

diers of the Revolution; one of these sons, Rev. John Montgomery, graduated from Princeton College in 1775, was one of the founders, trustees, and first teachers of Liberty Hall Academy; afterward pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Winchester, Va., and Rocky Springs, Augusta County, Va.; married Agnes Hug-hart; his son, John Montgomery, married Elizabeth Nelson, daughter of Alexander Nelson, who came from Ireland about 1766; James Nelson Montgomery, father of the subject of this sketch, married Ann S. Jacob, of Wheeling, Va., and settled in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Va., now West Virginia; civil engineer and merchant.

MOONEY, WILLIAM H., Steubenville, Jefferson County, O. First year.

Born in Jefferson County, O.; son of Johnston and Elizabeth Murphy Mooney; banker.

MOORE, ARMOUR J., 1417 South Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo. First year.

MOORE, CHARLES C., 2001 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

MOORE, MARTIN KIRK, Atlanta, Ga. 1892.

Born in Yorkville, S. C.; railway equipments; stocks and bonds.

MOORE, SILAS M., Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago, Ill. 1893.

Born at Windham, N. H., a part of Londonderry; Scotch-Irish parents from Londonderry, Ireland, who settled Londonderry, N. H.; real estate and loans.

MORRISON, HON. LEONARD ALLISON, Windham, N. H. 1891.

Born in Windham, N. H., February 21, 1843; son of Jeremiah and Eleanor Reed (Kimball) Morrison; grandson of Dea. Samuel Morrison and Mrs. Margaret (Dinsmore) (Armor) Morrison; great-grandson of Lieut. Samuel Morrison and Martha Allison; Lieut. Morrison came from County Londonderry, Ireland, and was the son of James Morrison, who, with his father, John Morrison, was in the siege of Derry in 1688; author and historian; presided in annual town meetings for thirteen years; member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives for two years; Chairman of the Committee on Education; member of the New Hampshire Senate; Chairman of the Committee on Education in that branch; author of the following works: "History of the Morison or Morrison Family," "History of Windham in New Hampshire," "Rambles in Europe; with Historical Facts Relat-

ing to Scotch-American Families, Gathered in Scotland and in the North of Ireland," and "Among the Scotch-Irish, and My Summer in Exile; A Tour in Seven Countries;" received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1884.

MORRISON, ISAAC L., Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill. 1892.

Born in Kentucky; son of Scotch-Irish parents; lawyer; member of Illinois Legislature.

MORROW, DAVID, 1502 Capouse Avenue, Scranton, Pa. 1890.

MORROW, GEORGE, 39 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal. 1892.

MORROW, PAOLI S., 29 East Main Street, Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa. 1893.

Born in East Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., March 8, 1848; son of John Campbell Morrow; grandparents, James Morrow and Jane Ferguson Morrow; great-grandfather, Samuel Morrow, who emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland; attorney at law.

MUNRO, REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., 714 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born at Rosedale, County Down, Ireland; son of Daniel and Rachel Munro; father's family came from Scotland in the seventeenth century and settled on land granted for service to crown; mother's family (Crawford) came from Ayrshire in times of persecution, and settled in County —; Presbyterian minister; pastor of congregation of First Newry, Ireland, 1867-73; pastor of Third Presbyterian Church, Boston, Mass., 1873-75; pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1875.

MURPHY, REV. A. A., Springfield, O. 1893.

MURPHY, REV. THOMAS, D.D., 4315 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 1890.

Born in County Antrim, Ireland, 1823; son of William and Mary Murphy; his father was elder of the Church which was the celebrated Rev. Dr. Henry Cooke's first pastoral charge; pastor for forty-one years of the Frankford Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia; originator and chief conductor of the great Log College celebration, September 5, 1889; deputy from American Presbyterian Church to the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, 1873, and delivered the address which awakened the first action in forming the Presbyterian Alliance; author of "Pastoral Theology," "Presbytery of the Log College," and three other volumes; framer of the Sabbath School Department of the Presbyterian Board of Publication; D.D. from Princeton College in 1872.

MURRAY, CHARLES S., Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa. 1893.

Born at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.; his father was Charles Gregg Murray, born at Carlisle, Pa., October 14, 1810; married Margaret Blair; his grandfather was George Murray, son of William and Susan (Sly) Murray, born March 17, 1762, at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, Pa.; his grandmother was Mary (Polly) Denny, who married G. F. Murray June 21, 1804; Agnes Parker, his great-grandmother, married William Denny, who was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1737; Agnes Parker was a daughter of John Parker, born about 1716; he was the eldest son of Richard Parker and Janet Parker, who emigrated from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1725, and settled near Carlisle, Pa.; railroad agent Pennsylvania Railroad at Columbia, Pa., for more than twenty years.

NEILSON, ROBERT, Williamsport, Pa. 1893.

Born in Ontario, Canada; son of Thomas Neilson and Eliza Downey, born in Island Mager, County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Canada, in 1830; General Superintendent in Pa. R. R. service.

NELSON, JOHN FRANKLIN, Hillsboro, Ohio. 1891.

Born at Hillsboro, O.; his paternal grandfather, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from County Down, Ireland, came to this country about 1775; was a merchant in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, after which he went to Augusta, Va., where he married Anne Matthews, of Scotch-Irish descent, and belonging to a family that has produced many noted men, among them being Prof. A. L. Nelson, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; his father settled at Hillsboro, O., in 1812; his maternal grandfather was a Scott, of Scotch descent; among his relatives of this family were Gen. Winfield Scott, and Dr. John Scott, who was the intimate friend of President William Henry Harrison; President Benjamin Harrison's father was named after this Dr. Scott, and his wife was also a Scott; Mrs. President Hayes was a cousin of the subject of this sketch.

NELSON, ROBERT, 342 Summit Street, Toledo, O. 1891.

Born at Banbridge, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parentage; wholesale jeweler.

OMELVENA, REV. JAMES, Washington, Ind. First year.

Born near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland; son of James Omelvena and Jennie Gibson; minister of the gospel.

ORR, CHARLES EDGAR, 419 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Born at Orrstown, Franklin County, Pa.; Scotch-Irish and German parentage; iron broker and investment banker.

ORR, JOHN G., Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. First year.

Born at Orrstown, Franklin County, Pa.; Scotch-Irish parentage; editor; elder in two Churches.

ORR, ROBERT A., 419 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

PADEN, GEO. MILLIKEN, Union National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa. 1892.

Born in Newtonards, County Down, Ireland; son of Hector Paden and Nancy Gordon; Assistant Cashier Union National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

PARK, REV. JAMES, Knoxville, Tenn. 1891.

Born in Knoxville, Tenn.; son of James Park, native of Bal-leighan, Donegal County, whose lineage runs back to Olave the Red, King of the Isle of Man, and is mingled with the Alexanders; pastor First Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tenn.; minister of the gospel forty-five years; President Rogersville Female College from 1855 to 1859; President Washington College, Tennessee, in 1857; trustee University of Tennessee; graduate East Tennessee University in 1840, Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846.

PARK, RICHARD, 299 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

Born at Divlin More, County Donegal, Ireland; son of Richard Park, of Drumardah, County Donegal, Ireland, and Elizabeth Dill, of Dills of Springfield; ancestors came with William of Orange; retired manufacturer.

PARKE, REV. N. G., D.D., Pittston, Pa. First year.

Born in York County, Pa.; Scotch-Irish parents; pastor First Presbyterian Church, Pittston, Pa.

PATTON, PROF. E. L., University of South Carolina. 1893.

PATTON, DR. JAMES MURRAY, Kelly's Station, Armstrong County, Pa. First year.

Born at Kittanning, Pa.; son of John M. and Elizabeth Stark Patton; paternal grandparents, James and Mary Murray Patton; maternal grandparents, Rev. John Stark and Mary Scott Stark; physician.

PEACOCK, REV. JOHN, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa. 1893.

PEAL, FRANKLIN DICKSON, New York City. 1893.

PEALE, REMBRANDT R., Philadelphia, Pa. 1893.

PEALE, SAMUEL RICHARD, Lock Haven, Pa. 1893.

Born at Hughesville, Pa.; name of paternal grandfather was John Peale, Shippensburg, Pa.; name of paternal grandmother was Mary McClintock, Chambersburg, Pa.; name of maternal

grandfather was Samuel Sturgeon, Shippensburg, Pa.; name of maternal grandmother was Frances Rodgers, Shippensburg, Pa.; lawyer; member of Senate of Pennsylvania, 1877-78; President Bloomington Coal and Coke Company; President Central Coal and Coke Company; late General Solicitor of the Beech Creek Railroad Company.

PEARCE, EUGENE H., D.D., Danville, Ky. 1891.

Born near Maysville, Ky., in 1843; third generation from Mark Pearce, of Scotland (near Roslyn Chapel), Edinburgh; family exiled to France and North of Ireland during the reign of James II., in 1688; family subsequently united at Lurgan, Ireland, and emigrated to Delaware, U. S. A., about 1715-20; minister in M. E. Church, South, Kentucky Conference; A. M. graduate; admitted to bar in 1867; in 1875-76 theological course at Drew Theological Seminary; in 1877 entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, South; State Commissioner from Kentucky to International Exposition, Vienna, Austria, in 1873; Curator Kentucky Wesleyan College in 1892.

PERRY, PROF. ARTHUR LATHAM, Williamstown, Mass. First year.

Vice President for Massachusetts in the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born at Lynn, N. H.; son of Rev. Baxter Perry and Lydia Gray, both of Worcester, Mass.; maternal grandfather, Reuben Gray; paternal grandfather, Matthew Gray, and his father was Matthew Gray; the last two were emigrants, of 1718; teacher and author; professor of history and political economy in Williams College since 1853; President of Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society.

PETTIGREW, JOHN GRAHAM, 854 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. 1892.

Born in Belfast, Ireland; son of Hugh Pettigrew, born at Ballymenagh, Holywood, County Down, and Jane Pettigrew (Graham), born at Cultra, Holywood, County Down.

PETTIGREW, ROBERT, corner Fifty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, New York City. 1891.

Born in Belfast, Ireland; son of Hugh Pettigrew, born at Ballymenagh, Holywood, County Down, and Jane Graham, born at Cultra, Holywood, County Down, Ireland.

PETTY, MRS. ANNA M., 140 Meridian Street, Duquesne Heights, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Born at Antrim, County Antrim, Ireland; of Scotch-Irish parentage; teacher; principal of "Lucky School," Thirty-fifth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., for eleven years.

PILLOW, DR. ROBERT, Columbia, Tenn.

POGUE, HENRY, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

POGUE, SAMUEL, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

POLK, JEFFERSON SCOTT, Des Moines, Ia. 1891.

Born at Georgetown, Scott County, Ky.; father and mother born in Scott County, Ky.; mother's maiden name was Moore; grandfather born in Delaware; great-grandfather Polk was of Scotch-Irish parentage; attorney at law.

POLLOCK, O. W., captain Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, Fort MacIntosh, Laredo, Tex. 1891.

Born in Erie, Erie County, Pa.; son of Charles Pollock, of Erie, Pa.; grandson of Adam Pollock, Erie, Pa.; great-grandson of Charles Pollock, of Northumberland County, Pa.; great-great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Pollock, of Coleraine, Ireland.

POLLOCK, WILLIAM J., 734 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born in Philadelphia in 1833; son of Edward Pollock and Catherine Colquhoun, of County Tyrone, Ireland; educated in the public schools and Central High School of Philadelphia; learned the dry goods business and became a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods; member of Select Council, 1865-68; Presidential Elector, 1868, and as such voted for U. S. Grant; twice Collector of Internal Revenue; United States General Appraiser of Merchandise; Chief Examiner of Foreign Goods for the Centennial Exhibition; six terms (making eighteen years) member of the Board of Public Education; two terms member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; delegate to three National Republican Conventions, and in 1880 one of the "306" who voted for General Grant thirty-six times; now serving a third term as member of Common Council of Philadelphia; member of the Union League of Philadelphia since April, 1863; baptized in the Ninth Presbyterian Church, and still a member, 1893.

PORTER, WM. WAGENER, 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1893.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa.; son of Judge William A. Porter; grandson of Gov. David R. Porter; great-grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter, whose father was a Scotch-Irishman; lawyer.

RANKEN, HENRY S., The Homestead, Pawling Avenue, Troy, N. Y. 1891.

Born at Troy, N. Y.; son of John Ranken, born at Garvah, near Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, and Nancy McNally, born at Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland; woolen manufacturer.

RANKEN, HUGH L., St. Louis, Mo. 1891.

Born in Lisboy, Parish of Aghadory, County Londonderry, Ireland; son of John Ranken, son of Hugh Ranken, who emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, about the year 1685.

RANKIN, RICHARD CALVIN, Ripley, Brown County, O. 1893.

Born in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky., July 24, 1821; son of Rev. John Rankin, who was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., February 4, 1793; son of Richard Rankin, born in Chester County, Pa., in 1756; son of Thomas Rankin, born in Donegal County, Ireland, in 1724; son of John Rankin, born in Donegal County, Ireland, in 1690; son of William Rankin, born in Scotland; son of Alexander Rankin; both of the last named, with their families, were driven from Scotland to Ireland during religious persecutions there in the early part of 1688; both participated in the siege of Londonderry; grandfather, Adam Lowry, on mother's side was from North of Ireland; grandmother's side of the house were related to the Houston's; Sam Houston of Texas notoriety and Mr. Rankin's mother were raised children together and were blood relations, as were all the Doaks of Virginia and Tennessee; farmer; Past H. P. and Past Master in the Masonic orders; officer in the Union army during the rebellion; Past Chaplain of the G. A. R., and served for years as City Marshal and Road Commissioner.

RAY, COL. LAVENDER R., 70½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. 1891.

Born at Newnan, Coweta County, Ga.; son of Lavender R. Ray, son of John Ray and Bethenia G. Lavender, born December 15, 1842; John Ray was born at Drimsterhill, near the city of Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, March 17, 1792, son of David Ray and Mary Lucy Atheson; John Ray came to America when twenty years of age, and landed at Philadelphia, where he had an uncle living; after teaching school in Chester County, Pa., came to Staunton, Va., in 1822, where he studied law; in 1829 he moved to Newnan, Ga., where he became a distinguished lawyer, and accumulated great wealth; married in 1833 and died in Newnan, July 21, 1868; in 1862 he was made Presidential Elector and cast the vote of the state of Georgia for Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens for President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America; David Ray was the son of Samuel Ray and his wife, a Miss Armstrong, both of County Donegal; Bethenia G. Lavender was born in 1803, the daughter of John Lavender, of Winchester, Va., and Mary Ellis Gilliam, of Amherst County, Va.; she died July 19, 1867, leaving six children; she was the wife of John Ray.

RED, WILLIAM STUART, College Station, Tex. 1893.

Born in Texas; Presbyterian minister; chaplain A. M. College; teacher Hebrew, Austin School of Theology.

REED, R. S., corner Thirty-third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

REED, COL. W. H., Pittsburg, Pa. 1891.

REID, REV. ALEXANDER McCANDLESS, PH.D., Steubenville, Jefferson County, O. 1891.

Born in Beaver County, Pa., April 20, 1827; on mother's side, Scotch; on father's, Irish; Presbyterian minister; Principal of Steubenville Female Seminary (which has had about five thousand young ladies under its care) for over thirty years; Moderator of the Synod of Cleveland; delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in London; Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and the Western Theological Seminary.

REID, JOHN, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. First year.

Born at Rathmelton, County Donegal, Ireland; son of John Reid and Sarah Hatrick; retired manufacturer.

REID, JOHN, 1019, Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J. 1893.

Born in Townland of Drumgrass, near Cookstown,* Ireland; Scotch descent on both sides of family, who settled in County Tyrone probably about 1650; the various members of the family have always been uncompromising Presbyterians of the strictest type, being known as "Seceders" until the union with the Synod of Ulster in 1840; John Reid came to New York in September, 1851; went at once to Philadelphia, Pa.; lived there two years; then in New York City five years; since then in Hoboken, N. J.; was President of the New York Burns Club for several terms; an active member of the Republican party since 1856; Internal Revenue Collector for fourteen years and Superintendent of Construction for the new post office at Hoboken, N. J.; served twelve years as member of the Board of Education; President of the Board of Education.

ROBERTS, HON. ORAN M., 2102 August and Twenty-second Streets, Austin, Tex. 1891.

Born in Lawrence County (formerly District) July 9, 1815; son of Oba and Margaret Roberts; father of Welsh descent; family early settlers in Virginia; mother, Margaret Ewing, daughter of Sam Ewing, born in North Ireland, and captain of cavalry in the Revolutionary War seven years; his father was also from North Ireland, and his mother (a McCorkle) was Scotch; lawyer;

now law professor in the Texas University, Austin, Tex.; represented St. Clair County in the Legislature of Alabama, 1839-40; District Attorney in Texas, 1844-45; District Judge, 1846 to 1851; Associate Justice Supreme Court, 1857 to 1862; President of Secession Convention, 1861; colonel of Eleventh Texas Infantry C. S. A., 1862-64; Chief Justice Supreme Court three times between 1864 and 1878; Governor of Texas, 1879 to 1883; law Professor from September, 1883, to present.

ROBERTSON, REV. A. T., Batavia, N. Y. 1893.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 25 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J. 1893.

Born in Belfast, Ireland, June 2, 1813; grandmother on mother's side a Weir, of County Tyrone; mother Scotch, "Auchinleck," originally from Edinburgh; retired merchant; ex-elder of four Presbyterian churches.

RODGERS, ISAAC WARD, Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; parents, who were both Scotch-Irish, came from North of Ireland in 1737; manufacturer.

RODGERS, JAMES G., Springfield, Ohio. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; Scotch-Irish on both sides; ancestors came from Ireland in 1737, and settled in Pennsylvania; manufacturer; Secretary and Treasurer of the Tricycle Manufacturing Company.

RODGERS, JAMES RENWICK, Philadelphia, Pa. 1893.

RODGERS, JOHN H., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; parents were both Scotch-Irish, and came from North of Ireland in 1737; physician; Surveyor 104 Ohio Railway in late war; Pension Surgeon United States Government; member of several medical societies, National and State.

RODGERS, RICHARD H., Springfield, O. 1893.

Born in Springfield, O.; Scotch-Irish on both sides; ancestors came from Ireland in 1837, and settled in Pennsylvania; manufacturer; Director and officer in the Superior Drill Company; elder in Third Presbyterian Church.

RODGERS, ROBERT COCHRAN, Springfield, Clark County, O. 1893.

Born at Mt. Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., on June 16, 1852; attorney at law.

RODGERS, ROBERT L., 16½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. 1891.

Born in Washington County, Ga., July 14, 1847; Scotch-Irish parentage; lawyer; judge of a court; captain of the Washington Rifles.

ROPER, HON. DAVID D., Slatington, Lehigh County, Pa. 1891.

Born in County Monaghan, Ireland; on father's side a mixture of English and Scotch; mother, Mary Douglass, Scotch; lawyer; served three terms (six years) as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; served in the Federal army in 1862-63, and held several other positions of trust.

ROSEMOND, FREDERICK LESLIE, Cambridge, O. First year.

Born at Fairview, Guernsey County, O.; son of James Henry Rosemond and Amanda M. Campbell; lawyer.

ROSS, HON. JOSHUA, Muskogee, I. T. 1893.

ROSS, W. A., 56 Pine Street, New York City. 1891.

RUDDICKS, WILLIAM, Steubenville, Jefferson County, O. First year.

Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, December 22, 1846; son of John Ruddicks, who was born at Circubben, County Down, Ireland; boot and shoe dealer; steward of the Methodist Church.

RUFFNER, WILLIAM HENRY, LL.D., Lexington, Va. First year.

Born at Lexington, Va., 1824; son of Dr. Henry Ruffner, former President of Washington College, Va., and Sallie Montgomery Lyle; father of German origin; mother, Scotch-Irish; Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia for twelve years.

RUSSELL, JOHN, 1243 West Fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill. 1890.

Born at Sheeptown, near Newry, County Down, Ireland; Scotch-Irish descent; clerk.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL, 827 Third Street, Louisville, Ky. 1891.

Born in Spencer County, Ky.; Scotch-Irish parentage; President of Bank of Louisville.

RUTHERFORD, REV. EDWIN HUBBARD, Paris, Ky. 1893.

Born at Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn.; ancestors settled in the Valley of Virginia, and afterward removed to Middle Tennessee; minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian Church.

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa. First year.

Born in Saratoga Township, Dauphin County, Pa.; Scotch-Irish parentage; ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland in 1689, to America in 1728; farmer; Vice President Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

RUTLEDGE, BENJAMIN HUGH, Charleston, S. C. 1893.

Born in Charleston, S. C.; son of Gen. B. H. Rutledge, son of Benjamin H. Rutledge, son of Hugh Rutledge, son of Dr. John Rutledge, who was brother of Andrew Rutledge, both of whom came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century;

Hugh Rutledge was brother of John Rutledge, Chief Justice of the United States, and President of South Carolina; also of Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence over this State.

SATTERFIELD, JOHN, 1022 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. 1892.

Born in Sharon, Mercer County, Pa.; mother's name was Morrison, born in Beragh, County Tyrone, Ireland; producer of petroleum.

SCOTT, REV. CHARLES, D.D., Holland, Ottawa County, Mich. First year.

Born at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.; his great-great-grandfather, Francis, came to America in 1729, died in 1775; great-grandfather, Thomas, born in 1760, died in 1803; grandfather, Alexander, born in 1793, died in 1868; and his father, Charles, born in 1822; teacher, 1844-51; pastor, 1851-66; professor, 1866-70; President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 1875; Vice President Hope College, 1878-80; President of same, 1880.

SCOTT, JOHN LAUGHLIN, Geneseo, Livingstone County, N. Y. First year.

Born in Carmegrim, County Antrim, Ireland; father, James Scott; mother, Eliza Laughlin; miller and farmer; Superintendent of the Poor for Livingstone County, N. Y.

SCOTT, JUDGE JOHN M., Bloomington, Ill. First year.

Vice President for Illinois in Scotch-Irish Society of America.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, Indianapolis, Ind. 1891.

Born at Newton Cunningham, County Donegal, Ireland; son of Rev. William Scott, Newton Cunningham, County Donegal, Ireland, and Charlotte Crawford, of Castledown, County Derry, Ireland; grain dealer; President of Indianapolis Board of Trade.

SEARIGHT, GEORGE, Hendersonville, Sumner County, Tenn. First year.

Born at Warrenpoint, County Down, Province of Ulster, Ireland; son of Moses and Charlotte Searight; merchant for thirty years; farmer; deacon and Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church.

SEARIGHT, JAMES A., Uniontown, Pa. First year.

Born in Fayette County, Pa.; son of William and Rachel Searight; great-grandparents, William Searight and Ann Hamilton, were natives of Counties Donegal and Down respectively; they emigrated to America in 1740; landed in Philadelphia, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa.; Ann Hamilton was a sister of William

Hamilton, of Lancaster County, Pa., from whom descended James Hamilton, of Revolutionary fame, and James Hamilton, the famous "nullifier" Governor of South Carolina in Jackson's day; graduate at Kenyon College, O., 1863; now President of the People's Bank of Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa.

SEARIGHT, HARRY A., Logansport, Ind. 1891.

Born in Cass County, Ind.; son of William Searight and Ann Hamilton, who came from Donegal about 1740; superintendent of schools.

SHALLABARGER, HON. SAMUEL, Washington, D. C. 1893.

SHANKLIN, GEORGE SEA, 112 East Fourth Street, Lexington, Ky.

Born in Jessamine County, Ky., August 14, 1860; great-grandfather, James Shanklin, came to America in 1745, and settled in Virginia on the south branch of the Potomac; grandfather, Robert Shanklin, was born there, but settled in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1784; father, George Sea Shanklin, was born in Jessamine County, and lived there all his life; lawyer.

SHARPE, GEORGE E., Steubenville, O. First year.

Born in Steubenville, O.; son of William L. Sharpe and Isabella McFadden; manufacturer, iron foundry; member of City Council.

SHARPE, W. L., Steubenville, O. 1891.

Born at Coothill, County Cavan, Ireland; descendant of the McIntoshes.

SHAW, DR. JAMES, Bloomington, Ill. 1893.

SHAW, WILLIAM CONNER, M.D., 135 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Born in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, Pa.; son of William A. and Sarah Theresa Shaw; his paternal grandparents, David and Jane (Eakin) Shaw, were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and York County, Pa., respectively; they lived in Versailles Township, the grandmother living to be more than 102 years of age; his maternal grandparents were Rev. William and Margaret (Murdock) Connor; graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City; practiced in Bellevue Hospital nearly two years; located as practicing physician in Pittsburg in 1874, where he has built a large practice; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital of New York; member of Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, etc. Life member of Scotch-Irish Society of America.

SHERRARD, MISS NANCY, Washington, Washington Co., Pa. 1890.

Born in Jefferson County, O.; father, Robert Andrew Sherrard; mother, Jane Hindman Sherrard; her grandfather Sherrard was born at Newton Limarady, near Londonderry, Ireland; has been Principal of Washington Female Seminary for sixteen years.

SHERRARD, HON. ROBERT, Steubenville, O. First year.

SHIELDS, CAPT. JAMES GREENBURY, 214 Spring Street, New Albany, Floyd County, Ind. First year.

Born at Marengo, Crawford County, Ind.; son of Clemant Nance Shields, born in 1803 in Kentucky, and Mary Stewart, born in 1807 in Kentucky, both Scotch-Irish; received thirty degrees in A. A. S. R in 1870; Past Master of Jefferson □ 104; Past Eminent Commander of New Albany F. A. A. M., Commandery No. 5; Past Grand Sovereign of Independent Grand Council of Knights of Red Cross of Constantine; during the war was interested in five steamers doing service for the Federal army: "Huntress," "Star," "Ollie Sullivan." "Bard Levi," and "Cora S.;" captain of steamer "Shields" in 1879; now a commercial traveler.

SINCLAIR, JOHN, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. 1891.

SIMPSON, ROBERT, Cincinnati, O. First year.

SIMPSON, HON. R. T., Florence, Ala. 1893.

SLOAN, HON. SAMUEL, President Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, New York City. 1892.

SMITH, ANDREW, Cadiz, O. First year.

Born in County Tyrone, Ireland; his forefathers came from Scotland and fought in the battle of Boyne, and acquired landed estate; farmer and merchant; a soldier of the Union four years, going in as a private and coming out as a captain; County Commissioner of Harrison County.

SMYTH, REV. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, D.D., 39 Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, N. Y. 1891.

Born at Killydonnelly, near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, twenty miles north of Belfast; son of Hugh Smyth and Jean Barber; ancestors came from Edinburgh, crossed the channel in a rowboat; Presbyterian minister; has been in Dutch Church last ten years; Collegiate of Harlem, N. Y.; Moderator of Presbyteries and Synods; clerk of same; also Commissioner to General Assembly twice; delegate from Dutch Church to Southern General Assembly, which met in Baltimore three years ago; graduated from New York University, 1862; studied theology at Allegheny, Pa., and at Princeton, N. J.; received from University

A.B. and A.M., and from Geneva D.D.; was chaplain in U. S. A.; pastor at Washington, D. C., Wilmington, Del., and New York City.
SMYTH, JOHN, Goldman, Tensas Parish, La. 1891.

Born near Castlederg, twenty miles south of Londonderry, Ireland; son of John Smyth and Ann (Woods) Smyth; came to New Orleans in 1850, remained till 1851, then moved to Natchez, Miss.; planter; for two years assistant civil engineer of public works of Great Britain; for thirteen years a merchant in Natchez, Miss.; moved to Tensas Parish in 1864; Assistant State Engineer of Louisiana from 1884 to 1888.

SMYTH, SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, 751 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Born at Killigan, County Antrim, Province of Ulster, Ireland, July 7, 1825; son of William Smyth and Nancy Kirkpatrick; grandparents, McHatton on mother's side, and Huston on father's; came to Philadelphia from Ireland, July 7, 1846; undertaker.

SMYTHE, AUGUSTINE THOMAS, 7 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. 1893.

Born in Charleston, S. C., son of Rev. Thomas Smythe, D.D., born in Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch parentage; grandfather on mother's side was Mr. James Adger, born in County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch and French parentage; lawyer; State Senator for sixteen years; President of Hibernian Society, of Military and Fire Companies; Grand Master of Masons.

SPEER, WILLIAM McMURTRIE, 224 W. Fifty-ninth Street, New York. 1891.

Born at Huntington, Pa.; son of Robert Milton Speer; mother's father, William E. McMurtrie; other family names, Cowan, Elliot, Whittaker: lawyer.

SPENCER, MOSES GREGG, Piqua, Miami County, O. First year.

Born at Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, near Londonderry; son of John and Mattie Gregg Spencer, who were born at Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland; merchant and farmer; Secretary of the Piqua Lumber Company.

SPENCER, DANIEL, Piqua, Miami County, O. First year.

Born at Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland; son of John and Mattie Spencer; merchant.

STEELE, CHARLES H., Steubenville, O. 1891.

STEELE, REV. PROF. DAVID, D.D., 2102 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Born at Altahaghderry, near Londonderry, Ireland; son of James Steele; grandson of David Steele; minister of the gospel;

pastor of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dean of the Faculty of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, and professor of Doctrinal Theology.

STEPHENS, BENJAMIN F., Elkhart, Ind. 1892.

Born in Susquehanna Township, Dauphin County, Pa.; son of Andrew Stephens, of Scotch parentage, and May Braden, from North of Ireland; paternal grandmother's maiden name was Elder; great-grandfather Elder was a Presbyterian minister for the Scotch Presbyterian Caxton Church, Dauphin County, Pa.; township trustee; President of the board of town trustees; member of Board of Education; member of Board of Health; held various official positions in the Church to which he belongs; lawyer.

STEVENSON, HON. ADLAI E., Bloomington, Ill. First year.

Born in Christian County, Ky.; parents Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from North Carolina; lawyer; representative in Congress from Illinois; First Assistant Postmaster-general under Cleveland's administration; Vice President of the United States.

STEVENSON, REV. SAMUEL HARRIS, McLean, Ill. 1890.

Born in Iredell County, N. C.; great-grandfather Stevenson came from Ireland about the year 1740 to Washington County, Pa., and after marrying a Scotch-Irish woman, removed to Iredell County; was converted under the preaching of the celebrated Whitefield, and was ordained a ruling elder in the first Presbyterian Church organized in Iredell County, and continued to hold that office until his death; for his wonderful gift in prayer he was nicknamed "Little Gabriel;" mother's ancestors were of the same stock of people; mother's father was raised in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and associated with that set of people who produced the celebrated "Mecklenburg declaration of independence."

STEWART, HON. GIDEON TABOR, Norfolk, O. First year.

Born at Johnstown, N. Y.; father, Thomas F. Stewart; mother, Petreske Hill, daughter of the eminent lawyer, Nicholas Hill, Jr.; lawyer; Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Good Templars of Ohio three times; several times nominee of the Prohibitionists for Supreme Court Judge and Governor of Ohio; once candidate of the same party for Vice President of the United States.

STEWART, W. H., South Solon, O. 1893.

STEWART, DAVID, 335 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill. 1892.

Born in Castlederry, County Tyrone, Ireland; Scotch on father's side and Scotch or English on mother's; grandmother

on mother's side was McIntyre; grandfather on mother's side, Rutledge; clerk.

STITT, REV. W. C., D.D., 76 Wall Street, New York City. 1890.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa.; parents, Alexander and Ann Stitt, both from County Down, Ireland; minister in the Presbyterian Church; Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society.

STUART, INGLIS, Post Building, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. 1890.

Born at Willow Tree, N. Y.; son of Homer H. Stuart and Margaret E. Dunbar; attorney at law.

STUART, SAMUEL CHRISTOPHER, 1429 Moravian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. First year.

Born at Gardenvale, County Antrim, Ireland; son of Charles Stuart and Elizabeth Peacock, of Roseyards, County Antrim, Ireland; police officer for thirty years.

STUART, WILLIAM HUSTON, Solon, Cuyahoga County, O. 1893.

Born at Islandmore, Londonderry County, Ireland; parents came from Ulster; farmer.

TAGGART, JOHN D., Louisville, Ky. First year.

Born at Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland; son of James Taggart and Mary Douds; pork packer; President of Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company; President of Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company; Director in Bank of Commerce, Louisville, Ky.; Director in Bank of Shelbyville, Ky.; President and Director in three other companies; Director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

TAGGART, WILLIAM W., M.D., Wooster, O. First year.

TARBET, REV. WILLIAM L., Pisgah, Morgan County, Ill. First year.

Born in Blount County, Tenn.; son of Hugh and Margaret K. Tarbet; minister of the gospel; Trustee of Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of same.

TAYLOR, JOHN, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa.; son of John Taylor, Bally William, Ireland, and Mattie Fulton, Derry, Ireland; insurance agent; Quartermaster General of Grand Army of Republic; receiver of taxes, city of Philadelphia.

TEMPLE, JUDGE O. P., Knoxville, Tenn. First year.

Born in Green County, Tenn., in 1820; three-fourths Scotch-Irish, of the blood of the Creigs, Burns, McCoys, Kennedys, McCords, McAlpines; lawyer; in 1850 appointed one of the three

commissioners to visit and negotiate treaties with Indian tribes of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; in 1860 presidential elector on the Bell-Everett ticket for the Knoxville District; in 1866 appointed by the Governor one of the Chancellors or Equity Judges of the State; twice elected afterward, and held this trust twelve years; from 1881 to 1885 postmaster at Knoxville; in 1885 retired from active life.

THAW, MRS. WILLIAM, Fifth Avenue, East End, Pittsburg, Pa. 1890.

Widow of Mr. William Thaw, of Pittsburg, Pa., a prominent railroad man, interested in all Church, charitable, and scientific work; Mrs. Thaw's paternal grandfather, Copley, English; paternal grandmother Scotch-Irish; maternal ancestors in America for three generations, and great-grandfather served in the war of the Revolution.

THOMAS, WILLIAM GEORGE, 71 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J. 1891.

Born in New York City; his father, George Thomas, was born near Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland; his mother, Mary Wilson, was born in Londonderry, Ireland; manager.

THOMPSON, ALEX., Crawfordsville, Ind. 1893.

THOMPSON, EMMET BOLES, 610 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

THOMPSON, REV. FRANK P., Redwood City, Cal. 1893.

THOMPSON, RT. REV. HUGH MILLER, Jackson, Miss. 1891.

Born at Tamlaght, County Derry, Ireland; son of John Thompson and Anne Miller; clergyman of the Episcopal Church and Bishop of Mississippi.

THOMPSON, JOSIAH V., Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa. 1891.

THOMPSON, ROBERT MEANS, 37 to 39 Wall Street, New York City. 1891.

Born in Corsica, Jefferson County, Pa.; father's name, John Jamison Thompson; mother's name, Agnes Kennedy Thompson; mother's father, Rev. William Kennedy; mother's mother, Mary McClure; Mary McClure's father, Benjamin McClure; Mary McClure's mother, Agnes Wallace; Benjamin McClure's father, John McClure; Benjamin McClure's mother, Jane Ahll; John McClure came from North of Ireland to North Carolina about the year 1730; afterward removed to Pennsylvania, where he purchased land in 1748, taking title by patent from Thomas and Richard Penn, by deed dated October 12, 1748; in 1743 he married Jane Ahll, by whom he had eight children; Benjamin, the

youngest son, was born September 9, 1750; John McClure died March 25, 1777; Benjamin McClure married Agnes Wallace, of Unchlan Township, Chester County, Pa.; Mary McClure was their third child; President of the Oxford Copper Company; graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, class of 1868; member of City Council of Boston.

THOMSON, REV. E. P., Springfield, O. 1893.

TORBET, HUGH, Mt. Pleasant, O.

TORRENCE, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Seven Mile, Butler County, O. 1893.

Born in Senecaville, Guernsey Co., O.; son of Joseph Torrence, who was the son of Samuel Torrence of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., who was the son of Aaron Torrence; Presbyterian minister.

TORRENS, FINLEY, 420 Frankstone Avenue, East End, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

TOWLE, STEVENSON, 421 East Sixty-first Street, New York City. 1893.

Born in New York City July 29, 1837; his ancestors in America were James Wilson and Edward Aiken, who founded the "Wilson and Aiken Scotch-Irish Company," which emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Chester, N. H., in 1722; James Wilson was a Scotch nobleman; took an active part in the rebellion of 1715 in favor of the Stuarts, and after their defeat fled to the North of Ireland; he afterward came to America and selected and purchased large tracts of lands near Chester and Londonderry, N. H.; returning to Ireland, he organized and brought to America, in 1722, the "Wilson and Aiken Colony" of nearly one hundred families, who settled on the lands Wilson had selected for them; his grandfather Jeremiah Towle, was born in Chester in 1758; married Susanna Wilson, of Chester; she was the daughter of Capt. Robert Wilson (who was chosen to select delegates to our first Continental Congress, and afterward took a very active part in the war) and of Jeane Aiken; Robert Wilson was a grandson of James Wilson and Jeane Aiken, a granddaughter of Edward Aiken, one of the founders of the "Wilson and Aiken Colony." The ancestors of the Towle family in America: (1) Phillip Towle, born in England and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1640. (2) Caleb Towle, born in 1678, died September 20, 1753. (3) Francis Towle, born in 1711, died in 1790. (4) Jeremiah Towle, born in Chester in 1753; married Susanna Wilson, of Chester, great-granddaughter of James Wilson and Edward Aiken. They had

fifteen children. (5) Jeremiah Towle, born in Chester, N. H., in 1800; settled in New York in 1822, where he died in 1880; he married Jane Abeel, of New York. They had seven children. (6) Stevenson Towle, born in New York July 28, 1837; married Mary Stewart Brevoort, daughter of Henry Brevoort, a descendant of the first Dutch settlers of New York. They had nine children, all (excepting one deceased) now living in New York. Civil engineer; Chief Engineer of Sewers seventeen years; Commissioner of Parks; Director American Society Civil Engineers; Consulting Engineer of the Department of Public Works.

VAN KIRK, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Pensacola, Fla. First year.

Born at Uniontown, Pa.; the Van Kirks came from Holland in 1630-40; settled near Princeton, N. J.; his maternal grandfather, Saul Carothers, was one of that numerous family, and of pure Scotch-Irish extraction; land agent for L. & N. Railroad; in the Confederate Army; was private on Gen. Price's escort, adjutant of a regiment, and a major on staff duty in McCulloch's Brigade of Forrest's Cavalry, C. S. A.

VANCE, DR. ALLEN H., Springfield, O. 1893.

WADDELL, THOMAS, Jacksonville, Fla. First year.

WALLACE, DR. A. G., Sewickley, Pa. 1891.

WALLACE, HENRY, PH.D., Des Moines, Ia. 1892.

Born at West Newton, Pa.; his father, John Wallace, was born near Kilrea, Ireland; his mother's father, Randall Ross, was born at Ahadona, Ireland; his mother's mother, Martha Finley, from one of the earlier migrations; editor *Iowa Homestead*; President Iowa Stock Breeders' Association; Senator Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.

WALLACE, WILLIAM A., Clearfield, Pa. 1891.

Born at Huntingdon, Pa.; ancestors on father's side, Wallaces, Cunninghams, McAuleys; on mother's side, Hemphills and Lairds, from County Tyrone, Ireland; attorney, retired; United States Senator from 1875 to 1881; State Senator of Pennsylvania from 1862 to 1875 and from 1882 to 1886.

WHITE, HENRY ALEXANDER, M.A., PH.D., D.D., Lexington, Va. First year.

Scotch-Irish parentage; Professor of History, Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles-letters, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, of Washington and Lee University; elected President of Central University, Richmond, Ky., 1891; Presbyterian minister.

WHITE, HON. JAMES B., Fort Wayne, Ind. 1891.

Born in Sterlingshire, Scotland; Scotch-Irish parentage; merchant; Captain Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Councilman in Fort Wayne, Ind.; Member of Congress for the Twelfth District of Indiana in the Fiftieth Congress; World's Fair Commissioner for Indiana.

WILEY, SAMUEL THOMAS, Lock Drawer, 277, Richmond, Ind. 1893.

Born in Smithfield, Fayette County, Pa., May 25, 1850; Irish and Scotch-Irish parentage; Historian of the Gresham Publishing Company; educational writer and local historian; was engaged principally in educational work until 1880; is the author of several historical works.

WILEY, SOLON L., 3635 Lafayette Avenue, Omaha, Neb. 1893.

Born in Cambridgeport, Windham County, Vt.; son of Robert and Amanda Wiley; son of Robert and Abigail Wiley, of Rockingham, Windham County, Vt.; son of John and Polly Miller, of Petersborough, N. H.; son of either John or Robert Wiley, who came over in 1716 or 1719 (see Historical Society Records of Boston); soldier in the war of rebellion; President of Electric Light Company and President of several waterworks companies.

WILLFORD, WILLIAM, Canton, Fillmore County, Minn. 1892.

Born in Big Lick Township, Hancock County, O.; son of Charles B. Willford, of Greene County, Pa., and Eliza Kerr (Scotch-Irish parentage), of Washington County, Pa.; great-grandson of Joseph Willford, of Leicestershire, England, who settled in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1766, and Mary Campbell (Scotch-Irish parentage), who, with her parents, settled in Central Pennsylvania sometime prior to 1750; she was taken a prisoner by the Delaware Indians at or near Penn's Creek, in Pennsylvania, in 1757, and delivered up to Col. Bouquet, at the forks of the Muskingum River, in 1764; notary public and conveyancer.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Treasurer's Office, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R. Company, P. O. Box 2090, New York City. 1892.

WILLIAMS, J. J., Des Moines, Ia. 1893.

WILLIAMSON, LANDON CABELL, 216 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D. C. 1893.

Born at Charlottesville, Va.; father, Samuel Davis Williamson, whose father was a Presbyterian minister, came direct from Scotland; mother, Marion Radford Preston, who was daughter of William R. Preston (see page 211, vol. 2, Scotch-Irish in America); lawyer.

WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL ELADSIT, Cleveland, O. 1891.

Born in Cleveland, O.; son of Samuel Williamson; lawyer; general counsel N. Y. C. and St. L. Railroad Company; judge of Court of Common Pleas.

WILLOUGHBY, REV. J. W. C., Washington College, Tenn. 1891.

WILLSON, PROF. FREDERICK N., Princeton, N. J. 1892.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y.; descended from James Willson, of Presbyterian Scotch-Irish stock; settled in Virginia, near Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, in 1771; married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas, and niece of Col. John (Burgess) Willson; Moses Wilson, farmer; Fairfield, Rockbridge County, Va.; married Elizabeth, granddaughter of "Burgess" Willson, for twenty-seven years representative of Augusta County in the House of Burgesses; James S. Willson, farmer, Fairfield, Va., married Tirzah Humphreys, daughter of David Carlisle Humphreys, Greenville, Augusta County, Va., and Margaret Finley, niece of President Samuel Finley, of Princeton College; Thomas Newton Willson, Fairfield, Va., graduated Washington and Lee, class of 1848, and later was Professor in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Principal of Troy Academy, Troy, N. Y.; married Mary Caroline Evarts, of English descent, records at Guilford, Conn.; Frederick Newton Willson married Mary Hewes Bruere, daughter of Joseph H. Bruere, of Princeton, N. J.; teacher; graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1879; Lake Forest University, mathematics, 1879-80; Professor of Graphics, Princeton University, December, 1880, to present time; member American Society Mechanical Engineers; member New York Mathematical Society; Fellow American Association Advanced Science.

WILSON, HUGH HAMILL, Navasoto, Tex. 1891.

WILSON, J. B., Columbus, O. 1893.

WILSON, JAMES, Aurora, Ill. 1891.

Born in Comber, County Down, Ireland; parents, Irish, born in Ulster, were residents of Glasgow for some time, and finally returned to Ulster; chief clerk to Superintendent Motive Power, C., B., and Q. Railroad, Aurora, Ill.

WILSON, JAMES B., P. O. Box 27, Washington, D. C. 1893.

Born in Castletown, Geoghegan, County Westmeath, Ireland, January 16, 1852; came to America in September, 1871; enlisted in the United States Engineer Battalion August 23, 1873; was commissioned in April, 1882, and served continuously for twenty years; father's family came from Ayrshire, Scotland,

about 1500; mother's family, Robinson, came from Gloucestershire, England; related to the Sherwoods, Bagnalls, Cobbs, Codds, Murphys, Smiths, McKinleys, Beattys, Baileys, Cantrells, Gibsons, Featherstons, Hamiltons, Givins, Fergusons, Coxes, McCarthys, Swifts, Crawford, Prendergasts, Tillsons, Pierces, and Boyds; grandfather, Robert Robinson, and granduncle, Samuel Robinson, of County Westmeath, Ireland, were British officers and assisted in the suppression of the 1798 Rebellion; granduncle, Samuel Robinson, was waylaid and killed at the time (1798), more for religious principles than otherwise; all Protestants.

WILSON, REV. JAMES SMITH, Oxford, Wis. 1891.

Born at Ballyhone, County Antrim, Ireland; Scotch-Irish parents; Presbyterian minister.

WILSON, JOHN H., Springfield, O. 1893.

WILSON, JOHN W., Springfield, O. 1893.

WILSON, L. M., Binghampton, N. Y. First year.

WILSON, THOMAS HUDSON, Binghampton, N. Y. First year.

Born at Wilkes Barre, Pa.; son of Thomas Wilson and Mary McLean Wilson.

WILSON, W. S., Springfield, O. 1893.

WOLFF, BERNARD, Spring and Thirteenth Streets, Atlanta, Ga. 1890.

Born at Riverbourn, Prince Edward County, Va.; father, Maj. Bernard Likens Wolff, of Virginia; and mother, Eliza Preston Benton McDowell, daughter of Gov. James McDowell and Susanna Smith Preston, of Virginia; physician; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Virginia.

WOOD, ANDREW TREW, Elmwood, Hamilton, Ont. First year.

Vice President for Ontario and life member in the Scotch-Irish Society of America; born at Mt. Norris, County Armagh, Ireland; son of David and Frances Biggam Wood; steel, iron, and general hardware merchant; member of Dominion Parliament; President Hamilton Board of Trade, of the Mechanics' Institute, and of the Ontario Cotton Mills Company; President of the Ontario Baptist Convention; Vice President of the Bible Society of Hamilton; Vice President Hamilton Provident and Loan Society; Director of the Bank of Hamilton and of the Ontario Trust Company.

WOOD, MRS. JANE WHITE, Elmwood, Hamilton, Ont. First year.

First lady member.

WOODBURN, ROBERT H., Franklin, Pa. First year.

Born in Armstrong County, Pa.; son of John and Jane Woodburn, both born in the North of Ireland; merchant; captain in the

Volunteers of the Union Army of Pennsylvania; elder in the Presbyterian Church; Director in Exchange Bank of Franklin, Pa. WOODSIDE, REV. NEVIN, 25 Granville Street, Pittsburg, Pa. First year.

Born in Township of Stroan, County Antrim, Ireland; son of Robert and Elizabeth Nevin Woodside; minister of the gospel. WORKMAN, DR. JOSEPH, 112 Mutual Street, Toronto, Canada. 1891.

Born at Armagh, Ireland; physician; Superintendent of Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for twenty-two years. WRIGHT, RICHARDSON L., 4308 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 1891.

Born in the Province of Ulster, Ireland; son of Robert Erskine Wright, of Tyrone, Ireland, and Mary Richardson Little, of Fermanagh, Ireland; brought by parents to this country during childhood; retired, formerly in mercantile pursuits; Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator; served many years in both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; for the past nineteen years a member of the Board of Public Education in Philadelphia by appointment of the Judges of the Courts. (See "Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania," published in 1874.) WRIGHT, COL. THOMAS T., Nashville, Tenn. First year.

Born at Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland; English on father's side, Scotch on mother's; landowner; founder of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and of the Southern States Forestry movement; originator of the plan which brought the National Arsenal to Columbia, Tenn.; builder of the first modern business houses in Alabama and Florida; also creator of other local and national beneficial enterprises; life member of Scotch-Irish Society of America.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM J., 214 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1893.

Importer of Irish linens, 27 White Street, N. Y.

YOUNG, HON. HUGH, Wellsboro, Pa. First year.

Born at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland; son of Hugh and Katherine Kennedy Young, originally from Ayrshire; President of a national bank; member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1877-78; national bank examiner, 1878-88.

YOUNG, REV. SAMUEL, 151 Buena Vista Street, Allegheny, Pa. First year.

Born near Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland; parents, Scotch-Irish Covenanters; minister of the gospel in connection with the U. P. Church.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF STATE SOCIETIES.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Alexander Montgomery.
<i>First Vice-president</i>	R. J. Creighton.
<i>Second Vice-president</i>	Andrew Crawford.
<i>Third Vice-president</i>	James Moore.
<i>Treasurer</i>	S. A. Marshall.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Rev. J. P. Dickson.
<i>Financial Secretary</i>	Thomas Whyte.
<i>Marshal</i>	W. T. W. Cleland.

MEMBERS.

- Alexander Montgomery, President, residence 1801 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.
- John Gamble, Ph.D., Past Second Vice-president, Laurel Hall, San Mateo, Cal. Born in County Donegal, Ireland.
- Andrew Crawford, Second Vice-president, 421 Oak Street, San Francisco. Born in Glenarm, County Antrim, Ireland.
- R. J. Alexander, Past Secretary, 810 Twenty-first Street, San Francisco. Born in Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland.
- Thomas Whyte, 221 Front Street, San Francisco. Born in Comber, County Down, Ireland.
- W. H. Campbell, 402 Front Street, San Francisco. Born in Londonderry, Ireland.
- Rev. Richard Harcourt, D.D., 613 Folsom Street, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.
- David Madill, M.D., 102 Stockton Street, San Francisco. Born in County Monagan, Ireland.
- William J. Gray, 1514 Taylor Street, San Francisco. Born in Armagh City, Ireland.
- John Montgomery, M.D., 428 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.
- James Moore, 310 California Street, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.

William McKee, Brooklyn Hotel, San Francisco. Born in Saintfield, County Down, Ireland.

James Jackson, 800 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Born in Killinchy, County Down, Ireland.

Robert J. Creighton, 1203 Gough Street, San Francisco.

James Andrews, 1017 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Thomas Graham, 2416 Howard Street, San Francisco.

J. F. Cunningham, 1308 Webster Street, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.

James Kennedy, 431 Oak Street, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.

Thomas McClintock, 136 Haight Street, San Francisco. Born at Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

Thomas Kennedy, 33 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

James F. Robinson, 508 Jessie Street, San Francisco.

E. L. Campbell, 1522 Broadway, San Francisco. Born in Virginia.

S. Symington, 548 Valencia Street, San Francisco.

J. G. Leghorn, 2708 Bush Street, San Francisco.

J. S. Trotter, with Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco.

William W. Moore, 742 Twenty-fifth Street, San Francisco.

Thomas Cochrane, 1607 California Street, San Francisco. Born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.

Robert Hazlett, 121 Post Street, San Francisco.

John McCalla Porter, Stockton, Cal.

W. T. W. Cleland, 1778 Green Street, San Francisco.

Thomas Dawson, 548 Valencia Street, San Francisco.

S. Williamson, 711 Jones Street, San Francisco.

S. A. Murphy, 541 Market Street, San Francisco.

John Gordon, 118 Third Street, San Francisco.

W. J. Rea, 39 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Robert H. Baird, 16 Morris Avenue, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.

Walter Gallagher, 10 Alvarado Street, San Francisco.

Charles Montgomery, 227 Second Street, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

William Montgomery, American Exchange Hotel, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

James West, 31 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

John Elliot, 31 Sixth Street, San Francisco. Born in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

William J. Armstrong, 111 Post Street, San Francisco. Born in Enniskillen, Ireland.

Edward Monson, 328 Harrison Street, San Francisco.

Terence Masterson, 557 Seventeenth Street, San Francisco. Born in Coothill, County Cavan, Ireland.

C. Leetch, 207 California Street, San Francisco.

James Graham, 813 Shotwell Street, San Francisco.

James McCullough, 211 Clay Street, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.

Robert Eagleson, 750 Market Street, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland

Jacob Robinson, 750 Market Street, San Francisco. Born in County Armagh, Ireland.

William N. McCaw, 1227 Pacific Street, San Francisco.

Acheson Alexander, 306 Hyde Street, San Francisco. Born in County Armagh, Ireland.

J. G. Eagleson, Grand Hotel, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

F. H. McConnell, 19 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.

W. J. Lowery, 118 California Street, San Francisco.

William E. Coulter, 1182 Haight Street, San Francisco. Born in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

D. B. Brown, 139 Chestnut Street, San Francisco.

S. A. Marshall, 518 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in Markethill, County Armagh, Ireland.

W. F. Goad, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

George D. White, 1253 Webster Street, Oakland. Born in Danville, Va.

R. J. Loughery, 14 and 16 Battery Street, San Francisco. Born in New Orleans, La.

James Craig, Colusa.

Thomas G. Alexander, 306 Hyde Street, San Francisco. Born in County Armagh, Ireland.

W. H. Lowden, 213 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Rev. A. J. Kerr, A.M., 1224 Jackson Street, San Francisco. Born in County Sligo, Ireland.

Archibald Little, 932½ Mission Street, San Francisco.

J. G. Douglas, 1922 Franklin Street, San Francisco. Born in County Derry, Ireland.

George Bennett, 1931 Sutler Street, San Francisco.

William H. Irvine, 1302 Polk Street, San Francisco. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland.

H. S. Smyth, 320 Minna Street, San Francisco. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland.

William King, 214 Powell Street, San Francisco. Born in County Derry, Ireland.

H. W. Loughhead, Loudon and S. F. Bank, San Francisco. Born in Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland.

Alex. McVicker, 40 Fourth Street, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.

Alex. Duncan, Strathmore House, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

John Moat, 410 Larkin Street, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.

William Walker, 1135 Valencia Street, San Francisco. Born in County Armagh, Ireland.

Fred W. D'Evelyn, 824 Laguna Street, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.

Andrew B. Knox, 900 Valencia Street, San Francisco.

Joseph H. Robinson, 1910 Market Street, San Francisco.

Sinclair Trimble, 623 Lombard Street, San Francisco. Born in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

Johnston Elliott, 118 Third Street, San Francisco. Born in Enniskillen, Ireland.

Thomas S. Bowers, B.A., Berkley. Born in County Cavan, Ireland.

George McCahon, San Francisco. Born in County Derry, Ireland.

C. W. Gordon, Taylor Street, San Francisco. Born in Orange County, N. Y.

Charles Crowe, San Francisco. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland.

William Crosbie, San Francisco. Born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

John Finlay, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.

James Petticrew, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.

John Dunn, San Francisco. Born in Aughabog, County Monaghan, Ireland.

Thomas W. Moore, San Francisco. Born in Tennessee.

S. S. McKinley, San Francisco. Born in Londonderry, Ireland.

George Morrow, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.

Rev. J. P. Dickson, San Francisco. Born in Glasgow, Scotland.

George F. Sheils, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, Cal.

John McConkey, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.

- Thomas Morton, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.
 John Patrick, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.
 J. L. Woods, San Francisco. Born in Sligo, Ireland.
 Henry Gray, San Francisco. Born in Antrim, Ireland.
 W. J. Greer, San Francisco. Born in Killkeel, County Down, Ireland.
 Edmund Taylor, San Francisco. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland.
 Samuel J. Taylor, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, Cal.
 William Miller, San Francisco. Born in Canada.
 J. D. McMurry, San Francisco. Born in County Armagh, Ireland.
 A. M. Johnston, San Francisco. Born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 William McMurray, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.
 W. J. Dixon, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.
 F. P. Thompson, San Francisco. Born in Charleston, W. Va.
 John Darrah, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.
 Earnest McCullough, San Francisco. Born on Staten Island, N. Y.
 Charles McCullough, San Francisco. Born on Staten Island, N. Y.
 John McB. McCullough, San Francisco. Born on Staten Island, N. Y.
 David Kerr, San Francisco. Born in Crankill, County Antrim, Ireland.
 Frank Henderson, San Francisco. Born in Randlestown, County Antrim, Ireland.
 Albert Dawson, San Francisco. Born in Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland.
 Thomas Irvine, San Francisco. Born in Pettigo, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 E. M. Taylor, San Francisco. Born in California.
 James P. Irvine, San Francisco. Born in Pettigo, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 John Dysart, San Francisco. Born in Portglenone, County Antrim, Ireland.
 John Boyd, San Francisco. Born in Aghodoey, County Derry, Ireland.
 John S. Allen, San Francisco. Born in Randalstown, County Antrim, Ireland.
 Richard McCann, San Francisco.
 Thomas Clements, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.
 John H. Orr, San Francisco. Born in County Derry, Ireland.
 Robert Smith, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.

- T. K. Phillips, San Francisco. Born in Belfast, Ireland.
 John Stark, San Francisco. Born in Scotland.
 Kennedy Boyd, San Francisco. Born in Aghadoey, County Derry, Ireland.
 W. D. Duncan, San Francisco. Born in Aghnocloy, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 Alexander Irvine, San Francisco. Born in Pettigo, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 Rev. Dr. M. M. Gibson, San Francisco. Born in Xenia, O.
 Rodger D. Magee, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.
 H. S. Wallace, San Francisco. Dromore, County Down, Ireland.
 M. Harlow, San Francisco. Born in Ireland.
 James Campbell, San Francisco. Born in County Derry, Ireland.
 David W. Boyd, San Francisco. Born in Dough, County Antrim, Ireland.
 Gen. J. G. Wall, San Francisco. Born in Dublin, Ireland.
 Robert Jamison, San Francisco. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland.
 D. A. McKinley, San Francisco. Born in East Fairfield, O.
 F. M. Ward, San Francisco. Born in County Down, Ireland.
 M. S. Montgomery, San Francisco. Born in Athens, Pa.
 David Maguire, San Francisco. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland.
 Thomas McCartney, San Francisco. Born in County Antrim, Ireland.

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OFFICERS.

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 Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.
 Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Union Trust Company, 719 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
 Rev. C. W. Buoy, D.D., 1334 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
 Samuel R. Broadbent, 3431 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 John Baird, 1705 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.
 J. C. Blair, Huntingdon.

John W. Buchanan, Beaver, Beaver County.

R. T. Black, Scranton.

William Alexander Brown, 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Samuel Bradbury, Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Henry Carver, 634 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Bellefonte, Center County.

Hon. J. Donald Cameron, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Christy, Scranton.

Seth Caldwell, Jr., 1939 Chestnut Street (Girard Bank, third below Chestnut), Philadelphia.

J. Albert Caldwell, 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thomas Cochran, 4200 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Roland G. Curtin, M.D., 22 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Edward Campbell, Uniontown, Fayette County.

Rowan Clarke, M.D., 112 Logan Street, Tyrone.

William Crossley, 2103 Catharine Street, care Thomas Renshaw.

Alexander Crow, Jr., 2112 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. D. Campbell, 227 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Rev. David Conway, Mt. Joy, Lancaster County.

Rev. William Cathcart, D.D., Hoyt, Montgomery County.

A. W. Dickson, Scranton.

S. Ralston Dickey, Oxford, Chester County.

James P. Dickson, Scranton.

J. M. C. Dickey, Oxford, Chester County.

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J. P. Donaldson, Manhattan Life Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

James Aylward Develin, 400 Chestnut Street, Wood Building, Philadelphia.

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Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, D.D., Newville, Cumberland County.

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Samuel Evans, Columbia.

John W. Echols, Atlanta, Ga.

Daniel M. Easter, M.D., 1516 Christian Street, Philadelphia.

Hon. T. B. Elder, Elders' Ridge, Indiana County.

Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn 1422 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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Hon. Thomas Finletter, 500 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

William Righter Fisher, 701 Drexel Building, West End, T. C. 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

- William N. Ferguson, M.D., 116 West York Street, Philadelphia.
John Field, Post Office, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
William M. Field, 5600 Lansdowne Avenue, Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph Ferguson, 1423 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.
Samuel W. Fleming, 32 North Third Street, Harrisburg.
D. Fléming, 325 North Front Street, Harrisburg.
Hugh R. Fulton, Lancaster.
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John Graham, Wilkesbarre.
Duncan M. Graham, Carlisle.
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Hon. James Gay Gordon, 1628 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.
Rev. Loyal Y. Graham, D.D., 2325 Green Street, Philadelphia.
Samuel F. Given, 2116 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Capt. John P. Green, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, 243 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
William B. Givin, 204 Locust Street, Columbia.
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Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, 419 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
A. G. Hetherington, 2049 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Col. W. A. Herron, 80 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg.
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